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32

LONDINIANA.

LONDON :

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1 S. Paul
 2 White Hall
 3 Suffolke house
 4 Yorke house
 5 Savoy
 6 Somerset house
 7 Almudell house
 8 S. Clemens
 9 S. Dunstane
 10 The Temple
 11 S. Brides
 12 S. Fahrw
 13 Baynards Castle
 14 Queenes Hythe
 15 S. Pulchers
 16 Three Cranes
 17 The Waterhouse
 18 The Stylarde
 19 Bow Churche
 20 Guild Hall
 21 S. Michaels
 22 S. Lorentz Poulney
 23 Fishmongers Hall
 24 The Old Swan

L O N D O N .
 in 1657.
 London the glory of Great Britaines Isle
 Behold her Landship here, and tru poufise.
 The Author, Edw^d Chanc^e & Co. London

25 Ye Bridge
 26 Tay Church
 27 Sunstan in the East
 28 Binsgate
 29 Estome house
 30 Ye Tower
 31 Tower wharfe
 32 S. Catharinis
 33 S. Olafie
 34 S. Marie Overis
 35 Winchester house
 36 The Globe
 37 Bear Garden
 38 The Swan
 39 Harrowe on the Hill
 40 Newasted
 41 Higgate
 42 Hackney

43 Stepney
 44 Ell Ships
 45 Gally Fuste
 46 Cool harbour

LONDINIANA ;
OR,
Reminiscences
OF THE
BRITISH METROPOLIS :
INCLUDING
CHARACTERISTIC SKETCHES,
ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL, DESCRIPTIVE,
AND LITERARY.

BY
EDWARD WEDLAKE BRAYLEY,
F.S.A. M.R.S.L. &c. &c.

—“ The Man who stood on the Acropolis,
And looked down over Attica ; or he
Who has sail'd where picturesque Constantinople is,
Or seen Tombuetoo, or hath taken tea
In small-eyed China's crockery-ware metropolis,
Or sat amidst the bricks of Nineveh,
May not think much of LONDON's first appearance,—
But ask him what he thinks of it a year hence ? ”

LORD BYRON.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

LONDON :
HURST, CHANCE, AND CO.

1829.



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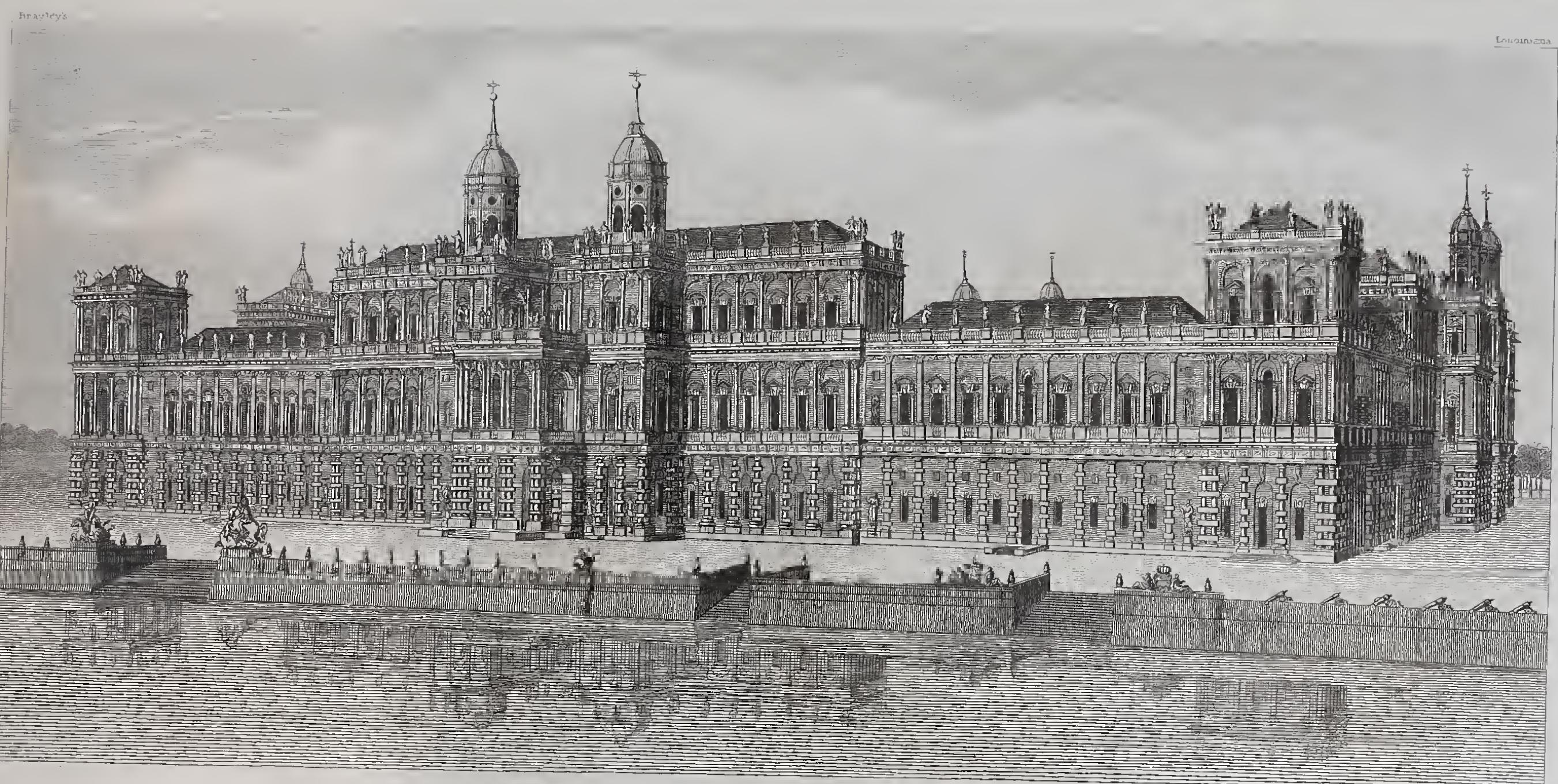
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ROYAL PALACE, WHITEHALL; EASTERN OR RIVER FRONT:
Designed by Sir J. Vanbrugh
Tho³ Hurst, Edw³ Chalice, & C^o London.

Feffer & Fetterstonhaugh



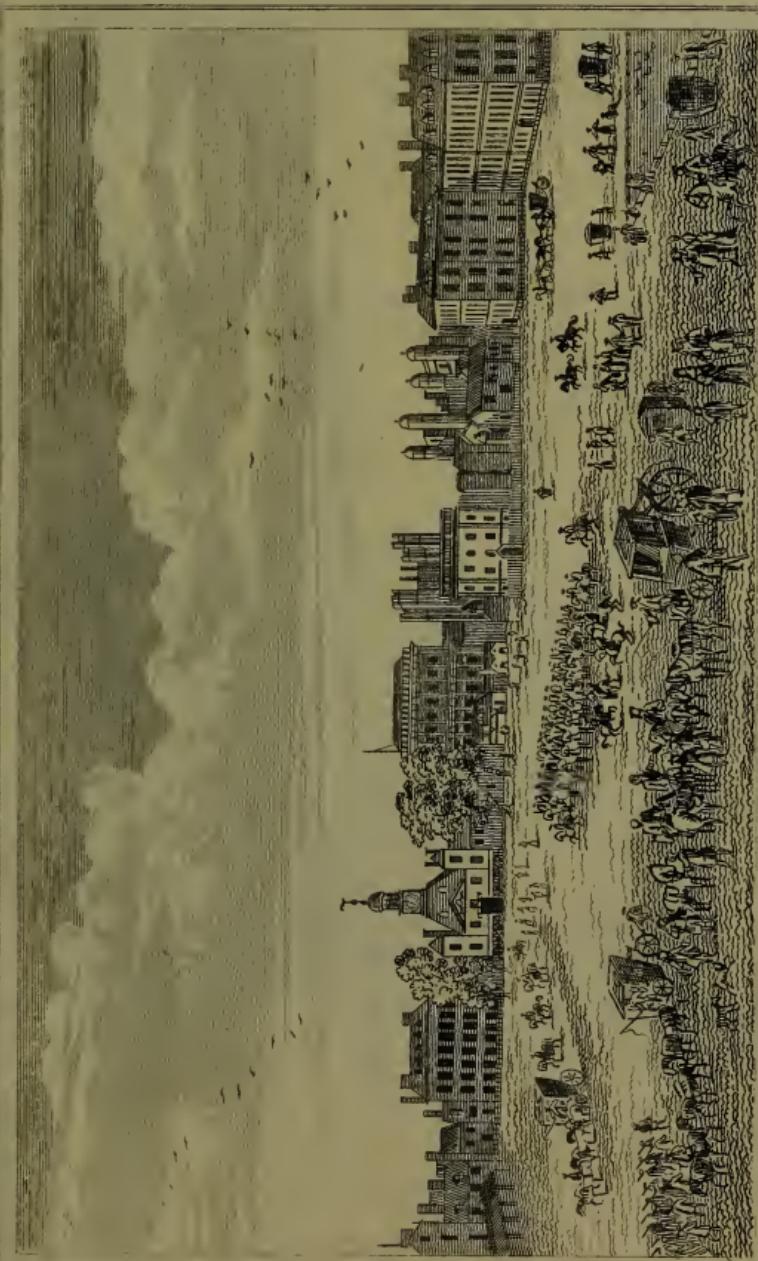
ROYAL PALACE, WHITEHALL; WESTERN OR STREET FRONT:

Designed by Sir John Soane.

Tho^z Hurst Edw^d Chace & Co London.



PALACE OF WHITEHALL, IN CHARLES THE SECOND'S REIGN: ANNO 1680.



WHITEHALL, &c. FROM ST. JAMES'S PARK ABOUT 1720.

Tho: Hurst Edw: Chance & C° London

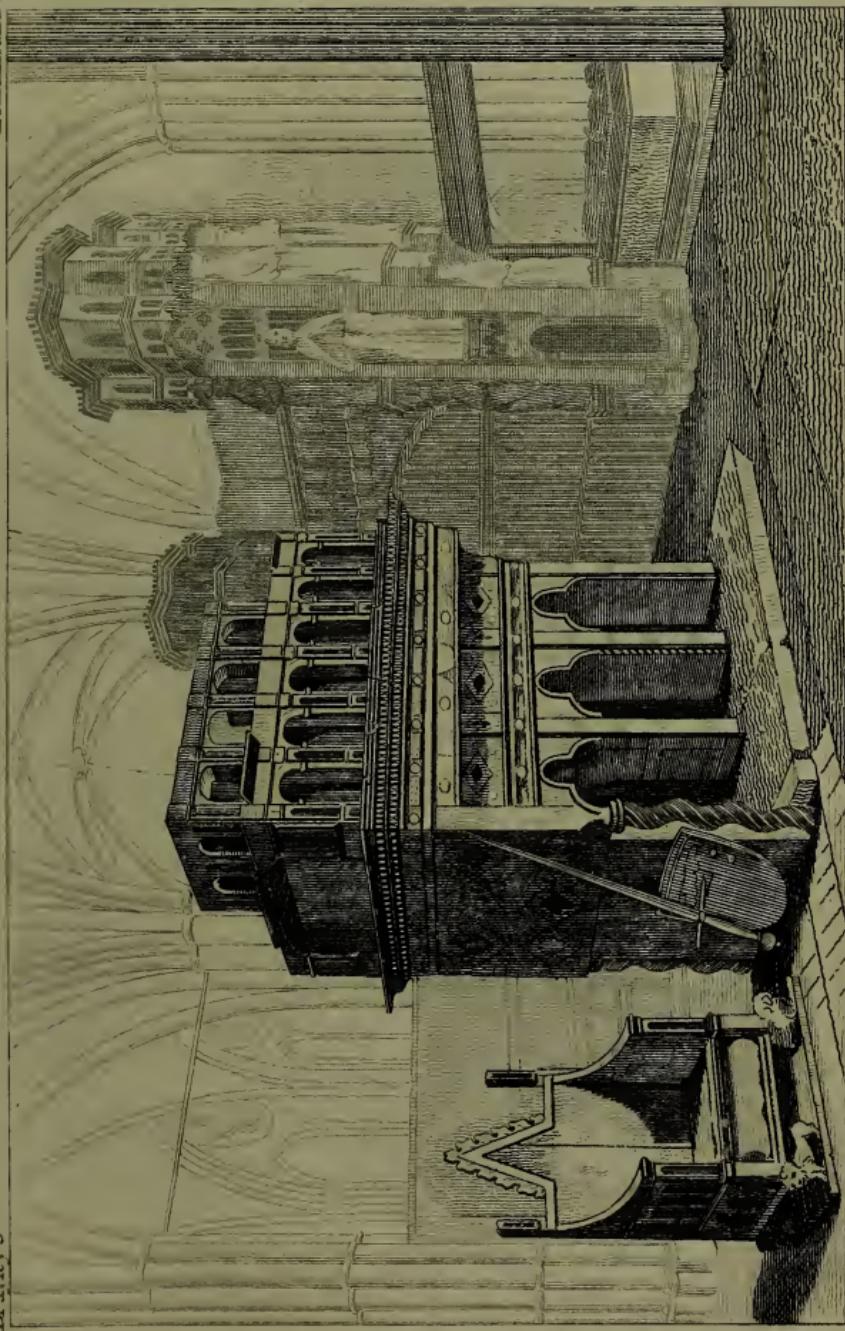
Brayley's

Londiniana



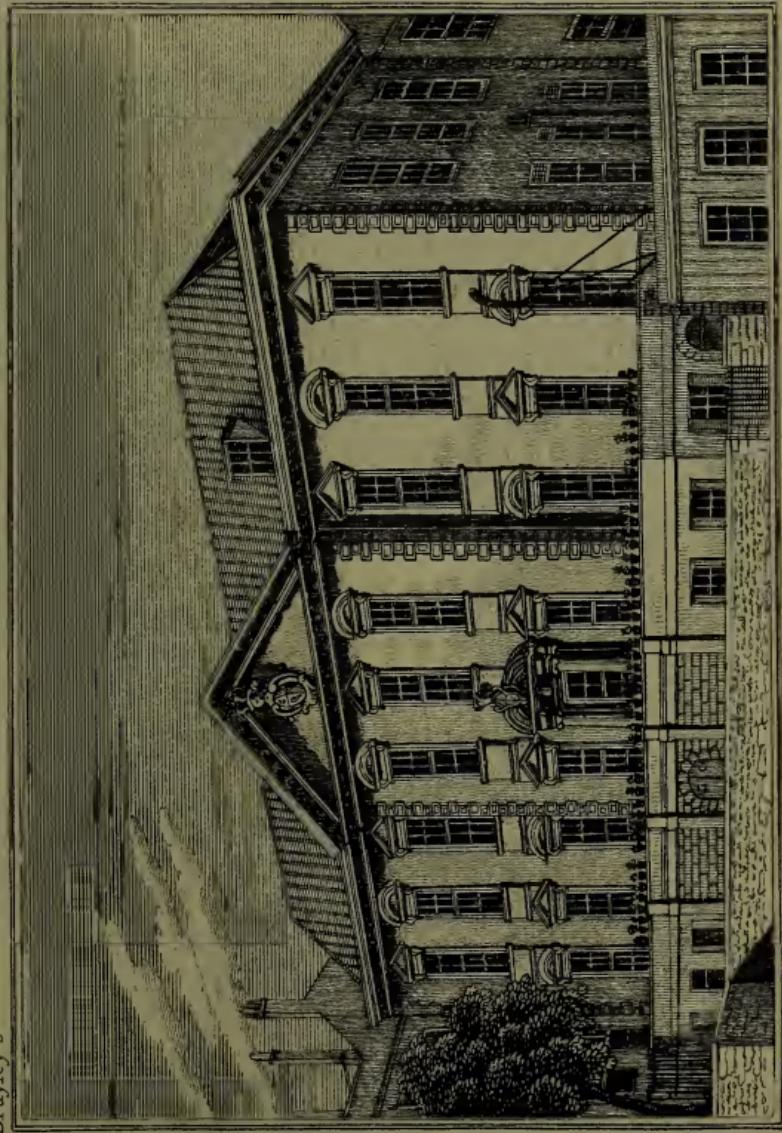
MERCHANT TAILORS' HALL.

Tho^s Hurst. Edw^d Chance & C^o London.



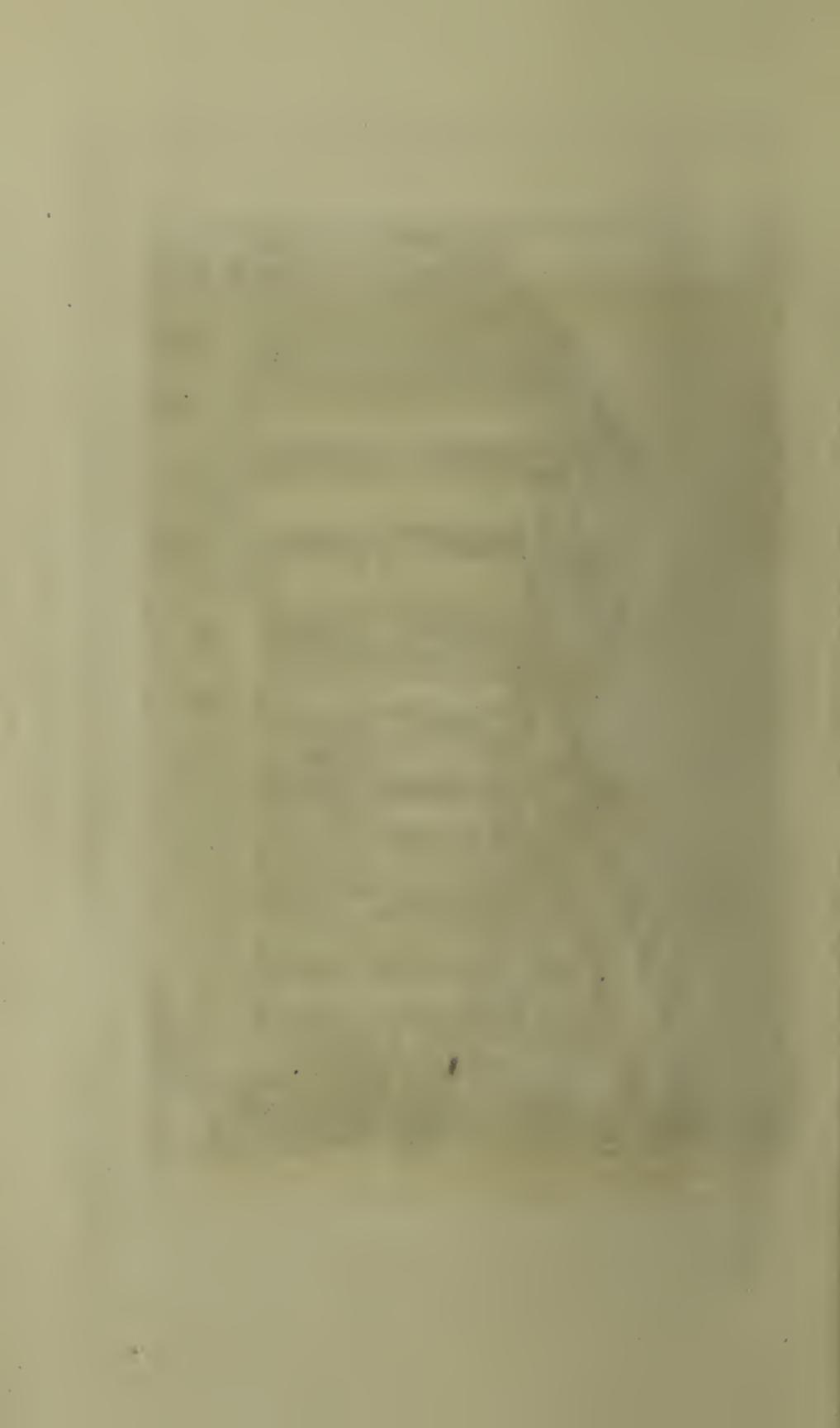
WESTMINSTER ABBEY: CHAPEL OF ST. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.
Showing the Shrine of St. Edward, the Coronation Chair Henry the Fifth's Chapel, &c.

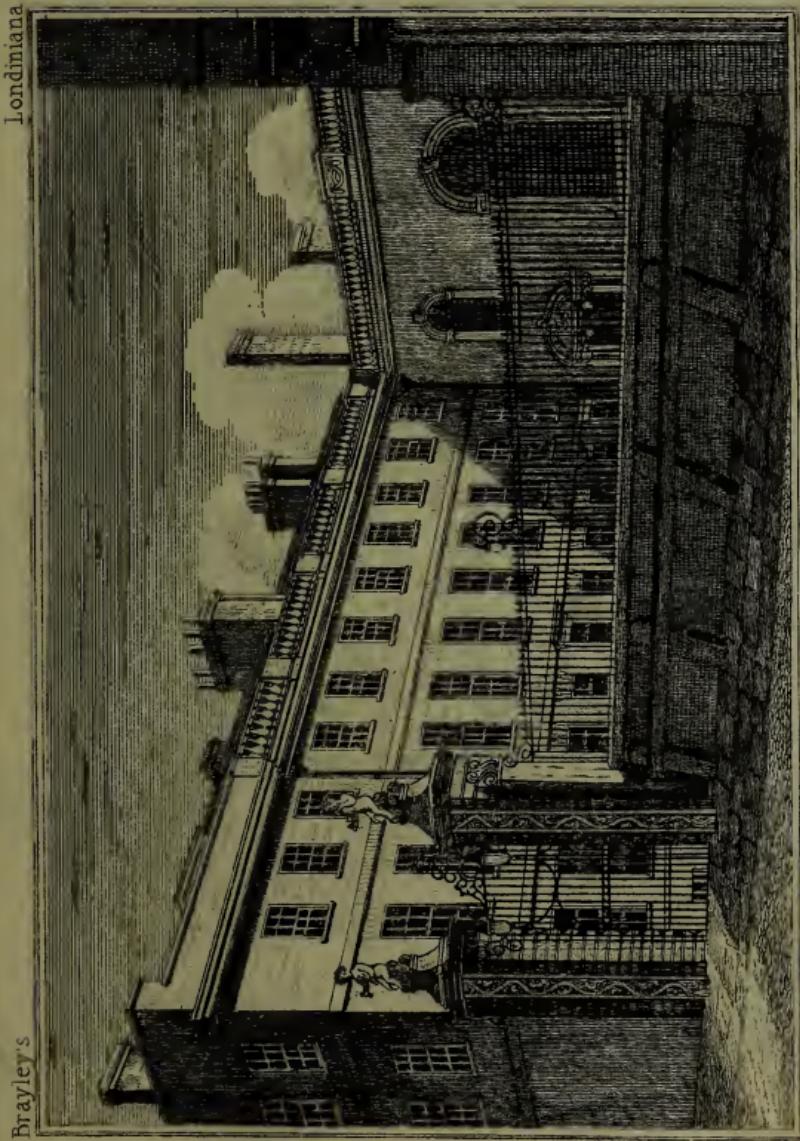
Theo: Hurst, Edw^d Chance & C^o, London.



FISHMONGERS' HALL, IN JUNE 1827.

Tho^s Hurst Edw^d Chance & C^o London



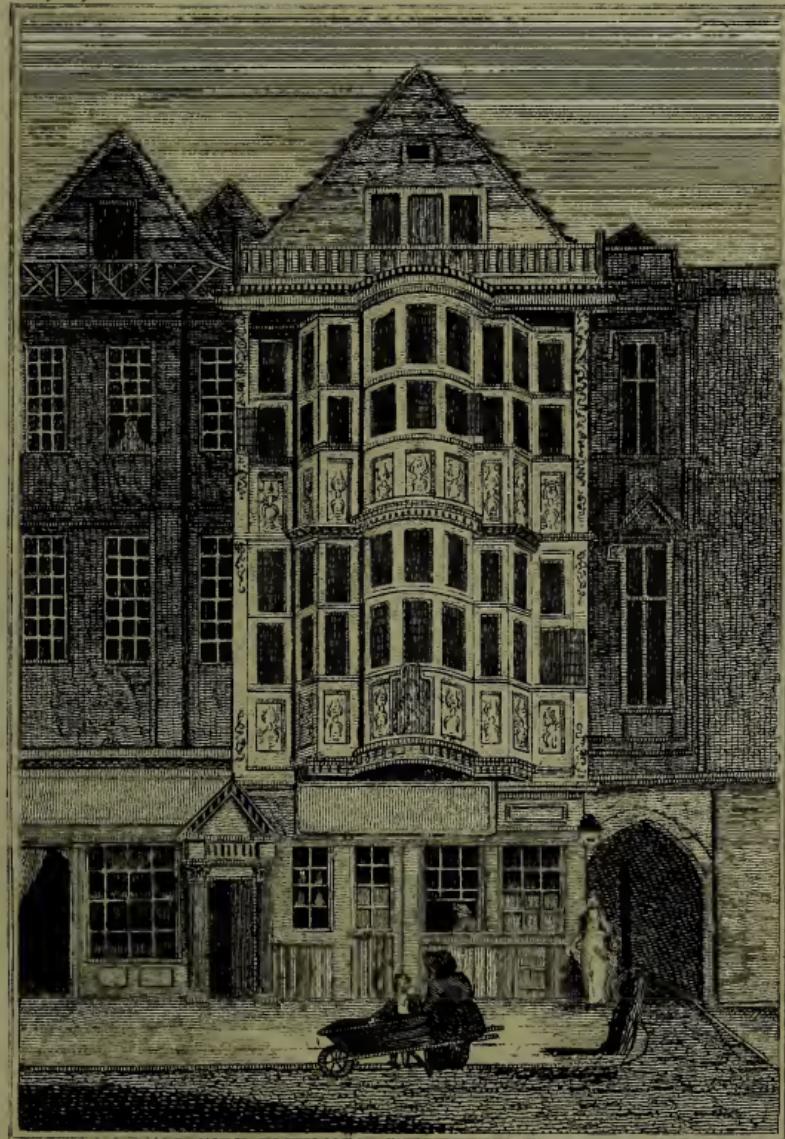


VINTNER'S HALL.

Tho^z Hurst, Edw^d Chance & C^o London.

Brayley's

Londoniana



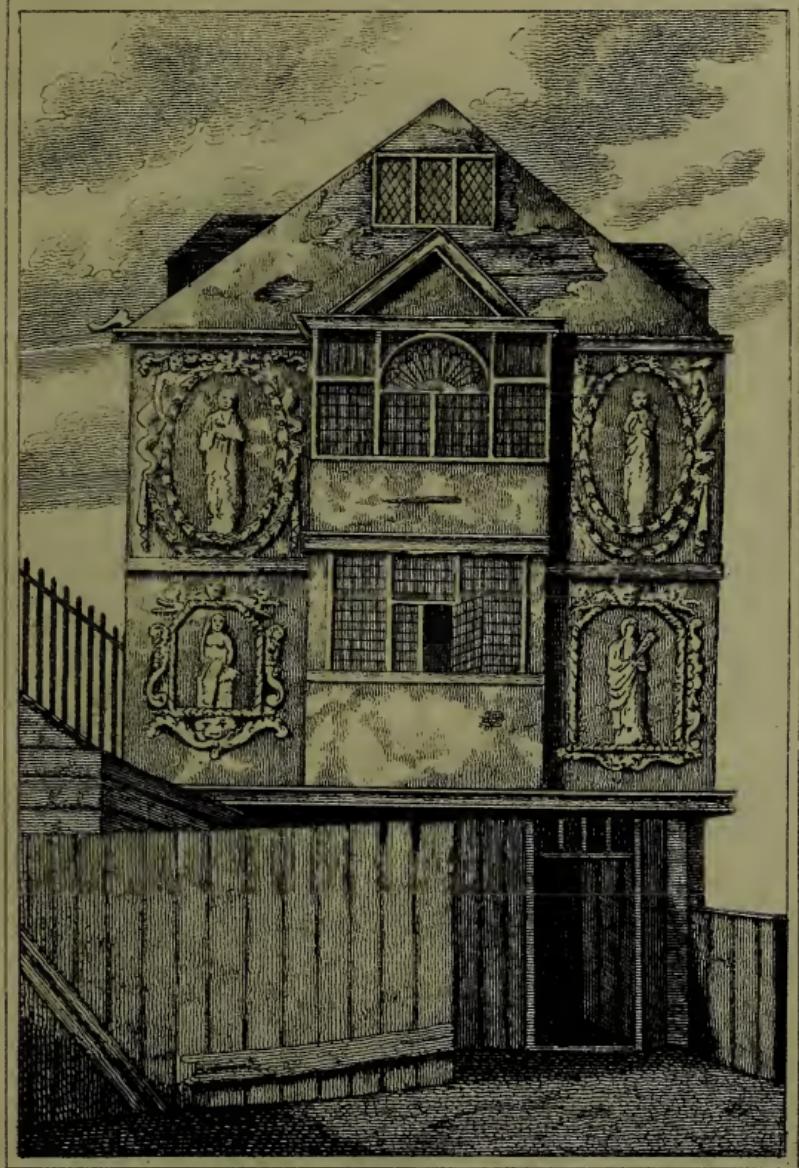
REMAINS OF SIR PAUL PINDER'S MANSION.

BISHOPSGATE ST. 1806.

Tho^o Hurst Edw⁴ Chance & C^o London.

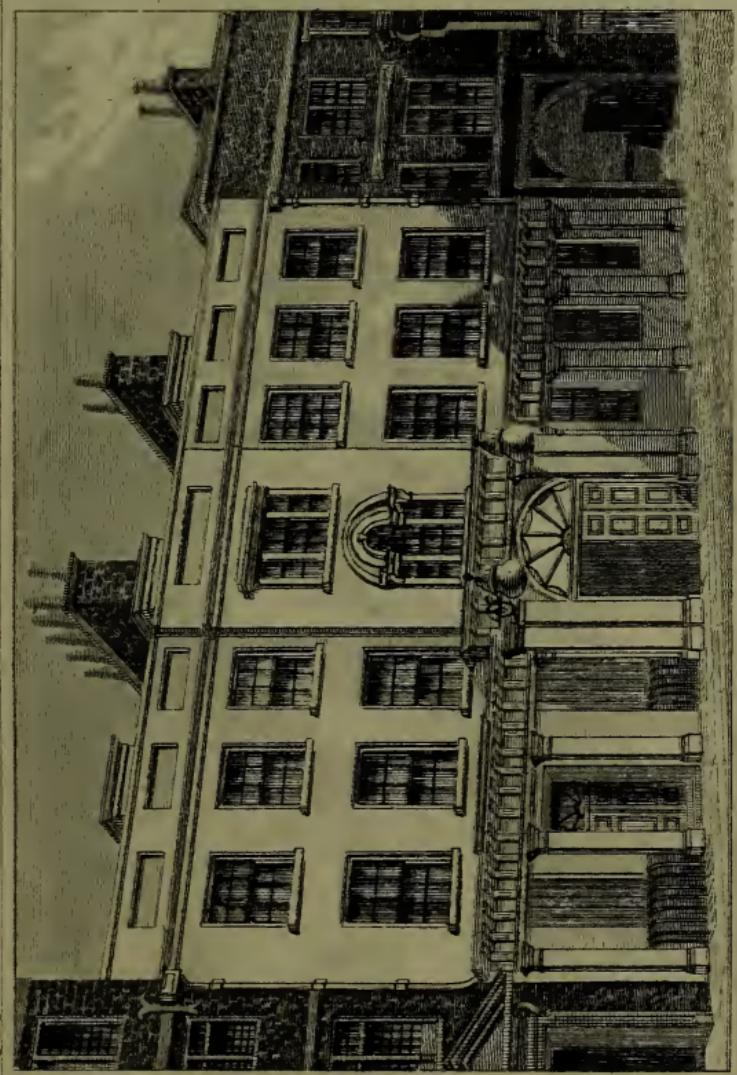
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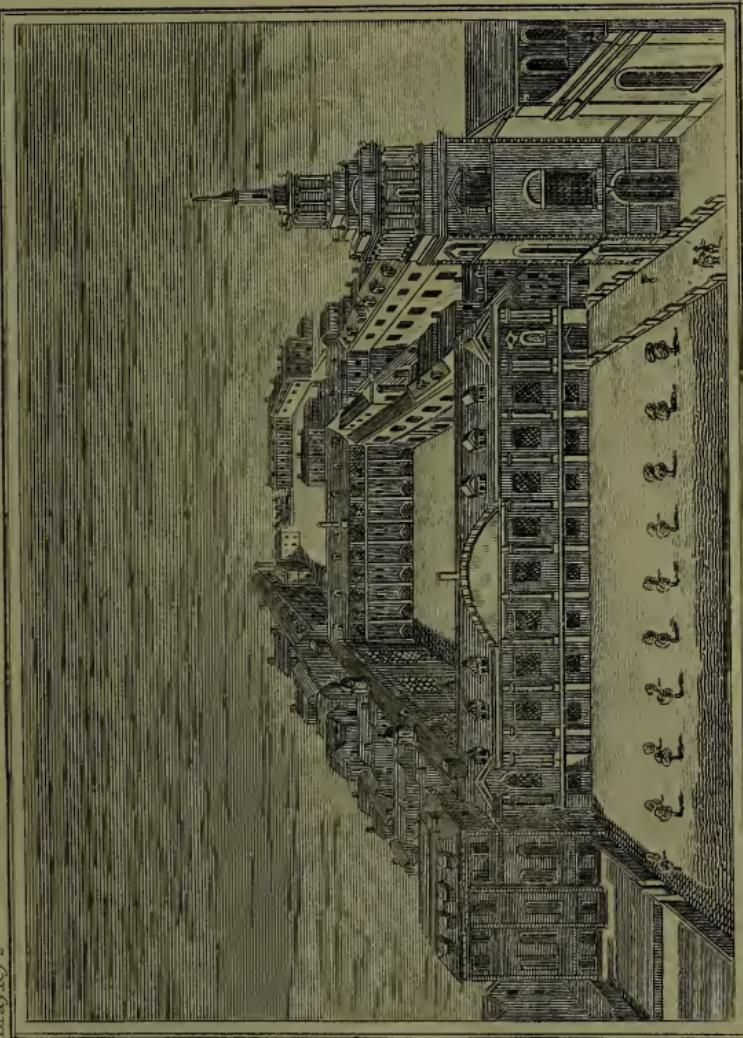
LODGE OF SIR PAUL PINDER, ABOUT 1760.

Tho³ Hurst Edw^d Chance & C^o London.



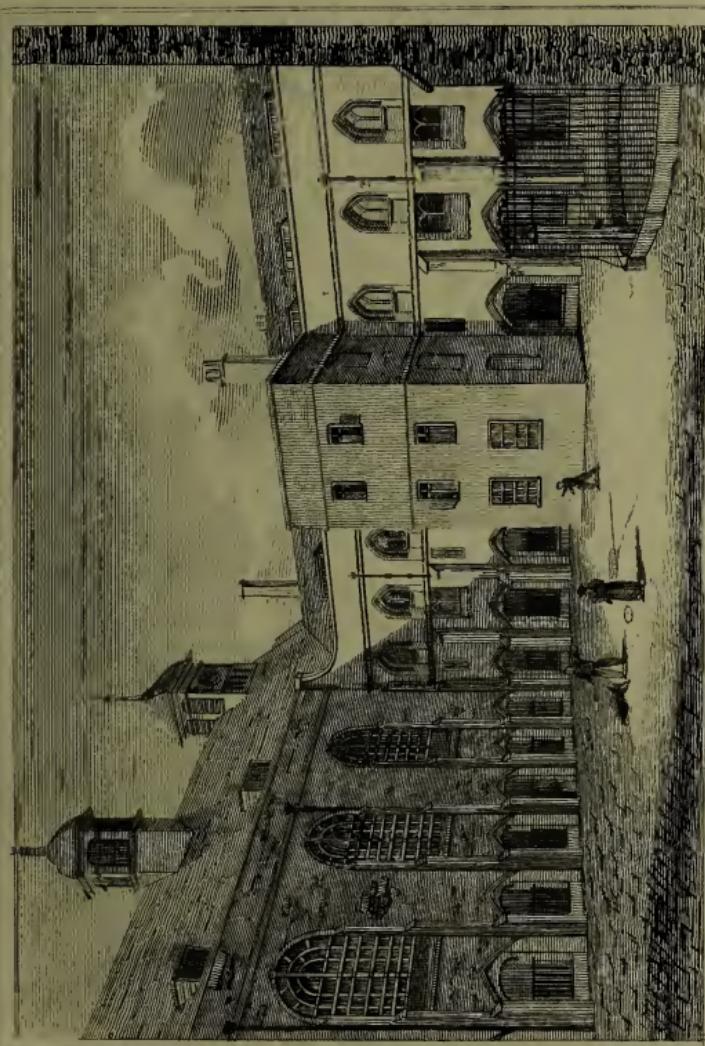
C. J. O' THWOKER'S MALL.

Tho³ Hirst Edw^d Chance & C^o London



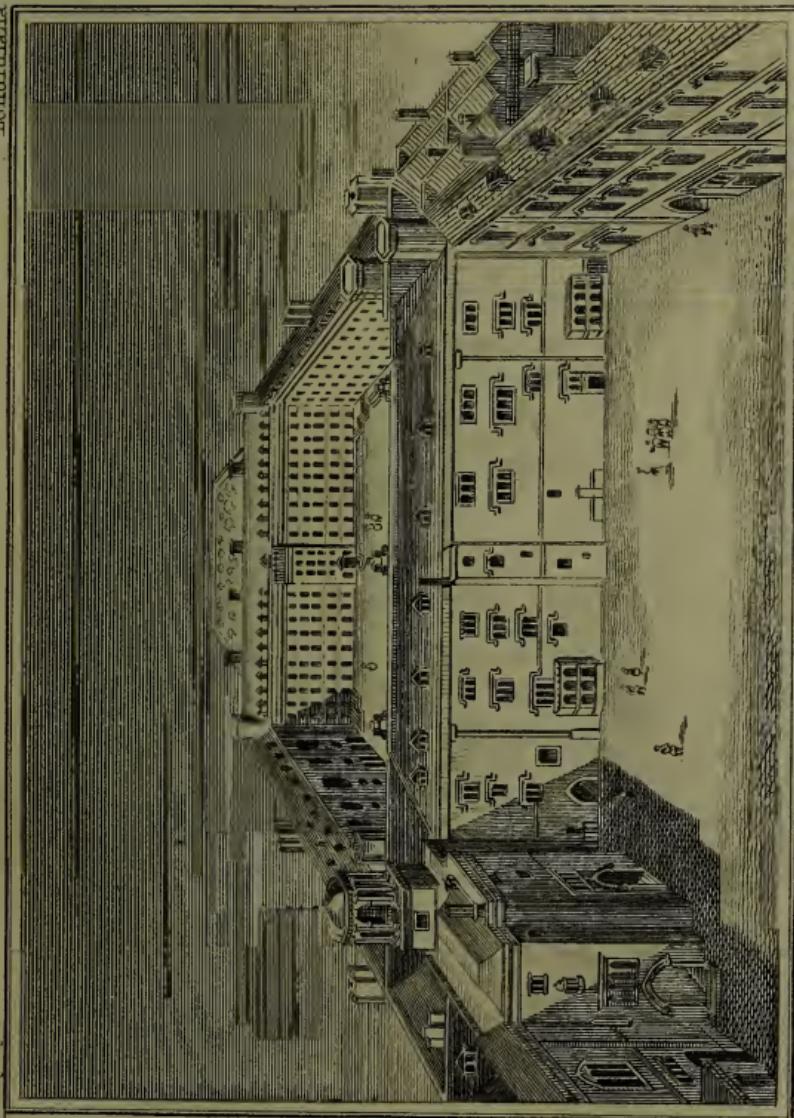
CHRIST CHURCH HOSPITAL IN 1720.

Tho: Hurst, Edw^d: Chanc^e & C^o: London.



CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, WITHIN THE CLOISTERS 1800

Tho^s Hurst, Edw^d Chance & C^o, London

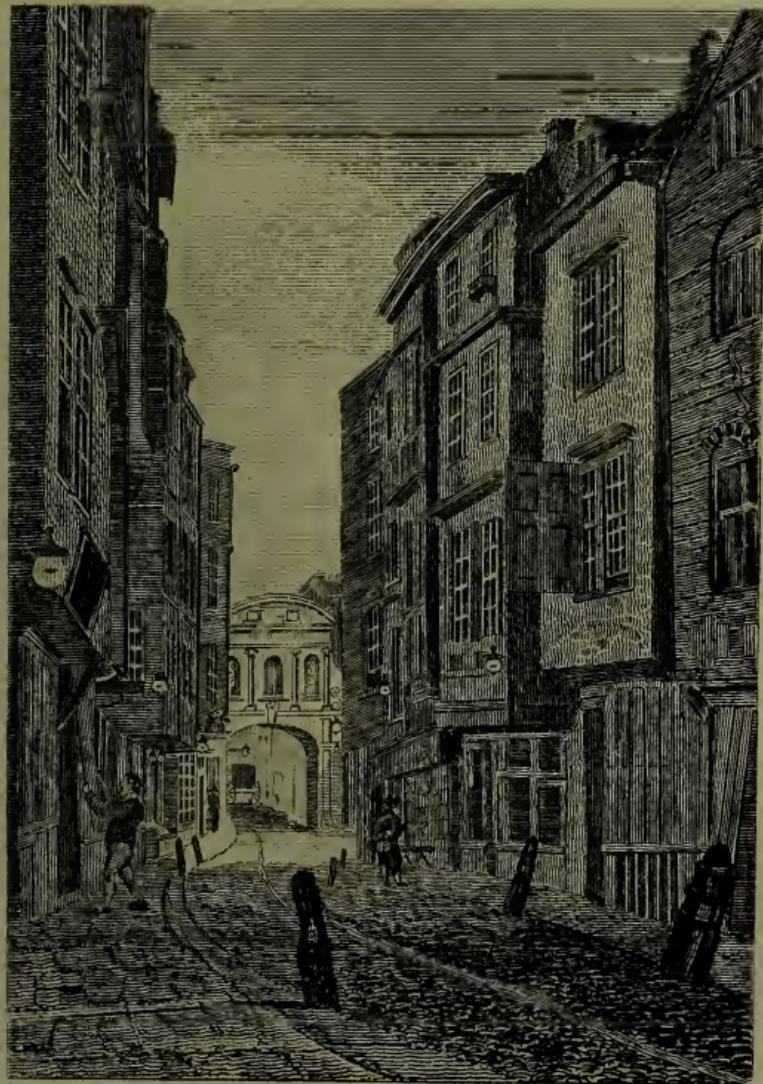


BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL IN 1720.

Tho: Hurst, Fizw: Cunace & C^o London.

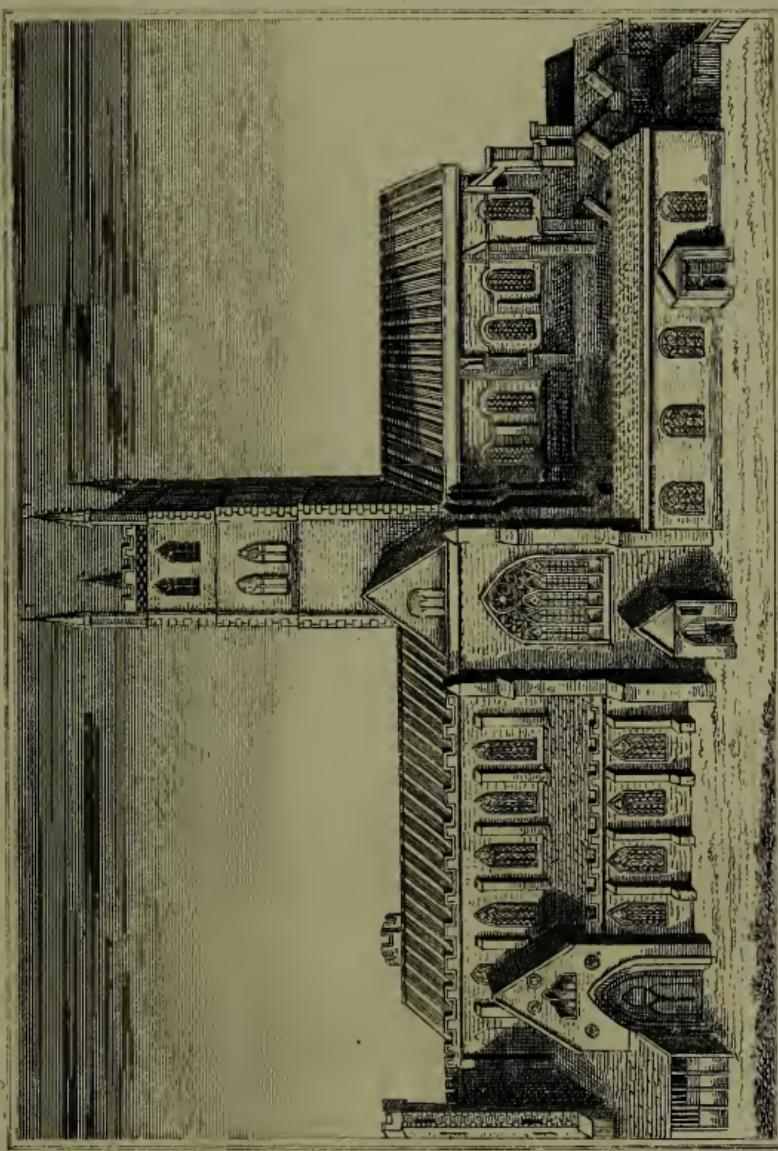
Brayley's

Londiniana



TEMPLE BAR FROM BUTCHER ROW, 1800, LOOKING EAST.

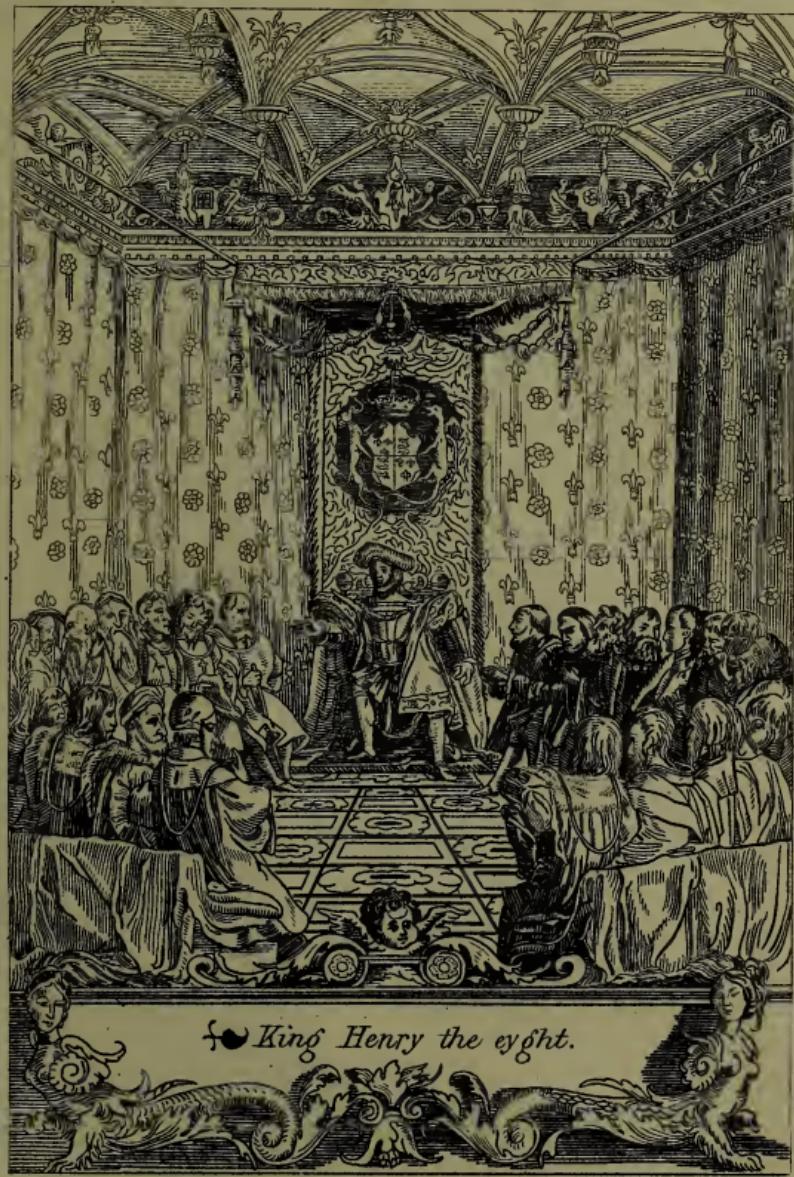
Tho^s Hurst, Edw^d Chance & C^o London



CHURCH OF ST. MARY OVERIE, OR ST. SAVIOUR, SOUTHWARK,
ABOUT 1660.

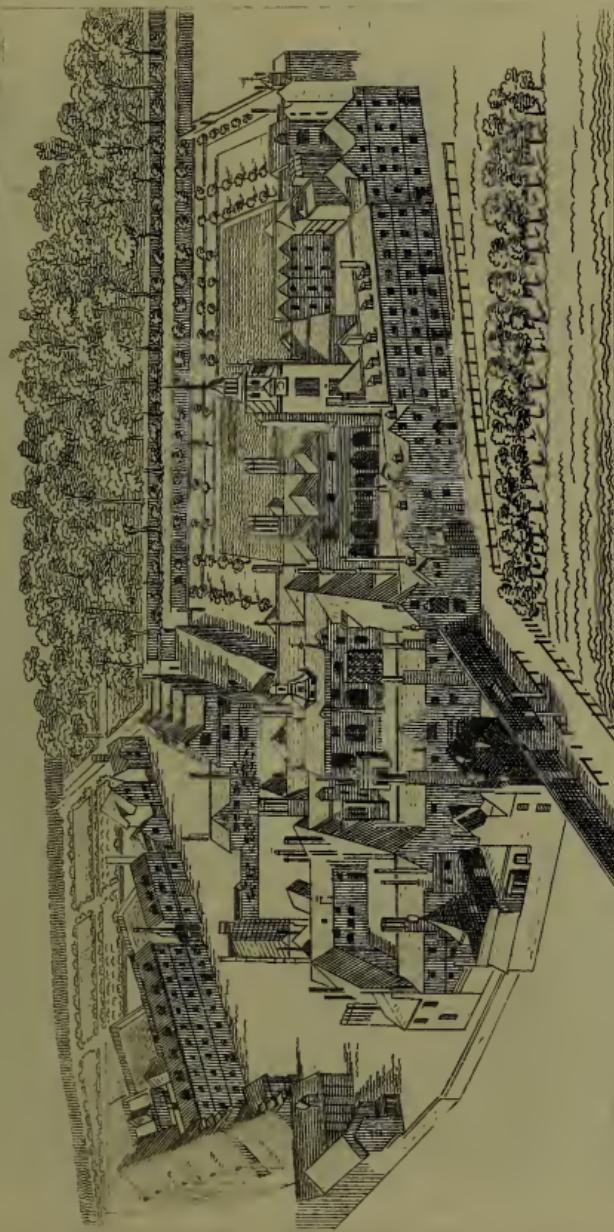
ABOUT 1660.

Tho's Hurst, Edw^d. Chance & C^o London.



COUNCIL CHAMBER OF KING HENRY VIII.

Tho⁵ Hurst. Edw⁴ Chance & C^o London.



THE CHARTER HOUSE, ABOUT 1720.

Tho^s Hurst, Edw^d Chance & C^o. London

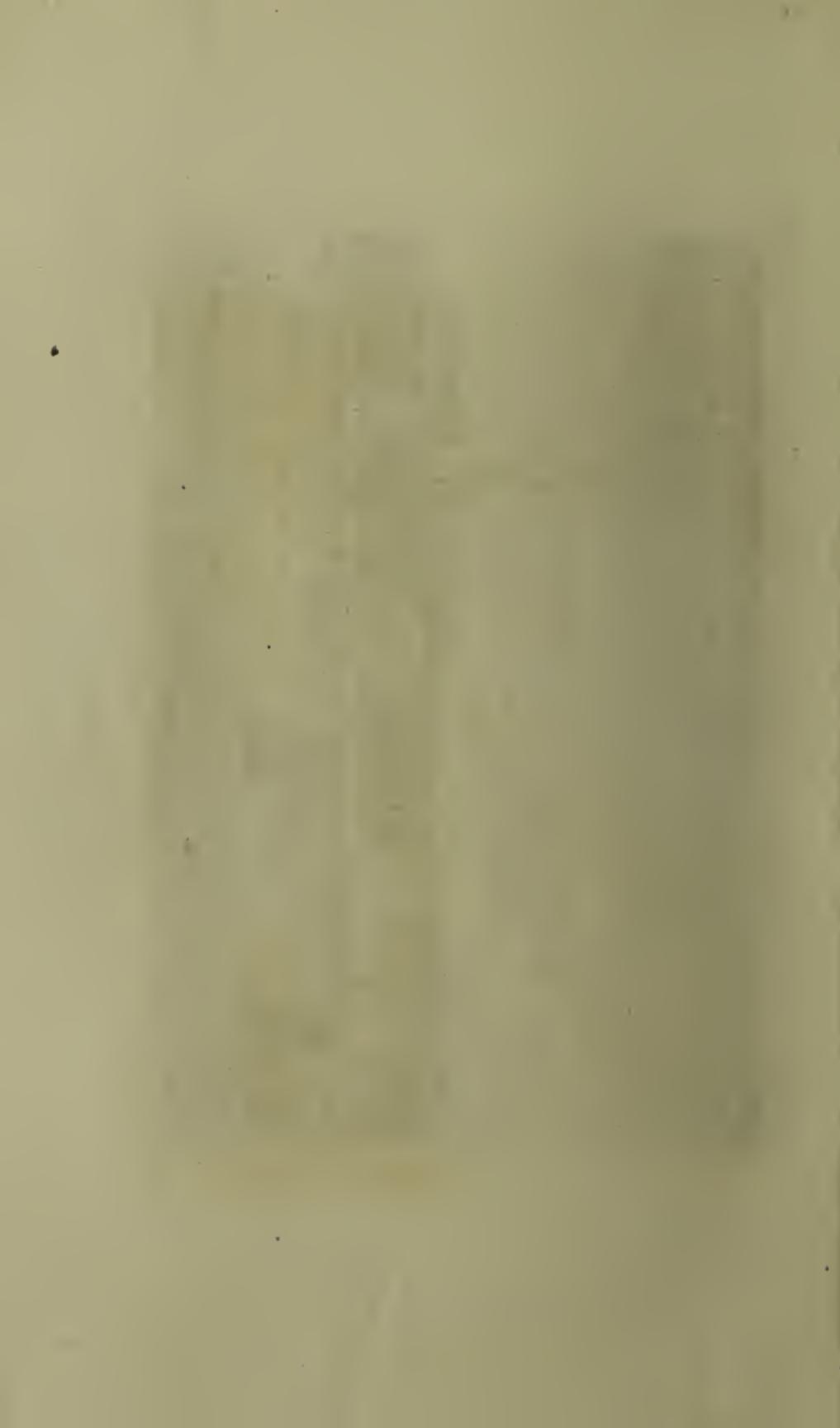


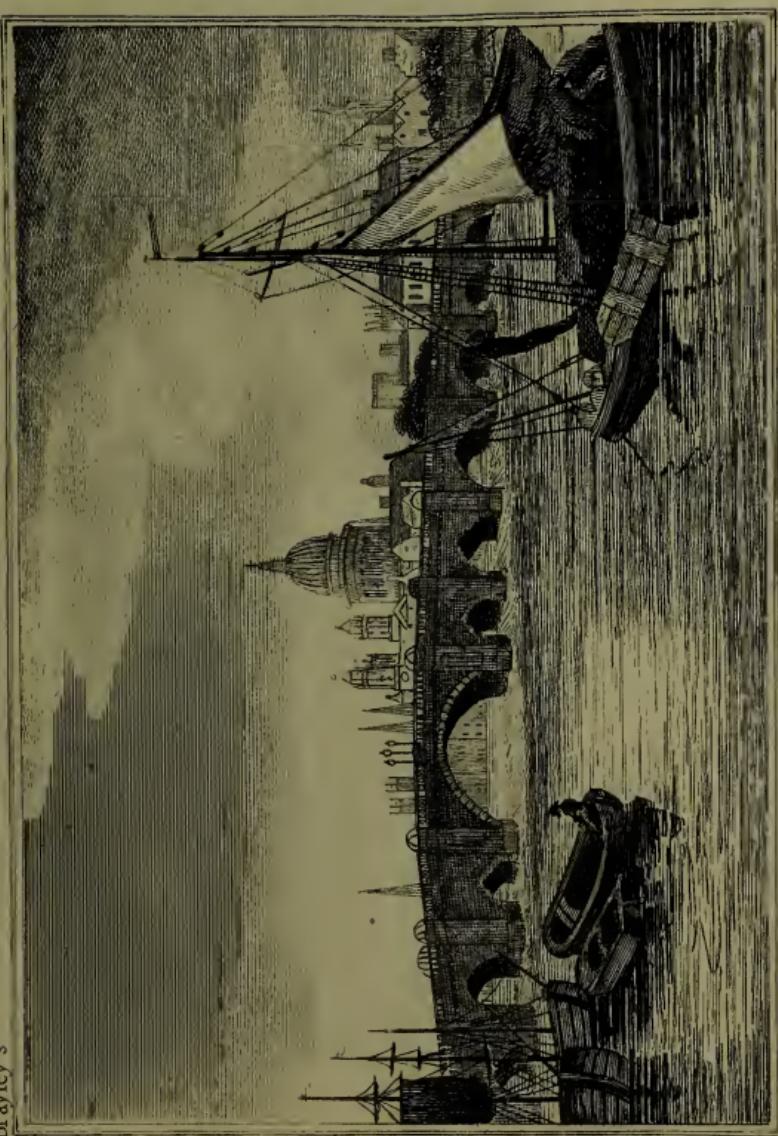
DURHAM HOUSE

SALISBURY HOUSE. WORCESTER HOUSE.

ABTM 1630.

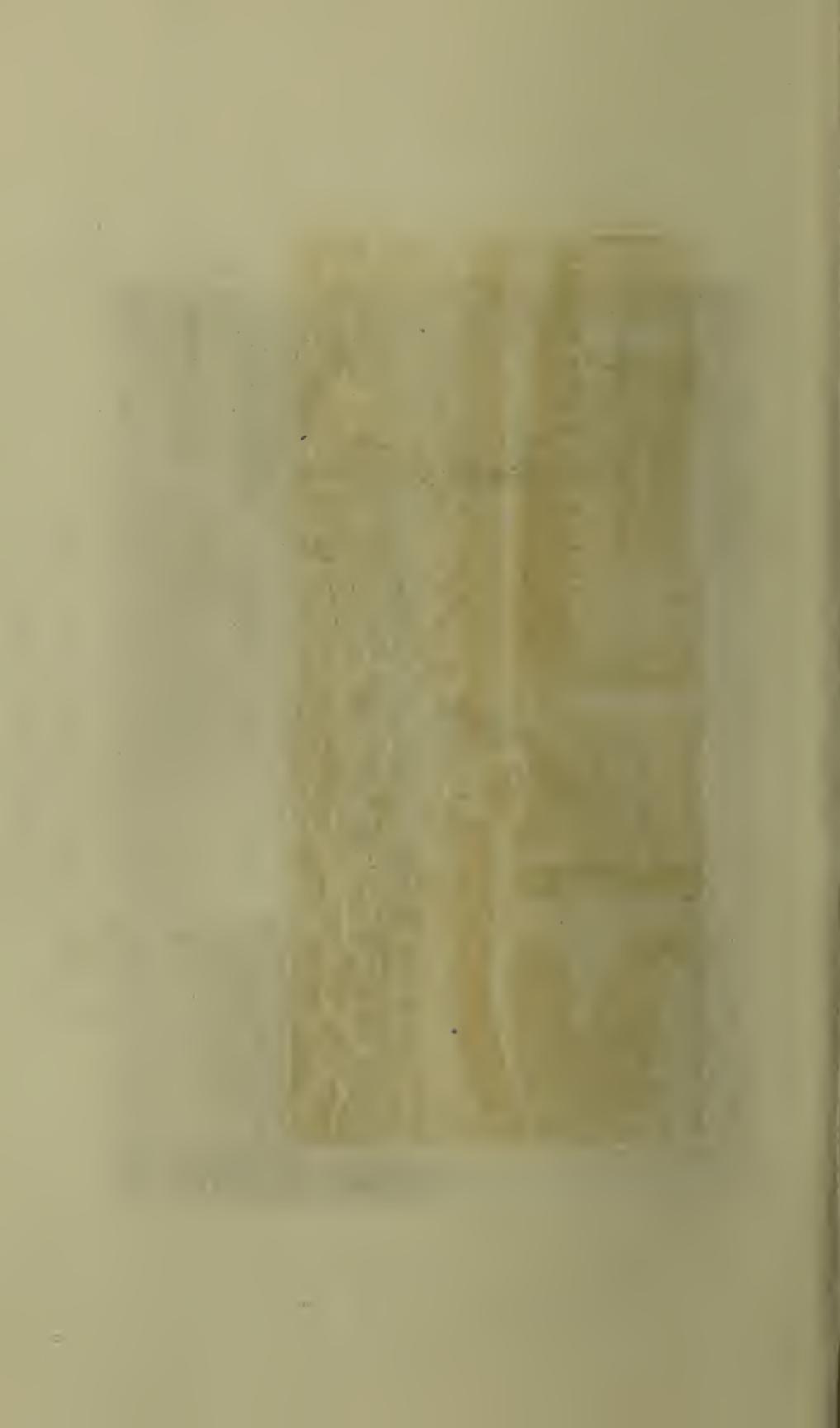
The Hurst Edw² Chance & C^o London.

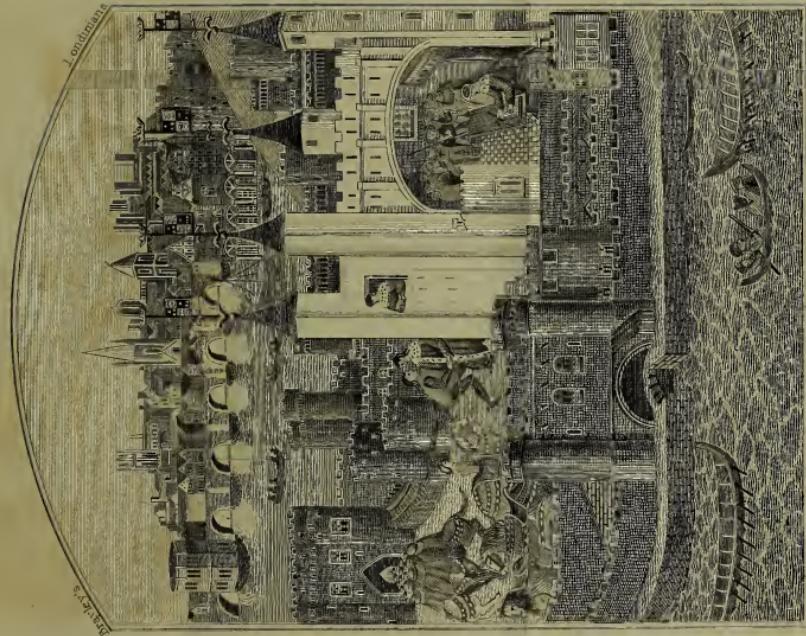




OLD LONDON BRIDGE, IN 1625.

Tho³ Hurst, Edw^A Chance & C^o London.





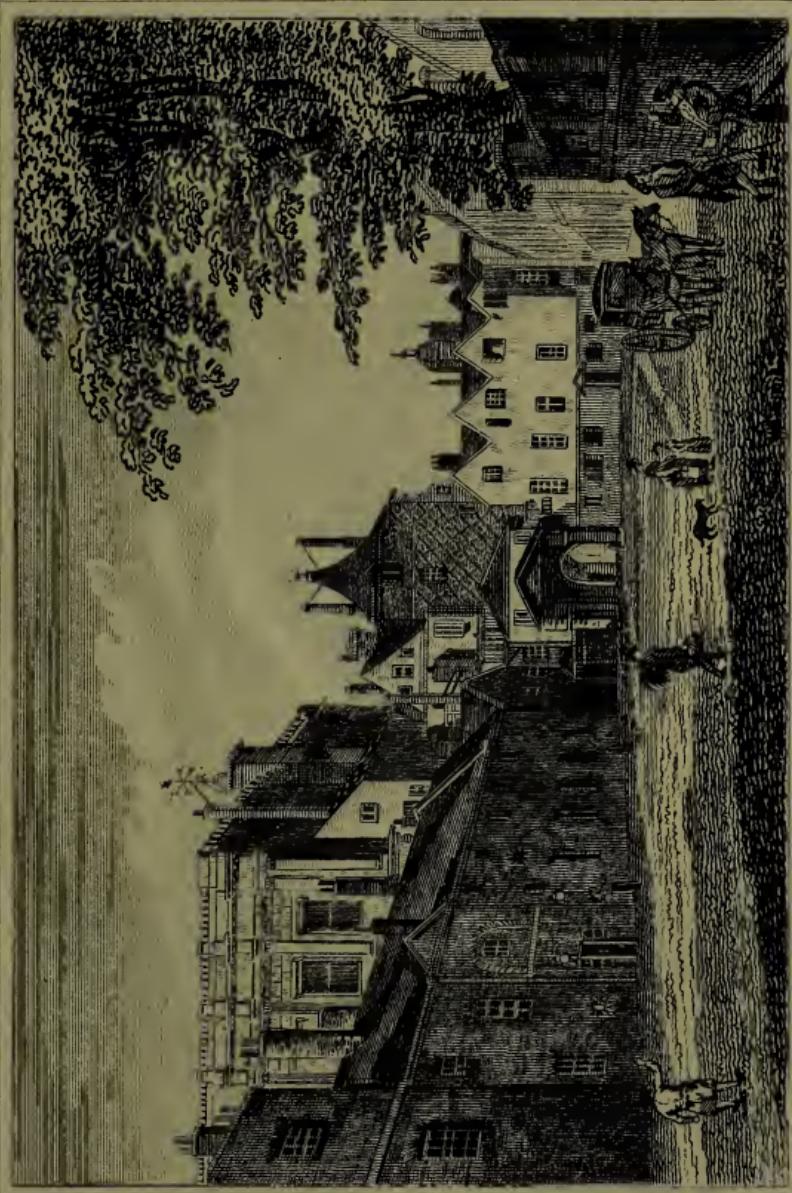
TOWER OF LONDON, IN HENRY THE SIXTH'S REIGN.

Tho' Furst Edw'd's Chance & C'London.



SUFFOLK HOUSE. ABOUT 1630.

Thos. Hurst Edw^d Chance & C° London



SCOTLAND YARD, BANQUETING HOUSE, &c. IN 1776.

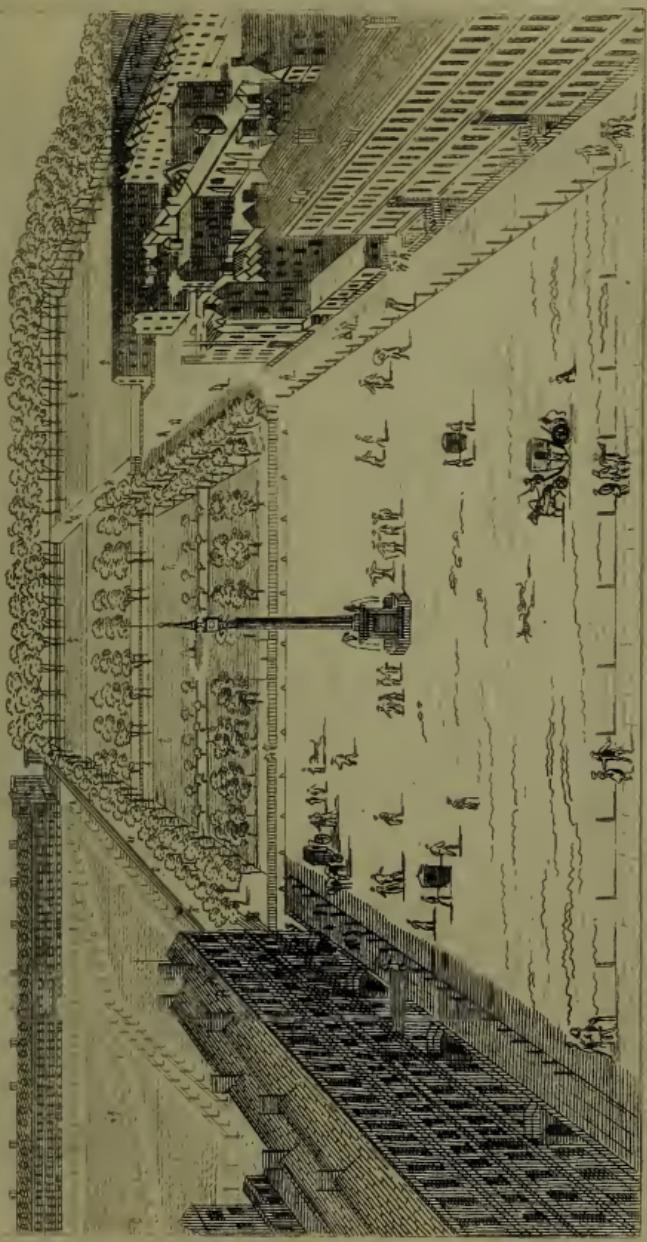
Tho^s Hurst F.dw^d Chance & C^o London.



G. Vertue del.

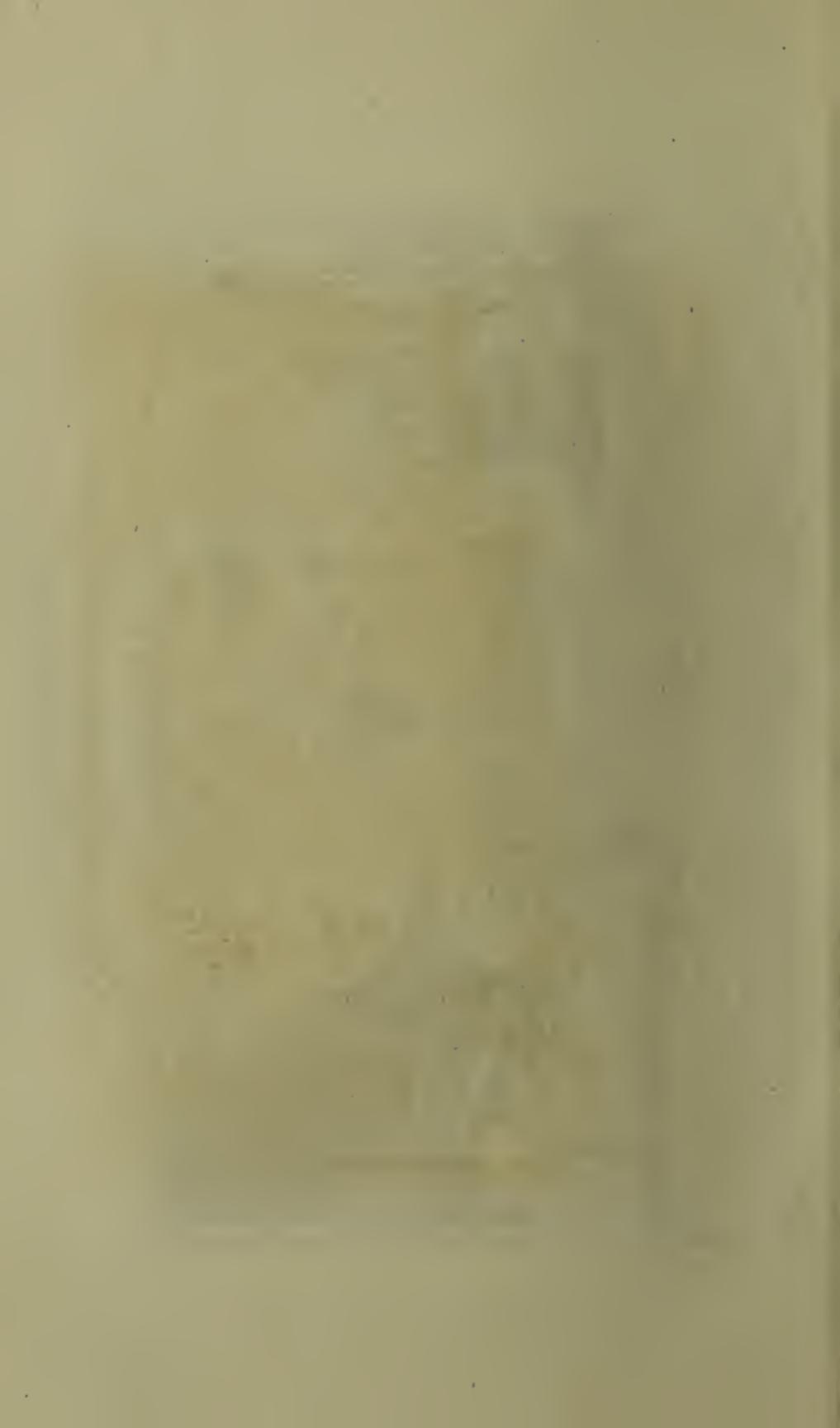
THE FONT IN ST JAMES'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

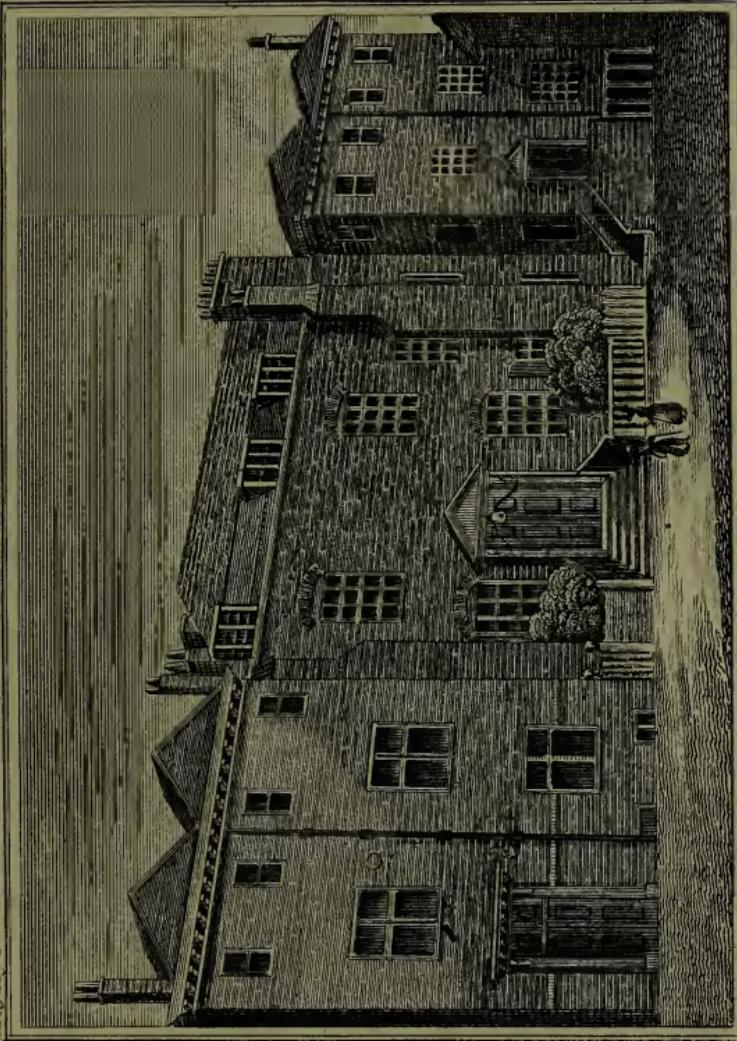
Tho^o Hurst, Edw^d Chance & C^o London



LINCOLN'S INN, ABOUT 1720.

Tho³ Hurst, Edw⁴ Chance & C^o London





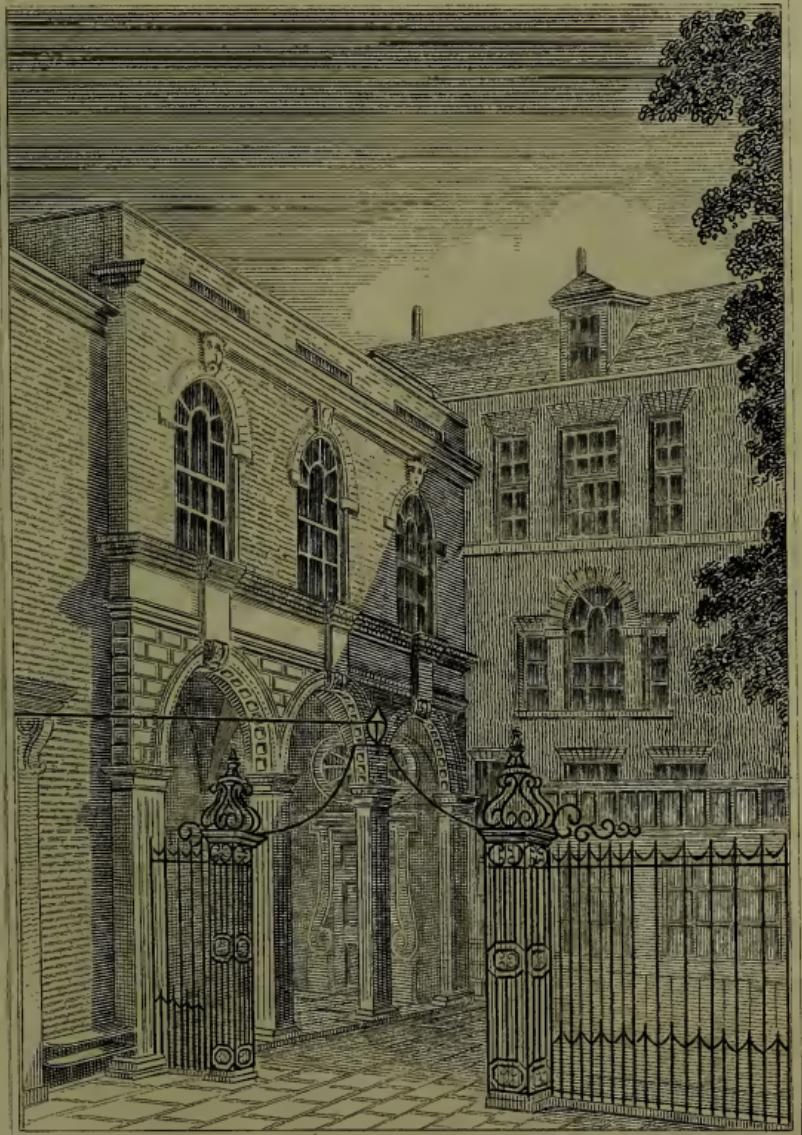
BUILDINGS IN CLERKENWELL CLOSE IN 1791.

Oliver Cromwell is said to have resided in one of these houses

Tho^z. Hurst, Edw^d. Chance & C^o. London.

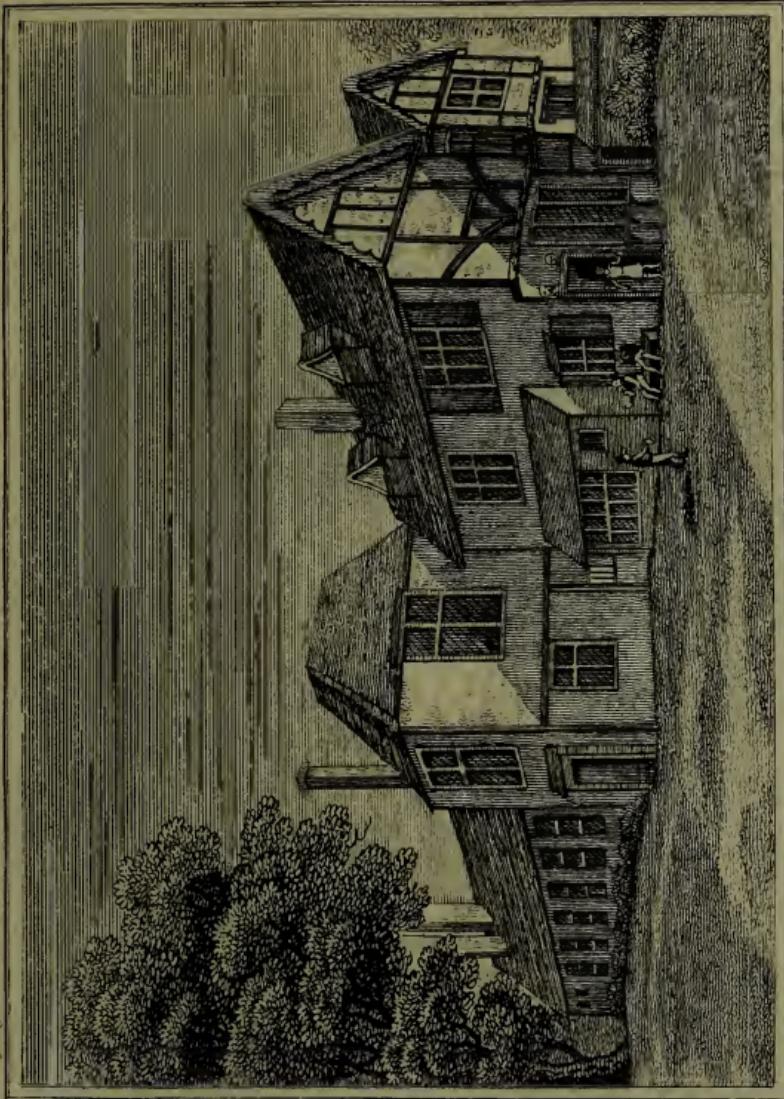
Brayleys

Londiniana

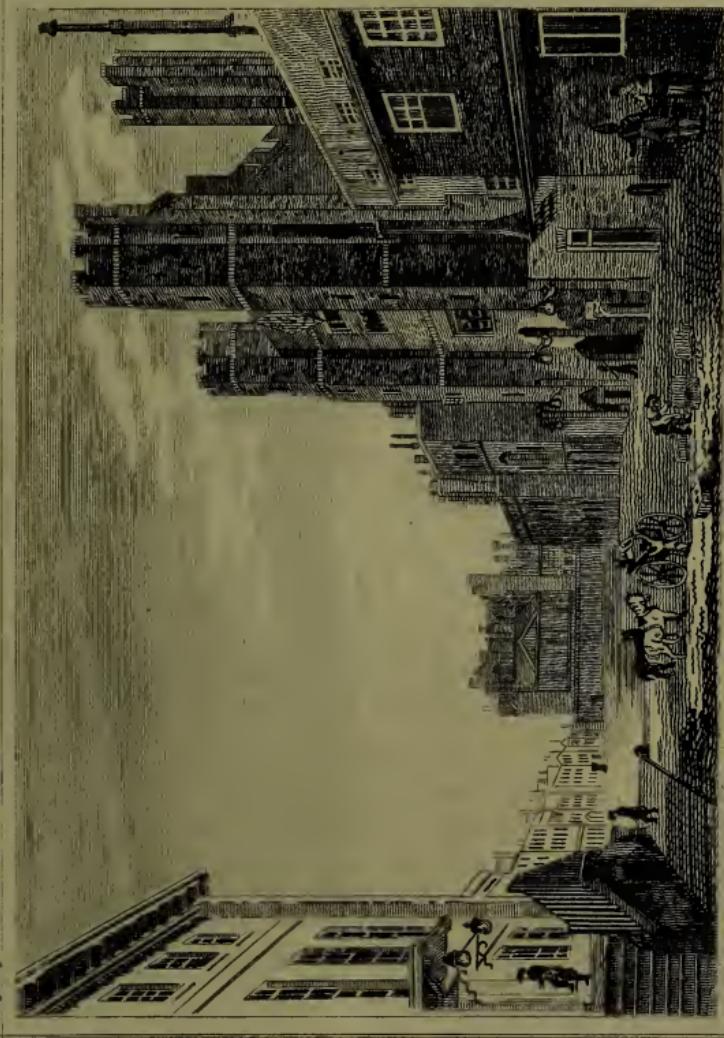


SALTERS HALL, IN 1810.

Tho³ Hurst, Edw³ Chance & C^o London.

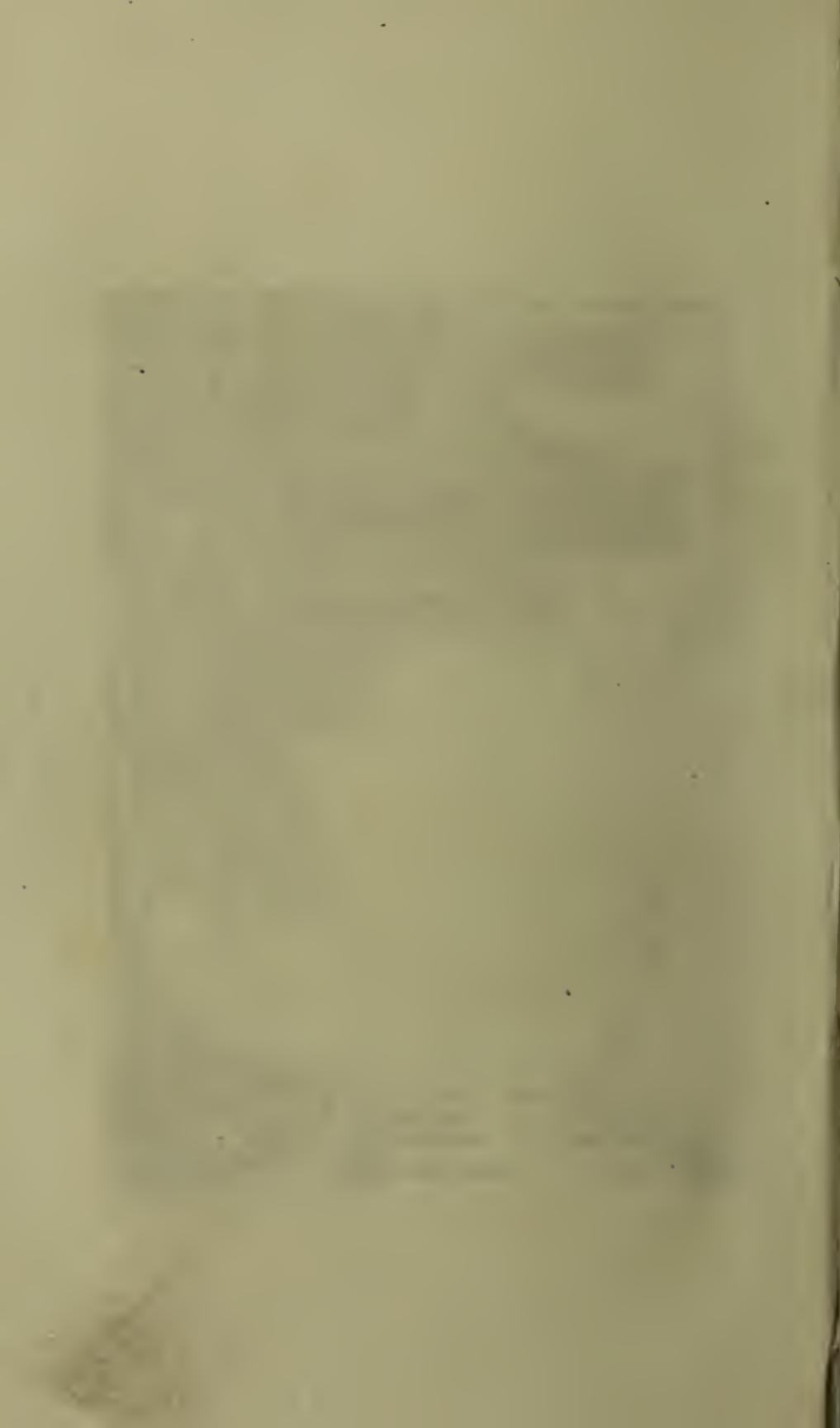


DEAN COLET'S HOUSE, STEPNEY IN 1797.



GATE OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE, IN 1776.
FROM CLEVELAND ROW.

Tho: Hurst, Edw^d: Chance & C^o: London.



LONDINIANA.

ENTERTAINMENT OF CHRISTIAN IV.

CHRISTIAN the Fourth, King of Denmark, came to England on the 17th of July, 1606, on a visit to the Queen, Anne of Denmark, his sister; and he continued in this country till the 11th of the following month. During his residence here, he was treated with extraordinary magnificence and revelling. His entry into London was graced by the citizens with a similar display of pageantry as had been customary at the coronation of their own sovereigns. Both James and Christian rode through the city in grand procession, preceded by the Lord Mayor, bearing a golden sceptre, and followed by a most splendid train of British and Danish nobility. “Upon the Great Fountain, in Cheapside,” Stow says, “was erected the *Bower of the Muses*; and near the Pageant, by the Goldsmith’s-row, where sat the great elders of the

city, in scarlet robes, the Recorder made a solemn oration in Latin, and presented the King of Denmark with a curious cup of massy gold.”* Several of the conduits ran with wine ; and at that in Fleet-street was a pleasant pastoral device, with songs, “ where-with the Kings were much delighted.” On the following day the royal Dane visited the principal public buildings, and a few days afterwards he was splendidly banqueted. Of this carousal, and of the general hilarity and riot occasioned by Christian’s visit, Sir John Harington, Queen Elizabeth’s godson, has given the following particulars, in a letter, from London, to Mr. Secretary Barlow, inserted in the first volume of the *Nugæ Antiquæ*.

“ I came here a day or two before the Danish king came, and from the day he did come untill this hour, I have been well nigh overwhelmed with carousal and sports of all kinds. The sports began each day in such manner and such sorte, as well nigh persuaded me of Mahomet’s paradise. We had women, and indeed wine too, of such plenty, as would have astonished each sober beholder. Our toasts were magnificent, and the two loyal guests did most lovingly embrace each other at table. I think the

* The good citizens had probably divined his majesty of Denmark’s taste for drinking, and therefore concluded that a cup would be an acceptable present. Howell, in his ‘Familiar Letters’, describes an entertainment given by the same monarch, in 1632, at Rhensburgh ; from which the king, after giving thirty-five toasts, was carried away in his chair ; and most of his officers were so drunk that they could not rise till late the next day.

Dane hath strangely wrought on our good English nobles ; for those whom I never could get to taste good liquor, now follow the fashion and wallow in beastly delights. The ladies abandon their sobriety, and are seen to roll about in intoxication. In good sooth the parliament did kindly to provide his majestie so reasonably with money, for there hath been no lack of good livinge ; shews, sights, and banquetings from morn to eve.

“ One day a great feast was held, and after dinner, the representation of Solomon in his Temple and the Coming of the Queen of Sheba was made ; or, as I may better say, was meant to be made, before their majesties, by device of the Earl of Salisbury and others. But alas ! as all earthly thinges do fail to poor mortals in enjoyment, so did prove our presentment hereof. The lady who did play the queen’s part, did carry most precious gifts to both their majesties ; but, forgetting the steppes arising to the canopy, overset her caskets into his Danish majesties lap, and fell at his feet, though I rather think it was in his face. Much was the hurry and confusion ; but cloths and napkins were at hand to make all clean. His majesty then got up and would dance with the Queen of Sheba ; but he fell down and humbled himself before her, and was carried to an inner chamber, and laid on a bed of state, which was not a little defiled with the presents of the queen, which had been bestowed on his garments ; such as wine, cream, jelly, beverage, cakes, spices, and other good matters. The entertainment and show went forward, and most of the presenters went backward, or fell down ; wine did so occupy their upper chambers. Now did appear, in rich dress, Hope, Faith, and Charity. Hope did essay to speak, but wine rendered her endeavours so feeble that she withdrew, and hoped the king would excuse her brevity :

Faith was then all alone, for I am certain she was not joyned with good works, and left the court in a staggering condition : Charity came to the king's feet, and seemed to cover the multitude of sins her sister had committed ; in some sorte she made obeysance and brought giftes, but said she would return home again, as there was no gift which Heaven had not already given his majesty ! She then returned to Hope and Faith, who were both sick and spewing in the lower hall. Next came Victory, in bright armour, who presented a rich sword to the king, who did not accept it, but put it by with his hand ; and by a strange medley of versification, did endeavour to make suit to the king. But Victory did not triumph long ; for, after much lamentable utterance, she was led away like a silly captive, and laid to sleep in the outer steps of the anti-chamber. Now did Peace make entry, and strive to get foremoste to the king ; but I grieve to tell how great wrath she did discover unto those of her attendants ; and much contrary to her semblance, most rudely made war with her olive-branch, and laid on the pates of those who did oppose her coming.

“ I have much marvelled at these strange pageantries, and they do bring to my remembrance what passed of this sort in our queen's days, of which I was sometime an humble presenter and assistant ; but I ne'er did see such lack of good order, discretion, and sobriety, as I have now done. I have passed much time in seeing the royal sports of hunting and hawking, where the manners were such as made me devise [that] the beasts were pursuing the sober creation, and not man in quest of exercise or food. I will now, in good sooth, declare to you, who will not blab, that the Gunpowder fright is got out of all our heads, and we are going on, hereabouts, as if the Devil was contriving every man should blow up himself, by wild riot, excess,

and devastation of time and temperance. The great ladies do go well-masked, and indeed it be the only shew of their modesty to conceal their countenance ; but alack ! they meet with such countenance to uphold their strange doings, that I marvel not at aught that happens. The lord of the mansion [the Earl of Salisbury], is overwhelmed in preparations at Theobalds, and doth marvelously please both Kings with good meat, good drink, and good speeches. I do often say (but not aloud), that the Danes have again conquered the Britains, for I see no man, or woman either, that can now command himself, or herself. I wish I was at home :—*O rus quando te aspiciam ?*—and I will, before the prince Vaudemont cometh.”

LORD MAYORS.

THERE are numerous instances in the city archives, of persons being exempted from serving the office of Lord Mayor ; although not without some special cause, as age, infirmity, sickness, &c. In the 19th of Henry VI., John Reynolds was excused on account of sickness, during life, and “not to be put in election.” In the 16th of Edward IV., the common council ordered that neither Matthew Phillips, nor Richard Bernes, aldermen, should be elected, or admitted mayor, during life. Sir William Taylor, in the 19th of the same reign, late lord mayor, was discharged from serving again, against his will, on account of his great age, &c. In the 9th of Henry VII., John Ward was exempted for ever ; and, in return, he gave “of his own free will” a quantity of lead to the new aqueducts. In the 10th, 13th, 14th, and 17th of the same reign, it was ordained by the common council, that Sir

Henry Colet, knt., William White, Robert Tate, and Sir William Martin, all of whom “ had honourably and laudably served the office of mayor,” should not be obliged to serve again without their own consent. In the 14th of Henry VIII., Alderman Fenrother was excused for three years, upon paying 100 marks in ready money. In the following year Alderman George Monoux was elected mayor, and on his neglecting to appear after being divers times called upon by letter and otherwise, he was ordered to be fined 1000*l.* sterling; and on the 13th of October, Alderman Baldry was elected in his stead. At the same time that Monoux was fined, it was enacted by the court, that whatsoever alderman should, in future, be chosen, and absent, or withdraw, himself from the city, “ only to the intent that he will not take upon him the charge of the same mayoralty,” he should forfeit 1000*l.* The next year Alderman Monoux, on his petition and bill of supplication, alleging his great age and feebleness, and offering to give a brew-house, adjoining to the bridge-house, in Southwark, to the city, in consideration of being discharged from the office of alderman, had the decree against him revoked, and his request granted on some especial conditions. In the 22d of Henry VIII., Sir William Boteler was exempted for continued impotency and sickness; and in the 21st of Elizabeth, Alderman Box “ was respited from the office of mayor, through ill health, and upon payment of 200*l.*” During the Protectorate, anno 1652, Sir Simon Edmunds, lord mayor elect, “ declaring his

inability of health and body, being in the 73d year of his age, for executing the said office," was exempted for ever, on the payment of 600*l.* In 1704, Sir Thomas Cooke was excused from serving by the common council ; and Sir Owen Buckingham was elected in his room. In 1709, Sir Jeffery Jefferies was exempted, after election, he being then ill at Bath. In 1740, Alderman George Heathcote, M. P., who had executed the office of sheriff in the preceding year, was excused on the pleas of ill-health, the fatiguing employment he had just been discharged from, and the more than ordinary attendance which he should be obliged to give, the next sessions, in parliament.

IMPRESSING FOR CHORISTERS.

THE evils of impressing seamen to man the navy has been frequently the theme of indignant remark ; but it is little known that in former times, even *Minstrels* and *Singing children* might be pressed into the service of the crown ; and that parents were liable to have their offspring torn from their homes to become choristers in the royal chapels. Warton notices an ordinance of the time of Henry the Sixth for "pressing minstrels ;" and Strype informs us, that in the year 1550, a *commission* was granted to Phillip Van Wilder, gentleman of the privie chamber, "to take to the king's use," in "anie churches or chapells within England, such and so many singing children and choristers as he and his deputy thought good." Again, in the following year, the master of the king's chapel

had licence “ to take up, from time to time, as many Children to serve the King’s Chapel as he shall think fit.” *Thomas Tusser*, the well-known agricultural poet, writing of himself in queen Elizabeth’s reign, thus complains :—

“ Then for my voyce
I must (no choice)
Away ; of force
Like posting-horse,
For sundry men
Had placards, then,
Such child to take
(The better breaste,
The lesser reste)
To serve the queen ;
For time so spente
I may repente,
And sorrowe make.”

At the time when Tusser was thus impressed for the queen’s chapel, he was a chorister in the collegiate church of Wallingford, in Berkshire. He afterwards became a musician, a farmer, a grazier, and a poet ; but his success was not equal to his industry. His “ Five Hundred Pointes of good Husbandrie ” is both an entertaining and a judicious work. Much curious information may be gathered from it, illustrative of the customs of his age ; and there is a sprightliness and vigour in many of the lines, which enliven the subject, and occasionally verge both into pleasantry and

wit. His directions for the culture of a Hop-garden conclude with the following epigrammatic point :—

“ ‘ The Hop,’ for his profit, I thus do exalt,
It strengtheneth drinke, and it favoureth malt ;
And being well brewed, long kept it will last,
And *drawing* abide,—if ye *draw not too fast.*”

HENRY THE SIXTH.

IT is not generally known that this meek-spirited, but bigotted and priest-ridden sovereign was a humble votary of the Muses. The following curious, and not inelegant verses appear to have been composed by him whilst in a state of suffering ; and, probably, when made a prisoner by Sir James Haryngton.

“ Kingdomes are but cares ;
State ys devoyd of staie ;
Ryches are redy snares,
And hastene to decae.

“ Plesure ys a pryvie pryeke
Which vyce doth stylly provoke ;
Pompe, unprompt ; and fame, a flayme ;
Power, a smoulderyng smoke.

“ Who meenethe to remoffe the rocke
Owte of the slymie mudde,
Shall myre hymselfe, and hardlie scape
The swellynge of the flodde.”

Nugæ Antiquæ.

MONUMENT OF GOWER, THE POET.

GOWER, the earliest of our poets of distinguished reputation, was the friend and contemporary of Chau-

cer, who thus speaks of him, and the “*philosophicall*” Strode, at the end of his “*Troilus and Cressida*.”

“ O morall Gower, this boke I directe
To thee, and to the philosophicall Strode,
To vouchsafe, ther nede is, to correcte
Of your benignetees and zeles good.”

Gower’s poem “*De Confessione Amantis*,” was first printed by Caxton, in September, 1483, and by Berthelette, in “*Fletestrete*,” in 1532, and again in March, 1554. The Address to the Reader, in the latter edition, includes the following particulars of his monument, in St. Mary Overyes Church, now St. Saviour’s, Southwark.

“ John Gower prepared for his bones a restyng place in the Monasterie of Saint Marie Overyes, where somewhat after the olde facion, he lieth right sumptuously buried, with a garlande on his head, in token that he in his life daies flourished freshly in literature and science. And the same monumente in remembrance of hym erected, is on the north side of the foresaid churche, in the chapell of Sainte John, where he hath of his owne foundacion a masse daily songe. And moreover, he hath an obite yerely, done for hym within the same churche, on Fridaie after the feaste of the blessed pope Saynte Gregorie.

“ Beside, on the wall where he lieth, there be painted three Virgins, with crownes on their heades, one of the whiche is written *Charitie*, and she holdeth this devise in her honde.

“ *En toy qui es Fitz de Dieu le Pere*
Sauve soit, qui gist sonz cest pierre.”

“ The second, is written *Mercie*, whiche holdeth in hir hande this devise;

“ *O bone Jesu, fait ta mercie,
Al Alme, dont le corps gist icy.*”

“ The third of them is written *Pitee*, whiche holdeth in hir hande, this devise folowynge:—

“ *Pur ta pité Jesu regarde,
Et met cest alme in sauve garde.*”

“ And thereby hangeth a table, wherein appereth that whosoever praieth for the soule of John Gower, he shall so oft as he so doth have a M and D daies of pardon.”

When St. Mary Overyes was rebuilt in the reign of Richard II., and Henry IV., Gower was “ an especial benefactor to that worke.” Stow, who says, ‘ that he had neither a garland of ivie nor of roses,’ describes his ‘ *Image*,’ thus:—

“ The haire of his head aburne, long on his shoulders, but curling up; and a long forked beard: on his head a chaplet, like a coronet of foure roses; an habite of purple, damasked down to his feete; a collar of esses of gold, about his necke, and vnder his feete the likenesse of three booke, which he compiled;” viz: 1. *Speculum Meditantis*, written in French: 2. *Vox Clamantis*, in Latin: and 3. *Confessio Amantis*, in English.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

SIR John Harington, in a letter written to his friend Mr. Robert Markham, in 1606, and published

* Stow adds, “ This last is printed. *Vox Clamantis*, with his *Cronica Tripartita*, and others, both in Latine, and French, never printed, I have, and doe possesse; but *Speculum Meditantis*, I never saw, though heard thereof to be in Kent.” Vide “ Survey of London;” p. 785, D d d 4: Edit. 1618.

in the ‘*Nugae Antiquae*.’ has thus curiously delineated the character and disposition of our *Maiden Queen*.

“ I marvell to thynk what strange humors do conspire to patch up the natures of some myndes. The elements do seem to strive which shall conquer and rise above the other. In good soothe, our late Queene did enfolde them all together. I blesse her memorye, for all hir goodnesse to me and my familie; and now wyll I shewe you what strange temperament she did sometyme put forthe. Hir mynde was ofteime like the gentle aire that comethe from the westerly pointe in a summer’s morn: ’twas sweete and refreshinge to all arounde hir.

“ Her speech did winne all affections, and hir subjectes did trye to shewe all love to hir commandes; for she woude saye, ‘ hir state did require her to commande, what she knew hir people woude willingly do from their owne love to hir.’ Herein did she shewe hir wysdome fullie: for who did chuse to lose her confidence; or who woude wythholde a shewe of love and obedience, when their Sovereign said it was their own choice, and not hir compulsion? Surely she did plaie well her tables to gain obedience thus wythout constraint: again, she coude put forthe such alteracions, when obedience was lackinge, as lefte no doubtynges whose daughter she was. I saie thys was plain on the Lorde Deputy’s cominge home, when I did come into her presence: she chaffed muche, walkede fastly to and fro, looked with discomposure in her visage; and, I remember, she catched my girdle when I kneelede to hir, and swore, ‘ By God’s Son I am no Queen; that *man* is above me. Who gave him commande to come here so soon? I did sende hym on other busynesse.’ It was longe before more gracious discourse did fall to my hearynge; but I was then put oute of my trouble, and bid ‘ Go

home.' I did not stay to be bidden twise; if all the Iyrshe rebels had been at my heels, I shoude not have had better speede, for I did now flee from one whom I both lovede and fearede too.

" Hir Highnesse was wont to soothe hir rufflede temper wyth *readinge* every mornynge, when she had been stirred to passion at the council, or other matters had overthrown hir gracious disposition. She did much admire Seneca's wholesome advisings, when the soul's quiet was flown awaie; and I saw much of hir translating thereof.—By art and nature together so blended, it was difficulte to fynde hir right humour at any tyme. Hir wisest men and beste counsellors were oft sore troublede to knowe her wyll in matters of state: so covertly did she pass hir judgeamente, as seemed to leave all to their discreet management; and, when the busynesse did turn to better advantage, she did moste cunningly commit the good issue to hir own honour and understandinge; but, when ought fell oute contrarie to hir wyll and intente, the council were in great straite to defende their owne actinge, and not blemyshe the Queen's goode judgemente. Herein hir wyse men did oft lacke more wysdome; and the Lorde Treasurer, [Burleigh,] woude ofte shed a plenty of tears on any miscarriage, well knowynge the difficulte parte was, not so muche to mende the matter itself, as his mistresse's hounour: and yet he did most share hir favour and good wyll; and to his opinion she woude oft-tyme submit hir owne pleasure in great matters. She did keepe him till late at nyghte, in discoursinge alone, and then call oute another at his departure, and try the depthe of all arounde hir sometyme. Walsingham had his turn, and each displaied their witte in pryvate.

" On the morrowe, everye one did come forthe in hir presence and discourse at large; and, if any had dissembled

withe hir, or stood not well to his advysinges before, she did not let it go unheeded, and sometymes, not unpunished. Sir Christopher Hatton was wont to saye, ' The Queen did fishe for men's souls, and had so sweete a baite, that no one coude escape hir net-work.' In truthe, I am sure hir speeche was such, as none coude refuse to take delyghte in, when frowardness did not stand in the way. I have seen hir smile, soothe with great semblance of good likinge to all arounde, and cause everie one to open his moste inward thought to hir; when, on a sudden, she woud ponder in pryvate on what had passed, write down all their opinions, draw them out as occasion required, and sometyme disprove to their faces what had been delivered a month before. Hence she knew every one's parte, and by thus *fishinge*, as Hatton sayed, she caught many poor fish, who little knew what snare was laid for them.

" I will now tell you more of hir Majesty's discretion and wonder-working to those about her, touchyng their myndes and opinions. She did oft aske the ladies around hir chamber, if they lovede to thinke of marriage? And the wise ones did conceal well their liking hereto; as knowing the Queene's judgment in this matter. Sir Matthew Arundel's fair cosin, not knowing so deeply as hir fellowes, was asked one day hereof, and simply said—' she had thought muche about marriage, if her father did consent to the man she lovede.' ' You seem honeste, I' faithe,' said the Queen; ' I will sue for you to your father.' The damsel was not displeased hereat; and, when Sir Roberte Arundel came to cowrte, the Queene askede him hereon, and pressede his consentinge, if the match was discreet. Sir Roberte, muche astonied at this news, said, ' he never heard his daughter had liking to any man, and wantede to gain knowledge of hir affection; but woude give free consente to what was moste pleasinge to hir Highnesse wyll

and advyse.'—'Then I will do the reste,' saith the Queene. The ladie was called in, and the Queene tould her father had given his free consente. 'Then,' replied the ladie, 'I shall be happie, and please your grace.' 'So thou shalte; but not to be a foole and marrye. I have his consente given to me, and I vow thou shalte never get it into thy possession: so, go to thy busynesse. I see thou art a bolde one, to owne thy foolishnesse so readilie.'

"I coude relate manye pleasante tales of *hir Majestie's* outwittinge the wittiest ones; for few knew how to aim their shaft against *hir cunninge*. We did all love *hir*, for she said she loved us, and muche wysdome she shewed in thys matter. She did well temper herself towards all at home, and put at variance all abroad; by which means she had more quiet than *hir* neighbours. I need not praise her frugality; but I wyll tell a storie that fell oute when I was a boye. She did love riche cloathing, but often chid those that bought more finery than became their state. It happenede that *Ladie M. Howarde* was possesede of a rich border, powderd wyth golde and pearle, and a velvet suite belonginge thereto, which moved manie to envye; nor did it please the Queene, who thoughte it exceeded *hir* owne. One daye the Queene did sende privately, and got the ladie's rich vesture, which she put on herself, and came forthe the chamber amonge the ladies; the kirtle and border was far too shorte for *her Majestie's* heighth; and she askede every one, 'How they liked *her* new-fancied suit?' At lengthe, she askede the owner herself, 'if it was not made too short, and ill-becoming?' which the poor ladie did presentlie consente to. 'Why then, if it become not me, as being too short, I am minded it shall never become thee, as being too fine; so it fitteth neither well.' This sharp rebuke abashed the ladie, and she never

adorned her therewith any more. I believe the vestment was laid up till after the Queene's death.

“ As I did bear so much love towarde hir Majestie, I know not well how to stop my tales of hir virtues, and sometimes hir faults, for *nemo nascitur sine* —, saith the poet; but even her errors did seem great marks of surprizing endowments.—When she smiled, it was a pure sunshine, that every one did chuse to baske in, if they could ; but anon came a storm from a sudden gathering of clouds, and the thunder fell in wondrous manner on all alike. I never did fynde greater show of understandinge and lerninge, than she was bleste wyth ; and whoever liveth longer than I can, will look backe and become *laudator temporis acti*.”—

PRINTING.

IN the early part of Elizabeth's reign, an *Epitome*, under the title of a “ Bref Abstract, or Short Sume,” of several books of the Bible, was printed at London, with the ensuing verses in the title page, from which it appears that foreign compositors were at that period, employed in this city.

“ Such faltes as you herein may finde,
I pray you be content ;
And do the same with will and mynde
That was then our intent.

“ The prynters were outlandish men,
The faltes they be the more,
Which are escapyd now and then,—
But hereof are no store.”

WHITEHALL ; ANCIENTLY YORK HOUSE.

THE site of WHITEHALL was originally occupied by a noble mansion, erected by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and Chief Justice of England in the reign of Henry the Third. Dugdale states, that the Monks of Westminster, in consideration of 140 marks of silver, and the yearly tribute of a wax taper, of three pounds weight, on the feast of St. Edward, granted to Hubert de Burgh, the inheritance of certain houses, with a court and a free chapel, within the liberties of Westminster;* and among the Tower records are several grants to the same nobleman, of houses, a court, chapel, &c. in the town of Westminster, and also of land called *More*, lying between the Hospital of St. James and the moor, or marsh, of John Chancellor. On the decease of Earl Hubert, in 1242, he left this estate to the Church of the *Black Friars*, near “Oldborne,” in which he was buried. Soon afterwards, that Brotherhood sold it to Walter Gray, Archbishop of York, who made it his town residence, and dying in 1255, bequeathed it, as an archiepiscopal Palace to his See, for the use of his successors: from that appropriation, it acquired the name of *York Place*.

On the promotion, in 1514, of the regal-minded Wolsey to the See of York, which was quickly followed by his elevation to the rank of Priest-Cardinal, and *Legate de latere*, York Place became the scene of the most gorgeous hospitality and courtly pomp, which it

* Dugdale's “Baronage,” vol. i. p. 699.

was possible for ecclesiastical ostentation to display. It was at York Place that, “ranking himself with Princes,” Wolsey, to all “that sought him,” was “sweet as summer,” and, shining in “the full meridian of his glory,” attained “the highest point of all his greatness.”* His household, according to his *checker roll*, amounted to “about the sum of five hundred persons;—besides his retainers, and others, being suitors, that most commonly were fed in his hall.”† His establishment, or family, as it was called, included nine or ten young Lords, (each of whom had servants,) sixteen chaplains, four counsellors, “learned in the laws,” and many other persons.

“He had also,” says Cavendish, who was one of his gentlemen ushers, and from whose curious narrative of the Cardinal’s Life these particulars are derived, “a great number daily attending on him, both of noblemen and worthy gentlemen, of great estimation and possessions, with no small number of the tallest yeomen that he could get in all this realm. In his *Hall* he had, daily, three especial tables, furnished with three principal officers; that is to say, a Steward, which was always a dean or a priest; a Treasurer, a knight; and a Comptroller, an esquire; which bore always, within his house, their white staves. In his privy *Kitchen* he had a Master Cook, who went daily in damask satin, or velvet, with a chain of gold about his neck. In his *Chapel*, he had a Dean, who was always a great clerk and a divine; a Sub-dean; a Repeater of the quire; a Gospeller, a Pisteller, and twelve singing Priests:

* Vide Singer’s edition of Cavendish’s “Life of Cardinal Wolsey,” vol. i. p. 39.

† Shakspeare’s “Henry the Eighth,” Acts 3 and 4.

of Scholars, he had first, a Master of the children ; twelve singing children ; and sixteen singing men. But to speak of the furniture of his Chapel passeth my capacity to declare the number of the costly ornaments and rich jewels that were occupied in the same continually ; for I have seen there, in a procession, worn forty-four copies of one suit, very rich, besides the sumptuous crosses, candlesticks, and other necessary ornaments to the comely furniture of the same. He had two cross bearers, and two pillar bearers ;* and in his chamber, his High-Chamberlain, his

* The high degree of pomp in which Wolsey (who to his other dignities added the office of the Chancellorship) was accustomed to proceed from York Place to Westminster Hall, has been described in another article : vide vol. iii. p. 52. Like all other Cardinals, Wolsey, in accordance with the very early practice of the Romish Church, rode upon a *mule*, and his crosses and pillars, which were of silver, were borne before him, the former by priests, the latter by laymen ; and he is thus represented in his Majesty's fine painting of *Le Champ de Drap d'Or*, which has been lately removed from the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries, to Windsor Castle. Cavendish says, " He had two great Crosses of silver, whereof one of them was for his Archbishoprick, and the other for his Legatcy, borne always before him whither soever he went or rode, by two of the most tallest and comeliest priests that he could get within all this realm ; and the satirist Roy, in his tract intituled ' *The Treatous*, ' thus notices the fact :—

“ ‘ Before him rydeth two Prestes stronge,
And they beare two Crosses right longe,
Gapinge in every man’s face :
After them follow two Lay-men secular,
And each of them holdinge a Pillar
In their handes instead of a mace.
Then followeth my Lord on his mule,
Trapped with gold,’ &c.”

Vice-Chamberlain, twelve Gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, &c. Then had he of Gentlemen, cup-bearers, carvers, servers, and waiters, forty persons ; of yeomen ushers he had six ; of grooms in his chamber, eight ; of yeomen of his chamber, he had forty-six daily to attend upon his person ; he had also a Priest there, which was his Almoner, to attend upon his table at dinner.”

Cavendish enumerates many other persons, who “ were daily attendant” upon the Cardinal, “ in his house, down-lying and up-rising ;” and then proceeds to describe the sumptuous state in which he always repaired to Westminster Hall, and to the Court at Greenwich. The following summary of Wolsey’s manner of living at York Place, cannot be perused without much interest :—

“ Thus in great honour, triumph, and glory, he reigned a long season, ruling all things within this Realm appertaining unto the King, by his wisdom ; and also all other weighty matters of foreign regions, with which the King of this Realm had any occasion to intermeddle. All ambassadors of foreign potentates were always dispatched by his discretion, to whom they had always access for their dispatch. His House was, also, always resorted and furnished with noblemen, gentlemen, and other persons, with going and coming in and out, feasting and banqueting all ambassadors diverse times, and other strangers right nobly.

“ And when it pleased the King’s Majesty, for his recreation, to repair unto the Cardinal’s House, as he did divers times in the year, there wanted no preparations, or goodly furniture, with viands of the finest sort that could be provided for money or friendship. Such pleasures were

there devised for the King's comfort and consolation as might be invented, or by man's wit imagined. The banquets were set forth, with masks and mummeries, in so gorgeous a sort, and costly manner, that it was a heaven to behold. There wanted no dames, or damsels, meet or apt to dance with the maskers, or to garnish the place for the time, with other goodly disports: then was there all kinds of music and harmony set forth, with excellent voices both of men and children."*

Many important Councils were held at York Place whilst Wolsey resided there, and particularly that of the bishops and other learned divines, scholars and casuists, which was summoned by his legantine authority, to consult on the King's scruples in regard to his marriage with Katharine of Arragon. There, also, on Allhallow's-Day, 1527, King Henry and the French Embassy were magnificently banqueted on their return from St. Paul's Cathedral; where the Cardinal, assisted by twenty-four bishops and mitred abbots, had solemnized mass with extraordinary pomp, in confirmation of the treaty for a perpetual peace and amity, which he had himself negociated with Francis the First, at Amiens, in the preceding August.†

* Cavendish's "Life of Wolsey," pp. 47—49. The author continues his detail by a curious and picturesque description of a Masque, in which the King (Henry VIII.) was the chief actor; and the consequent feast and banquettings of the most superb kinds. For this the reader will refer to Holinshed's "Chronicles," (vol. iii. pp. 763—765: edit. 1808), the full and quaint phraseology of that writer suiting better with the subject, than the terse severity of modern diction.

† Cavendish states, that "after the last *agnus*," the Car-

The disgrace of Wolsey was immediately connected with the breaking up of the commission court, which had sat at Blackfriars, in the summer of 1529, on the question of the divorce. The King's chagrin at the avocation to Rome, at the precise moment when he expected a decision in his favour, and his own imperious haughtiness, which had procured him many enemies in the council, were the leading causes of his fall. About the middle of October, in the above year, he was ordered by the King's letters, to deliver up the great seal, and depart for Asher (now Esher), in Surry, a seat belonging to his bishopric of Winchester. Hall states, that “the Cardinal removed out of his house with one crosse, saying that, ‘he would he had never borne more,’ meaning that by his crosse, that he bare as legate, whiche degré taking was his confusion.”

Before his departure, Wolsey directed that all his plate and costly stores should be laid ready to be delivered up to the King, together with inventories of every article (“for the order of that house was such, as that every officer was charged by indenture with all such parcels as belonged to their office”), and then leaving the whole in charge of his treasurer, Sir William Gas-

dinal, “as a firm oath and assurance of this perpetual Peace,” *divided the Sacrement* between the King and the Grand Master of France, whilst kneeling together at the high altar. The French ambassadors were the Maréchal de Montmorency, Grand Master; the Bishop of Bayonne, the President of Rouen, and Monsieur d'Humiers; their suite consisted of upwards of eighty persons.

coigne, he “ took his barge at his privy stairs, and so went by water to Putney,” on his way to Asher.*

Wolsey had scarcely quitted *York Place* than it was occupied by the King, who, about the end of November, gave audience there to a deputation of the Lower House of Parliament, which had been reproached by Bishop Fisher with proposing measures “tending to the destruction of the Church,” from “a lacke of

* “ In his *Gallery*,” Cavendish says, “ there was set divers tables, whereupon a great number of rich stuffs of silk, in whole pieces, of all colours, as velvet, satin, damask, caffa, taffeta, grograine, sarsenet, &c., and also a thousand pieces of fine Holland cloth.—Furthermore, there was also all the walls of the gallery hanged with cloth of gold and tissue of divers makings, and cloth of silver, likewise, on both the sides, and rich clothes of baudkin, of divers colours. There also hung the richest suits of copes, of his own provision (which he caused to be made for his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich), that ever I saw in England. Then had he two chambers, adjoining to the gallery, the one called the *Gilt Chamber*, and the other, most commonly, the *Council Chamber*, wherein were set, in each, two broad and long tables, upon tressels, whereupon was set such a number of plate of all sorts, as were almost incredible. In the *Gilt Chamber* was set out upon the tables, nothing but all gilt plate; and a cupboard, standing under a window, was furnished all wholly with plate of clean gold, whereof some was set with pearl and rich stones. And in the *Council Chamber*, was set all white plate and parcel gilt; and under the tables, in both the chambers, were set baskets with old plate, which was not esteemed worthy to be occupied, and books containing the value and weight of every parcel, laid by them, ready to be seen; so also were books set by all manner of stuffs, containing the contents of every thing.”—“ *Life of Wolsey*,” pp. 182, 184—Singer’s edition.

faith.”* Shortly afterwards, on the 6th of December, the King advanced the Viscounts Rochford and Fitz-Walter, and the Lord Hastings, to the Earldoms respectively of Wiltshire, Sussex, and Huntingdon, in this mansion.

In the beginning of 1530, after Wolsey had been condemned in a *Premunire*, (by which all his property was forfeited to the Crown,) and whilst he yet “lay at Asher,” the King required from him a full and entire recognition of his own right, and that of his successors, to York Place. Wolsey was in no condition to dispute the mandate, and therefore gave the recognizance demanded;† yet not without stating that it was neither

* On that occasion, on a day when the King was at leisure, Hall says, “ Thomas Audeley, the Speaker, and thirtie of the chief of the common house, came to the Kynges presence in his *Palace* at Westminster, whiche before was called *Yorke Place*, and there very eloquently declared what a dishonour to the Kyng and the realme, it was to say, that they which were elected for the wysest men of all the Sheres, Cities, and Boroughes within the realme of England, shoule be declared in so noble and open presence to *lacke faith* ;” &c. The King, in consequence of this complaint, required an explanation from the Bishop, who alleged, that his had reference only to the Bohemians, to whom he had alluded in his speech ; “ which blind answer,” continues the chronicler, “ pleased the Commons nothing at all.” Vide Hall’s “ Chronicle,” pp. 178, 179 ; 21st. of Hen. VIII.

† In this singular instrument, which is printed in the “ Collections,” appended by Fiddes to his Life of the Cardinal, and which was recorded in the King’s Bench and Chancery Courts, at Westminster, respectively, on the 7th and 11th of February, 1530, *York Place* is stated to consist of one messuage, two gardens, and three acres of land, with appurtenances, in the town of Westminster.

just nor conscientious to require from him the surrender of the patrimony of his See. Hall says, “ the Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Yorke, by their writing, confirmed the same feoffement, and then the King changed the name, and called it the Kinges Manor of Westminster, and no more Yorke Place.”

Having thus secured the inheritance of this demesne to the Crown, the King immediately began to enlarge and improve it, by erecting additional buildings, and connecting them with the adjoining park of St. James; where also, about the same period, he built a new Palace on the site of the ancient Hospital.

King Henry commenced his improvements at York Place, by causing to be erected there a new gallery, which Wolsey, but a short time prior to his fall, had “ newly set up” at Asher. He also erected a spacious room for entertainments, an elegant gate-house across the street, and a sumptuous gallery which overlooked the tilt-yard, and formed the line of communication between York Place and St. James’s Park. On the Park side also, he built a tennis-court, cock-pit, and bowling-alleys, for he was fond of those diversions, as well as of tilts and tournaments, and the more athletic exercises. The gate-house is generally considered to have been designed by Holbein, whom the King had lately taken into his own service; he had also allotted him apartments in his palace, and an annual salary of 200 florins. That the pencil and talents of that great artist were employed to decorate the interior of York Place is unquestionable. Peacham states, that he painted the chapel there, and says, that St. James, Joseph of

Arimathea, Lazarus rising from the Dead, &c., were his work.*

It does not appear when the appellation *Whitchall* was first given to this palace ; but that it was not generally employed till Queen Elizabeth's reign, is quite certain. It is evident, however, from a curious instrument in Rhymer's “ *Fœdera*,” that one of the buildings of York Place was so called in Henry's time : that document records the delivery of a new Great Seal to Sir Thomas Audley, Knight, which was done, “ *præfato rege tunc apud le Whitehall,* † prope Palatium

* Vide Peacham's “ *Complete Gentleman*,” p. 109, edit. 1622.—Whilst the works at York Place were in progress, the King was also inclosing a park, and building another palace on the site of St. James's Hospital, as shewn by the following passage from Stow's “ *Chronicle*,” under the date 1531 :—

“ This yeere King Henry tooke into his hands the Hospitall of St. James's, neere vnto Charing Crossé, and all the medowes to the same belonging, compounding with the sisters of that house, they to have pensions during their lives: and then builded in place of the said Hospital, a goodlie mansion, retaining still the name of St. James's. Hee also inclosed a parke with a wall of brick, nowe indifferently serving to the saide mansion, as also to his place of *Whitehall*, at Westminster.”

† Fiddes says, that Wolsey “ built a great part” of York Place, (“ *Life of Card. Wolsey*,” p. 497,) yet I never met with any corroboration of that fact, except in Storer's Metrical History of the Cardinal's “ *Life and Death*,” &c. (4to. 1599), in which are these lines :—

“ Where fruitful Thaines salutes the learned shoare,
Was this grane Prelate and the muses placed ;
And by those waues he *builded* had before

suum Westmonasteriense in *le Basket Chamber*, ibidem existente,"—on the 6th of September (24th Hen. VIII.) anno 1532.†

One of the most important events, in its consequences, that ever perhaps was recorded in history, was the marriage, in this Palace, of King Henry and Anne Boleyn, which was solemnized on the 25th of January, 1533. On that day, says Stow, "King Henry privily married the Lady Anne Boleine, in his *closet* at Whitehall, being S. Paules day." They were mar-

A *Royall House*, with learned muses graced,
But by his death imperfect and defaced.

'O blessed walls and broken towers,' (quoth he,)
'That neuer rose to fall again with me.'"

It is not improbable that the *White Hall*, properly so called, was erected by Wolsey, and obtained its name from the newness and freshness of its appearance, when compared with the ancient buildings of York Place. Shakspeare, in his Play of "King Henry VIII.," makes one of the interlocutors say, in describing the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn:—

" So she parted,
And with the same full state paced back again
To *York place*, where the feast is held."

To this is replied,

" Sir, you
Must no more call it *York-Place*, that is past ;
For since the Cardinal fell, that title's lost :
'Tis now the King's, and called— *Whitehall*."

† Vide Rymer's "Fœdera," tom. vi. pars. ii. p. 173. edit. tertia.

ried by Dr. Rowland Lee, who was shortly after “made Bishop of Chester, then Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and President of Wales.”*

The period of the completion of King Henry’s improvements at York Place and St. James’s, is tolerably well ascertained by an Act of Parliament which was passed in the summer of the year 1536 (28th Hen. VIII. cap. 12), for the annexation of those estates to the ancient Palace of Westminster. After reciting that “the Old Palace” was then, and had been long time before, in utter ruin and decay, the Act states, that the King had lately obtained one great Mansion Place and House (which had belonged to the Archbishopric of York), near the said Palace, and that upon the soil and ground thereof he had “most sumptuously and curiously builded, and edified many, and distinct, beautiful, costly, and pleasant Lodgings, Buildings, and

* Lingard, whose great aim has been to debase Queen Anne Boleyn, and disparage the Reformation, intimates that the marriage ceremony was performed “in a garret, at the western end of the Palace of Whitehall.” But the tenor of his work is to support Catholicism, and his “History” is that of a partisan.—Hall states, that the marriage took place on St. Erkenwald’s Day (November 14th) 1532, immediately on the King’s return from Calais; and Holinshed, evidently on his authority, affirms the same. Stow’s account, however, is strongly corroborated by a letter of Archbishop Cranmer, quoted by Burnet, which, speaking of Queen Anne’s coronation, in June 1533, says, “she was married much about Sainte Paule’s daye laste (January 25th), as the condicion thereof dothe well appere, by reason she ys nowe somewhat bigge with chylde.”

Mansions," and adjoining thereunto " had made a Park, and walled and environed it round with brick and stone, and there devised and ordained many and singular commodious things, pleasures, and other necessaries, apt and convenient, to appertain to so noble a Prince, for his pastime and solace ;" wherefore it was enacted, " that all the said Ground, Mansion, and Buildings, together with the said Park, and the entire space between *Charing Cross* and the *Sanctuary* at Westminster, from the Thames on the east side, to the Park Wall westward, with all the houses, tenements, lands, &c., and also the soil of the ancient Palace, should from thenceforth be deemed the King's *whole* Palace of Westminster, and be called and named the King's *Palace at Westminster*, for ever," and " enjoy all the like prerogatives, liberties, jurisdictions, and privileges, as appertained to the ancient Palace." From that time until its destruction by fire in King William's reign, Whitehall was the chief metropolitan residence of all our Sovereigns, and many important and most interesting events occurred within its precincts and neighbourhood.

On the 8th of May, 1539, there was a grand muster of armed citizens, by order of the King, as a preparatory step against the invasion threatened by the Catholic Potentates. The show, as described by Holinshed, was extremely splendid. Upwards of 15,000 persons, including gunners, pikemen, archers, billmen, &c., passed in review before the " King's Maiestie, which at that time sat in his *New Gate House*, at his

Palace of Westminster.”* The adjoining *Gallery* also, both in that and the succeeding reigns, was frequently occupied by the Sovereign and Court during the tournaments, justings, and other martial diversions in the Tilt-yard.

Henry the Eighth signed his Will in the “*Palays* of Westminster (Whitehall), on the 30th of December, 1547; and he died there on the 28th of January, 1547-8.

In Queen Elizabeth’s reign, Whitehall was the very focus of regal splendour;† but perhaps it never shone with more radiancy than on the coming of the noble

* Holinsbed’s “*Chronicle*,” vol. iii. p. 810, edit. 1808. The citizens were mustered in the fields about Mile End, Bethnal Greene, Stepney, and Radcliffe. Each ward was led on by its proper Alderman, and the whole by Sir William Forman, the Lord Mayor. “The foremost capteine, at nine of the clocke in the morning, by the *Little Conduit*, came and entered into Paules Church-yard, and from there directlie to Westminster, and so through the *Sanctuarie*, and round about the Parke of St. James’s, and vp into the field, coming home through Holborne; and as the first capteine entered again to the Little Conduit, the last of the muster entered Paules Church-yarde, which was then about foure of the clocke in the afternoon. The number, beside the wiflers, and of other waiters, was fifteene thousand.”—*Ibid.*

† Holinshed, speaking of the first Parliament in Elizabeth’s reign, anno 1559-60, says, “On Wednesdaie, the five and twentieth of Januarie, the parlement began, the Queenes Maiestie riding in hir parliament robes, from hir palace of *Whitehall*, vnto the Abbeie Church of Westminster, with the Lords Spirituall and Temporall attending hir, likewise in their parlement robes.”

Commissioners from France, to treat of a marriage between the Queen and the Duc d'Anjou, in the Spring of 1581. On that occasion a new *Banqueting House* was erected for their reception, which is thus described by Holinshed :—

“ This yeere (against the coming of certain Commissioners out of France into England), by hir Maiesties appointment, on the sixth and twentith daie of March, in the morning (being Easter daie), a *Banqueting House* was begun at Westminster, on the south-west side of hir Maiesties palace of Whitehall, made in manner and forme of a long square, three hundred thirtie and two foot in measure, about thirtie principals made of great masts, being fortie foote in length a peece, standing upright ; betwéne euery one of these masts, ten foot asunder and more. The walles of this house were closed with canuas, and painted all the outsides of the same most artificiallie, with a worke called rustike, much like stone. This house had two hundred, ninetie and two lights of glasse. The sides within the same house were made with ten heights of degrées for people to stand vpon, and in the top of this house was wrought cunninglie vpon canuas, works of iuie and hollie, with pendants made of wickar rods, garnished with baie, iuie, and all manner of strange flowers garnished with spangles of gold, as also beautified with hanging toseans made of hollie and iuie, with all manner of strange fruits, as pomegranats, orenges, pompions, cucumbers, grapes, carrets, with such other like, spangled with gold, and most richly hanged. Betwixt these works of baies and iuie were great spaces of canuas, which was most cunninglie painted, the clouds with starres, the sunne and sunne-beams, with diuerse other cotes of sundrie sorts belonging to the Quéenes Maiestie, most richlie garnished

with gold. There were of all manner of persons working on this house, to the number of three hundred seventeen and ffeue; two men had mischances, the one broke his leg, and so did the other. This house was made in threé weeks and three days, and was ended the eighteenth daie of Aprill; and cost one thousand seuen hundred fortie and foure pounds, nineteen shillings, and od monie, as I was crediblie informed by the worshipfull maister, Thomas Graue, surueior vnto hir Maiesties workes, who serued and gaue order for the same, as appeareth by record.”*

The French Embassy arrived in London about the 20th of April, and shortly after, “ being accompanied of the nobilitie of England, they repaired to the Court and Banketting House, prepared for them at Westminster, where her Maiestie,

— (decus illæ Britannum,
Gemmâque non alijs inuenienda locis,) |

with amiable countenance and great courtesie received them, and afterward in that Place most roiallie feasted and banketted them.”†

On the following Whit-Monday and Tuesday, a most gorgeous Pageant and Tournament, or *Triumph*, as it was denominated, was exhibited in the tilt-yard, for the entertainment of the foreign visitors. The gallery at the end of the tilt-yard, where the Queen was seated, “ was called,” says Holinshed, “ and not without cause, the Castelle or Fortresse of *perfect Beautie*, for as much as her Highnesse should be there

* Holinshed’s “ *Chronicles*,” vol. iv, p. 434.

† *Ibid.*

included.” This was assaulted by the four Foster-*Children of Desire*, after being summoned by a “*delectable* song,” of which the first verses were as follow :—

Yield, yield, O yield, you that this Fort do hold,
Which seated is in spotless Honour’s field ;
Desire’s great force, no forces can withhold,
Then to Desire’s desire, O yield ! O yield !

Yield, yield, O yield—trust not to Beauty’s pride ;
Fairness, though fair, is but a feeble shield,
When strong Desire, which Virtue’s love doth guide,
Claims but to gain his due—yield, yield, O yield !

Wooden guns (cannon), charged with sweet powder and sweet waters, “*verie odoriferous and pleasant*,” were then “*shot off*” against the Fortress of Beauty, from a “*rowling trench, or mound of earth*,” that was wheeled up to the walls, and an attack was made with “*pretie scaling ladders*,” and “*flowers, and such fancies and devices*,” were thrown in, “*as might seem fit shot for Desire*.”

Whilst the challengers, viz. “*the Earle of Arundel, the Lord Windsore, Maister Philip Sidneie, and Mais-ter Fulke Greuill*,” were thus engaged, each at the head of his band of partizans, in very sumptuous apparel, the Defenders of Beauty entered the tilt-yard, and a regular “*tourneie*” and “*justing*” took place, in the course of which the renowned *Sir Harry Lee, K. G.*, the Queen’s devoted knight, brake “*his*

six staves," and many others justed "right valiantly" until the approach of night separated the combatants.

On the following day, the four Foster-children of Desire entered "in a brown chariot (verie finelie and curiosuslie decked), as men sore wearied and halfe overcome," whilst "verie doleful musicke" was played by a concealed band, within the chariot, in which also Desire herself, represented by "a beautiful ladi," sat "upon the top," in company with the knights. On approaching the Queen, an "herald at arms," expressed the challengers' "despair of victory," yet, as "their soules should leave their bodies rather than Desire should leave their soules," they besought her Highness "to vouchsafe the eies of her peerless beauty, upon their "death or overthrow."**

"Then went they to the tourneie, where they did verie noblie, as the shiuering of the swords might verie well testifie; and after that to the barriers, where they lashed it out lustilie, and fought couragiouslie, as if the Gréeks and Troians had dealt their deadlie dole. No partie was spared, no estate excepted, but ech knight induced to win the golden fleece that expected either fame or the fauor of his mistresse, which sporte continued all the same daie. And towards the euening the sport being ended, there was a boie sent vp to to the Quéene, clothed in ash coloured garments, in token of humble submission, who having an olive branch in his hand, and falling downe prostrate on his face, and then kneeling vp, concluded this noble exercise," by requesting her Highness to admit the challengers

* Holinshed's "Chronicles," vol. iv, pp. 435-445.

as her perpetual bondmen, notwithstanding their degeneracy and unworthiness in making “ violence accompanie desire.”

This “*amorous foolery*,” as Pennant has justly styled it, was ended by the *maiden* Queen giving to all her Knights “praise and great thanks.” “And thus ceased,” says Holinshed, “these courtly triumphs, set forth with the most costlie braverie and gallantness.” At that time her Majesty was nearly forty-eight years of age, yet, in the set speeches of the Pageant, the flattering blandishments addressed to her were as highly flavoured as could have been offered to a virgin beauty of eighteen.

Hentzner,* the German traveller, who came to England in the year 1598, styles Whitehall, a palace “truly royal;” but his personal description of its sovereign mistress is by no means prepossessing.

* Hentzner’s “Journey into England,” p. 29: Walpole’s edition. Hentzner enumerates the “following things,” as “worthy of observation” at Whitehall:

I. The Royal Library, well stored with Greek, Latin, Italian and French books: among the rest, a little one in French, upon parchment, in the hand-writing of the present reigning Queen, Elizabeth, thus inscribed:—*To the most high, puissant, and redoubted Prince, Henry VIII., of the Name, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith: Elizabeth, his most humble Daughter, Health and Obedience.*

All these books are bound in velvet of different colours, though chiefly red, with clasps of gold and silver; some have pearls and precious stones set in their bindings.

II. Two little silver cabinets, of exquisite work, in which

Some curious anecdotes of the Court, in the latter years of Elizabeth, may be found in the letters of Rowland Whyte, published with the Sydney State Papers.

the Queen keeps her paper, and which she uses for writing boxes.

III. The Queen's bed, ingeniously composed of woods of different colours, with quilts of silk, velvet, gold, silver, and embroidery.

IV. A little chest, ornamented all over with pearls, in which the Queen keeps her bracelets, ear-rings, and other things of extraordinary value.

V. Christ's Passion, in painted glass.

VI. Portraits ; among which are, Queen Elizabeth, at sixteen years old ; Henry, Richard, Edward, Kings of England ; Rosamond ; Luerece, a Grecian bride, in her nuptial habit ; the Genealogy of the Kings of England ; a picture of King Edward VI., representing, at first sight, something quite deformed, till by looking through a small hole in the cover, which is put over it, you see it in its true proportion ; Charles V., Emperor ; Charles Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, and Catherine, of Spain, his wife ; Ferdinand, Duke of Florence, with his Daughters ; one of Philip, King of Spain, when he came into England and married Mary ; Henry VII., Henry VIII., and his Mother. Besides many more of illustrious men and women ; and a picture of the Siege of Malta.

VII. A small Hermitage, half hid in a rock, finely carved in wood.

VIII. Variety of Emblems, on paper, cut in the shape of shields, with mottos, used by the nobility at tilts and tournaments, hung up here for a memorial.

IX. Different instruments of Music, upon one of which two persons may perform at the same time.

X. A piece of Clock-work, an *Æthiop* riding upon a Rhinoceros, with four attendants, who all make their obeisance,

Under the date May the 12th, 1600, the writer says, “ Her Majestie is very well; this day she appointes to see a Frenchman doe feates in the Conduit Court. To-morrow she hath commanded the beares, the bull; and the ape to be baited in the Tilt-yard: vpon Wednesday she will have solemn dawncing.* Yet, even then, although in her 67th year, and pursuing those diversions with apparent zest, her heart was ill at ease. Essex, her favourite, was in disgrace, and under restraint, and her Majesty, when at a masque at the Lord Cob am’s house, in the *Blackfriars*, “ to grace the marriage of Lord Herbert,” on being wooed “ to dance” by *Affection*, ejaculated “ *Affection* is false!” yet “ she rose and *danced*.†

Almost immediately after the decease of Queen Elizabeth, at Richmond (24th of March 1602-3), the Lords of the Council met in the *orchard* at Whitehall, to despatch a messenger with the tidings to her successor, but her kinsman, Robert Carey, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, quitting the Palace by stealth, was the first to apprise the Scottish monarch of his long-coveted accession to the English throne.‡

when it strikes the hour; these are all put into motion by winding up the machine.

In a garden joining to this palace, there is a *jet d'eau*, with a sun-dial, at which while strangers are looking, a quantity of water, forced by a wheel, which the gardener turns at a distance, through a number of little pipes, plentifully sprinkles those that are standing around.

* *Sydney's Papers*, vol. ii, p. 194.

† *Ibid.* p. 203.

‡ *Vide "Memoirs of his own Life."*

In the reigns of James the First, and Charles, his successor, pageantry and show were *domiciled*, if the expression be allowable, at Whitehall ; and on many occasions the palace was rendered a complete theatre for scenic display. Walpole, speaking of King Charles, (but his language, in several respects, is applicable to both sovereigns), says,—“ The Pleasures of his court were carried on with much taste and magnificence. Poetry, painting, music, and architecture, were all called in to make them rational amusements. Ben Jonson was the laureat ; Inigo Jones, the inventor of the decorations ; Laniere and Ferabosco composed the symphonies ; and the King, the Queen, and the young nobility, danced in the interludes.”*

The accession of King James to the English throne was first proclaimed at Whitehall, and one of his first acts of sovereignty after reaching the Palace was to confer the order of knighthood upon 300 persons, in the *Garden* there. “ Before the year went about,” Baker says, he bestowed the same honour upon “ God knows how many hundreds.”†

* Walpole’s “ Works,” vol. iii, p. 271, 4to. From the above application of Walpole’s language to King James’s court, we must except the taste and dancing of that monarch. James had no taste, and was too weak and ungain in his limbs for dancing.

† Baker’s “ Chronicle,” p. 402, edit. 1730. We learn from Winwood’s “ Memorials,” that Knighthood was in this reign held so cheap, that the “ Lady Elizabeth’s followers” were permitted to put “ themselves in equipage” on the eve of her nuptials with the Count Palatine, by keeping “ as it were, an open market to all commers for £150 a-man.” Vol. iii. p. 431.

Masks and Mumming, as Sir Dudley Carleton styles them, were quickly introduced at court, after the arrival from Scotland of Anne of Denmark, the royal consort. One of the earliest displays was on the marriage of Sir Philip Herbert, the King's favourite, with Lady Susan Vere, on St. John's Day (27th of December) 1604-5. That ceremony was performed in the Chapel at Whitehall ; the nuptial dinner was served in the Great Chamber ; the masque was played in the Hall ; and the new married couple were lodged in the Council Chamber.* On the following *Twelfth-Day*,

Of the popular tradition of King James bestowing the knightly honour on a *Loin of Beef*, and hence *Sir-Loin*, see Nichols's " *Progresses*," &c. of that monarch, vol. iii. p. 401, note.

* Sir Dudley Carleton gives us a curious picture of the courtly revelries on that occasion :—" The Court was great, and for that day put on the best bravery. Prince Henry and the Duke of Holst, the Queen's brother, led the bride to church, and the Queen followed her from thence. The King gave her, and she in her tresses and trinkets, bridled and bridled it so handsomely, that the King said " if he were unmarried he would not give her, but keep her for himself." There was no small loss that night of chaines and jewells, and many great ladies were made shorter by the skirts, and were well enough served that they could keep cut no better. The King [who for the bride's jointure had given £500 per annum, in land], in his shirt and night gown, gave them a *reveille matin* before they were up, and spent a good time in or upon the bed,—choose which you will believe. No ceremony was omitted of bride-cakes, points, garters, and gloves, which have been ever since the livery of the court ; and at night there was sewing into the sheet, casting off the bride's left hose, with many other pretty sorceries." —Winwood's " *Memorials*," vol. ii. p. 43.

the young prince, Charles, was created Duke of York, with great pomp, at Whitehall; and at night, the Queen's masque of “*Blacknesse*” (for the charge of which £3,000 had been previously delivered) was “personated” in the Banqueting House. The Queen, with eleven of the most beautiful ladies of her Court, were the chief masquers and dancers, in character of the Daughters of *Niger*, “because,” Jonson says, “it was her Maiesties will to have them *Black-Mores* at first.*” In Sir Dudley Carleton's somewhat ironical description of this performance, he acquaints us, that “their apparell was rich, but too light and curtezan-like for such great ones.”†

After the splendid ceremony of creating Prince Henry Prince of Wales, at Westminster, on the 12th of June 1610, the banquet was given at Whitehall: the next day “was graced with a most glorious *Maske*” there, which was continued “till within half an hour of the

* Vide Ben Jonson's “*Works*,” p. 893, fol. 1616. From the Poet's account of this masque of *Blacknesse*, as well as of that of *Beavtie*, which was represented by the Queen and her ladies in the Banqueting-house on Twelfth Night, 1608-9, it is evident that both *perspective* and *moveable* scenery was then used; there was great ingenuity displayed also in the construction of the machinery. Another masque, of similar “invention,” called “*The Queenes*,” was also performed by the same parties at Whitehall, on the 23d of February 1609.

† Winwood's “*Memorials*,” vol. ii, p. 44. As it is impossible to enlarge on these pageantries, we must refer for further accounts to the same work, vol. iii, pp. 179-181, and 434; and also to various parts of Nichols's “*Progresess*,” &c. of King James.

Sun's, not setting, but rising ;" and on the third day, was a grand "tilting-match, a gallant sea-fight, and many rare and excellent fireworks, which were seen by almost half a million of people."

The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth with the Elector Palatine, on St. Valentine's-Day, 1612-13, was solemnized at Whitehall, with a degree of sumptuousness verging upon Eastern splendour. On that occasion, the ceremony was performed upon a raised stage in the middle of the chapel, and no persons were admitted under the degree of a baron, " saving the three Lords Chief Justices." "It were no end," says a spectator of these vanities, " to write of the curiositie and excess of bravery both of men and women, with the extreme daubings of cost and riches."* Different masques were represented by the Lords, and by the members of the Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn ; that of the Lords is described to have been "very rich and sumptuous, yet long and tedious, and with many devices, more like a play than a maske." A new (temporary) marriage room, was erected for the entertainment of the guests ; and fireworks were displayed both in the gardens and on the river Thames, the cost of which amounted to more than £9,000.

It was the intention of King James to have built a magnificent *Palace* at Whitehall, and Inigo Jones made

* Winwood's "Memorials," *ut supra*. The jewels worn by James and his Queen were said to be worth a million sterling. Vide Miss Benger's "Memoirs of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia," vol. i, p. 337.

a splendid series of designs for that purpose ; but the extravagance of the Court rendered the scheme abortive, and no part of the intended structure was erected except the *Banqueting House*, which is almost the only part of Whitehall palace that now remains.*

Three sets of engravings have been published, but with considerable variations from each other, of the Palace designed by Inigo Jones. The earliest of these consists of views of the fronts in Campbell's " *Vitruvius Britannicus*," printed in 1717 ; the next, of

* We learn from Howes' Edition of Stow's " *Annales*," (p. 891), that " the old, rotten, sleight-builded Banqueting-house," which had been erected by Queen Elizabeth, was pulled down by King James in 1608, and " new builded" in the following year, " very strong and stately, being every way larger than the first : there were also many fayre lodgings new builded and increased." In the same work (p. 1031), the following particulars are given of the destruction of the new building by fire. " About ten a clocke in the morning, vpon Tuesday the 12 of January [1619], the faire Banqueting-house at Whitehall, was vpon the sodaine all flaming a fire, from end to end, and side to side, before it was discerned or descryde, by any persons or passengers, either by scent or smoke ; at sight whereof, the Court being sore amazed, sent speedy newes to the great Lords of the Councell, who were then but newly set in the Guildhall in London, about excessive and disorderly buildings, but they all arose and returned to Whitehall, and gave directions to the multitude of people to suppresse the flame, and by hooke to pull downe some other adjoining buildings, to preuent the furious fire, and so by their care, and the peoples labour, the flame was quite extinct by twelve a clocke : besides the Banqueting-house, there were diuers lodgings burned, and the writings in the office of the Privy signet, which was vnder the Banqueting-house."

elevations, plans, sections, &c., amounting to fifty-seven plates, in Kent's first volume of Jones's "Designs," published in 1727; and the last, of large prints of the four fronts, &c. published by Lord Burlington, in 1748 and 1749. Those in the "Vitruvius Britannicus," Dallaway says, "are not genuine;" and Walpole, when speaking of the Banqueting-house, which he characterizes as "so complete in itself, that it stands a model of the most pure and beautiful taste," throws a degree of doubt on the views published by Lord Burlington. His words are:—

" The four great sheets are evidently made up from general hints; nor could such a source of invention and taste, as the mind of Inigo, ever produce so much sameness. The strange kind of cherubims on the towers at the end, are preposterous ornaments, and whether of Inigo or not, bear no relation to the rest. The great towers in the front are too near, and evidently borrowed from what he had seen in Gothic, not Roman buildings. The circular court [within the quadrangle] is a picturesque thought, but without meaning or utility. The whole fabric, however, was such a glorious idea, that one forgets for a moment, in the regret for its not being executed, the confirmation of our liberties, obtained by a melancholy scene that passed before the windows of that very Banqueting-house."*

From a letter of Pope, addressed to Jervas, the painter, in November 1716, it appears that "the original designs of Inigo Jones's Whitehall," were then in the

* Walpole's "Works," vol. iii. p. 270, 4to edit.

possession of Dr. Clarke, of All Soul's College, in Oxford; and the poet's editor, Warton, states, that the Doctor bequeathed them to the library of Worcester College,* wherein, most probably, they yet remain.

The Banqueting-house still forms one of the best features of our metropolitan architecture; although, from the decay of the stone in its sculptured foliage, and general dressings, it has a worn and ragged appearance. It was commenced soon after the fire in 1619, and was finished within three years.† Nicholas Stone, who was the master-mason, was employed on it two years (as appears from his own notes, published by Walpole), during which time he was “ payed four shillings and tenpence the day.” At a somewhat later period, Inigo Jones, as surveyor-general of the works, was allowed only 8s. 4d. per day, with £46 per annum, for house rent, exclusive of a clerk and incidental expenses.

It will be seen from the annexed *Views* of the River and Street Fronts of the intended Palace (which have been reduced from the large prints published by Lord Burlington), that had the building been completed according to Inigo Jones's designs, it would have comprised four Pavilions of similar character to the present Banqueting-house, exclusive of its square towers at the angles, its magnificent central compartments, and its internal courts; and we cannot but

* Warton's “Works of Alexander Pope, Esq.” vol. iii. p. 322.

† Howes' Stow's “Annales,” p. 1031.

lament, with Walpole, that an edifice conceived in a style of so much grandeur, and so truly worthy of becoming the abode of a British Sovereign, should, from any cause, have been suffered to remain incomplete.*

King James had little predilection for refined pleasures, but his sons, both Henry and Charles, possessed greater taste, and gave due encouragement to the fine arts. Prince Henry laid the foundation, at Whitehall, of that noble collection which his brother completed, but which the unhappy occurrence of the Civil Wars was the means of dispersing throughout Europe.†

Walpole has given a curious list of the masques and triumphs (in which Inigo Jones was concerned) which were 'presented' at Whitehall, in the time of Charles the First, whose consort took as active a part in those

* Colin Campbell, who, in his "Vitruvius Britannicus," has eulogised the design of the entire Palace, in very hyperbolical terms, speaks thus fancifully of the Banqueting-house.—"Here our excellent Architect has introduced Strength with Politeness, Ornament with Simplicity, Beauty with Majesty; it is without Dispute, the first Room in the World."

† This collection was principally contained in a building called the *Cabinet*, or *Cabinet Room*, which had been designed for Prince Henry by Inigo Jones, and, according to Walpole, "was erected about the middle of Whitehall, running across from the Thames towards the Banqueting-house, and fronting westward to the Privy Garden." Pennant says, that the Cabinet Room stood on the site of the Duke of York's house, now Lord Melbourne's; but as Walpole refers to Vanderdort's Catalogue of King Charles's Collection, his authority is the most preferable.

diversions, as Anne of Denmark had done in the preceding reign.*

King Charles, in the early part of his reign, engaged Rubens to paint the ceiling of the Banqueting-house, for which work that inimitable artist was paid £3000; and he was also knighted at Whitehall, on the 21st of February 1630. The subject is the *Apotheosis of James I.*, which is represented in nine compartments, and is chiefly indicative of that monarch's love of peace.† By a remarkable fatality, the scaffold for the decapitation of King Charles was erected in the inclosed court (now the public street), in front of this edifice, through which he was led immediately to his execution. Pennant, in speaking of the Banqueting-house, thus aptly remarks,—“Little did James think

* Among the Strafford Papers (vol. ii. p. 130), there is a letter dated November 9th, 1637, in which the writer, speaking of two masques which were to be exhibited that winter, says, “A great room is now building only for this use, betwixt the Guard-chamber and Banqueting-house, of fir, only weather-boarded, and slightly covered. At the marriage of the Queen of Bohemia, I saw one set up there, but not of that vastness that this will be, which will cost too much money to be pulled down, and yet down it must when the masks are over.”—Of this building there is a further notice in the “Journals” of the House of Commons, July 16th, 1645, viz. “Ordered, that the boarded Masque-house at Whitehall, the Masque-house at St. James’s, and the Courts of guard be forthwith pulled down and sold away.”

† This painting was repaired by Kent in the reign of George II., and again about fifty years ago, by Cipriani, who “had £2000 for his trouble,” as Pennant was informed.

that he was raising a pile from which his son was to step from the throne to the scaffold.”

Several years prior to that event, Whitehall had been seized by the Parliament, and on the 23d of July 1645, the ascendant fanatics passed a series of votes, ordering (among other things), that “all such pictures and statues” as were at *York House*, “as are without any *superstition*, shall be forthwith sold, for the benefit of Ireland and the North.” It was likewise ordered, that “all such pictures there as have the representation of the second person in Trinity, or of the Virgin Mary, shall be forthwith *burnt*.”*

During the Protectorate, Oliver Cromwell principally resided at Whitehall; but after the Restoration it was immediately occupied by Charles the Second.† Whatever might have been its former character, this Palace in his reign became the scene of the most open and licentious profligacy, mingled with a political baseness and tergiversation, altogether destructive of the best interests of the nation. This prostration of all moral principle, conjoined to the religious bigotry of

* Many curious particulars of the sale and dispersion of King Charles’s collection of pictures, statues, tapestries, jewels, &c., will be found in Walpole’s “Anecdotes of Painting,” under that reign. Evelyn, under the date of February 11th, 1656, says, “I ventured to go to Whitehall, where of many yeares I had not been, and found it very glorious and well furnished, as far as I could safely go, and was glad to find they had not much defaced yt rare piece of Henry VII., &c. done on the walles of the Kinges Privy Chamber.”

James the Second, deservedly led to the expulsion of the Stuarts in the year 1688.*

Whilst Cromwell was in possession of Whitehall, he exerted himself to preserve such parts of the Royal collection as had not been sold or stolen. He also purchased a number of the late King's pictures (including the Cartoons of Raphael), and thus contributed to preserve a nucleus for the re-collecting in the next reign, of many of the rich specimens of the fine arts, which had been dispersed in the Civil War.

Shortly before the arrival of Catherine of Braganza, Charles the Second's betrothed consort, that monarch received the Lords and Commons at Whitehall, and, from the speech which he then delivered, we may form some idea of the state of the public streets at that period :—“ The mention of my wife's arrival puts me in mind to desire you to put that compliment upon her, that her entrance into the town may be with more decency than the ways will now suffer it to be ; and to that purpose, I pray you would quickly pass such laws as are before you, in order to the *mending those ways*, and that she may not find *Whitehall surrounded with water.*”

* The Memoirs of the Count de Grammont, and the respective Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, afford a curious insight of the private history and profligate manners of the Court of Whitehall, from the revival of the Monarchy to the eve of the Revolution. Some ingenious scenes, partly grounded upon those authorities, have also, been introduced by Sir Walter Scott, in his “ Peveril of the Peak,” and by Horace Smith, in his Brambletye House.”

In the “Travels” of Mons. Jorevin de Rochford, printed at Paris, in the year 1672, is the following passage relating to this Palace about that period :—

“ Whitehall consists of a great court, surrounded by buildings, without either symmetry or beauty worth mentioning, having a chapel which occupies an entire face of that court, and looks towards the gate through which one enters, where, on the right hand, there is a great pavilion with many windows, which seems newly built, and fronts towards the place before the palace ; but on the side looking to the river there is a garden, in which is a *parterre*, many statues of marble and bronze, well executed, and a terrace by the side of the river.* These would be the most striking parts of this palace, were it not that on the other side there is this advantage, that one may from

* In the Privy Garden, at Whitehall, was a curious *Dial*, or rather set of Dials, constructed for King Charles, when Prince of Wales, by Edmund Gunter, Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, of which, by command of King James, he published a “Description” in 1624, in quarto. The masonry was wrought by Nicholas Stone, who was paid £46 for his labour. “These Dials were placed,” Gunter says, “on a stone, which at the base was a square of somewhat more than four feet and a half, the height three feet and three quarters, and, unwrought, contained above eighty feet, or five tonne of stone. Five Dials were described on the upper part, viz. one on each of the four corners, and a fifth in the middle, which was the chief of all, the great horizontal concave. Besides the dials at the top, there were others on each of the sides, east, west, north and south.” Gough states, that this Dial was defaced by the drunken frolics of a nobleman in Charles the Second’s reign, but remained till that of George the Second. In Andrew Marvel’s verses on the Statue at Charing Cross, it is thus alluded to :—

thence pass, by means of a gallery, which goes over the street, into the great park, and the beautiful garden of St. James's."

But the state of Whitehall in Charles the Second's time, can be best understood by referring to the annexed ground Plan, which has been reduced from an engraving by Vertue, made from an original Survey, by John Fisher, bearing the date of 1680. It shews the vast space that was occupied by the different buildings of the Palace, their respective connections with each other, and the appropriation of all the apartments, from their Majesties' downward, to those of the lowest officers of the Court.

Evelyn, speaking of the King's private library at Whitehall, which he inspected in September 1680, states that it consisted of about 1,000 volumes, chiefly of such books as had been dedicated or presented to him; a few histories, some travels and French books, abundance of maps and sea charts, entertainments, pomps, buildings, &c. "But what was most rare," he says, "were

"This place for a Dial was too insecure,
Since a guard and a garden could not it defend;
For so near to the Court they will never endure
Any witness to shew how their time they mispend."

Besides the above, there was another very curious set of Dials at Whitehall, erected in Charles the Second's time, by Father Hall, a Jesuit. They were constructed of *glass*, in six ranks, disposed pyramidically one above another; but were soon injured by the weather. In the "Explication," printed at Liege, in 1673, it is stated, that "Many things belonging to geography, astrology, and astronomy, are, by the sunne's shadow, made visible to the eye, besides the hours of all kinds, diversely expressed on these Dials."

3 or 4 Romish breviaries, with a great deal of miniature, and monkish painting and gilding.” There was also another inscribed by Henry the Seventh, which had been given by him to his daughter Margaret, afterwards Queen of Scots. Among the manuscripts were the “Exercises and Journal of Edward the Sixth;” a Discourse in High Dutch, on “ye Processe of the Philosophers great Elixir, represented in divers pieces of excellent miniature;” and a French work, “being an Institution of Physic,” with the plants of the botanical part “curiously painted in miniature.” In the private lodgings contiguous to the library, were “divers of the best pictures” of Raphael, Titian, &c. and, above all, the *Noli me tangere* of our Blessed Saviour to Mary Magdalen, of Hans Holbein, “than which I never saw so much reverence and kind of heavenly astonishment expressed in a picture.” Among the other curiosities were intaglios, medals, clocks, watches, and pendules of exquisite workmanship,

In January 1682, the Morocco ambassador, named Hamet, was admitted with his suite to a public audience of their Majesties, in the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall; and about a fortnight afterwards he partook of “a greate banquet of sweetemeates and musiq” in the “glorious apartments” of the Duchess of Portsmouth (Louise de Querouaille) “at which both the Ambass^r. and his retinue behaved themselves with extraordinary moderation and modesty, tho’ placed about a long table, a lady between two Mores, and amongst these were the King’s natural children, viz.—Lady Lichfield and Sussex, the Dutchess of Ports-

mouth, Nelly [Gwynne], &c. concubines, and cattell of that sort, as splendid as jewells and excesse of bravery could make them.*”

On the 28th of July 1683, Prince George of Denmark, was married to the Lady Anne (afterwards Queen Anne), the Duke of York’s daughter, at White-hall. In March 1684, there was so great a concourse of people, with their children, “ to be touched for the evil,” at this Palace, “ that 6 or 7 were crushed to death by pressing at the Chirurgeon’s doore for tickets.”†

* “ *Memoirs*,” p. 539. Evelyn has been particularly lavish in his description of the apartments of the Duchess of Portsmouth. In one place, he states them to be “ curiously furnished, and with ten times the richnesse and glory beyond the Queenes ;” and in another, he enters into the following curious details :—

“ Following his Ma^y this morning thro’ the gallerie, I went, with the few who attended him, into the Dutchess of Portsmouth’s *dressing-roome*, within her bed-chamber, where she was in her morning loose garment, her maids combing her, newly out of her bed, his Ma^y and the gallants standing about her; but that which engaged my curiosity was the rich and splendid furniture of this woman’s apartment, now twice or thrice pulled down and rebuilt to satisfie her prodigal and expensive pleasures, whilst her Ma^y’s dos not exceede some gentlemen’s ladies in furniture and accommodation. Here I saw the newfabriq of French tapissry, for designe, tendernesse of worke, and incomparable imitation of the best paintings, beyond any thing I had ever beheld. Some pieces had Versailles, St. German’s, and other palaces of the French King, with huntings, figures and landscapes, exotiq fowls, and all to the life rarely don. Then for Japan cabinets, screenes, pendule clocks, greate vases of wrought plate, table stands, chimney furniture, sconces, branches, braseras, &c., all of massie silver, and out of number, besides some of her Ma^y’s best paintings.”—Ibid. p. 563.

† Ibid. p. 571.

Charles the Second was seized with an apoplectic fit in his bed-chamber at Whitehall, on Monday, the 1st of February 1685, and he died on the Saturday following, after receiving extreme unction and the Sacrament, according to the rites of the Romish Church, from the hands of Father Hudlestone, a Catholic priest, who had assisted in his escape from Worcester.* His illness had been quite unexpected, as may be inferred from the following passage in Evelyn :—

“ I can never forget the inexpressible luxury and profaneness, gaming and all dissoluteness, and, as it were, total forgetfulness of God (it being Sunday evening), which this day se’nnight I was witnesse of, the King sitting and toying with his concubines, Portsmouth, Cleaveland, and Mazarine, &c., a French boy singing love songs, in that glorious gallery, whilst about 20 of the great courtiers and other dissolute persons were at Basset, round a large table, a bank of at least £2,000 in gold before them ; upon which two gentlemen who were with me made reflections with astonishment. Six days after was all in the dust ! ”

Immediately after Charles’s decease, a council was held here, and his brother James was proclaimed king at Whitehall Gate, in the “ very forme his grandfather K. James I. was, after y^e death of Queene Elizabeth.”

* Charles had been a concealed Romanist during his whole reign, and the measures of his Government cannot be properly understood without adverting to that fact. Many singular circumstances attending his illness and decease, will be found recorded in Evelyn’s “ Memoirs,” vol. i, pp. 580-583 ; and Ellis’s “ Original Letters,” 1st series, vol. iii, pp. 333-338 ; and 2d series, vol. iv, pp. 74-80.

About a week afterwards, the new King went “to masse publickly in y^e little *Oratorie* at the Duke’s lodgings, the doores being set wide open.” On the 5th of March, Evelyn writes, “To my great griefe I saw the new pulpit set up in the Popish *Oratorie*, at Whitehall, for the Lent preaching, masse being publicly said, and the Romanists swarming at Court with greater confidence than had ever been seene in England since the Reformation.”

In the summer of the same year, the King commenced a new range of buildings on the garden side, at Whitehall, including a *Chapel* and lodgings for the Queen (Mary d’Este), a council chamber, and other offices; all of which were completed in the following year. Evelyn states, that the embroidery of the Queen’s bed cost £3,000, and that the carving about the chimney-piece, by Gibbons, was “incomparable.” He also describes the new chapel as very sumptuously fitted up, and enriched with four statues, in white marble, by the same artist, of St. John, St. Peter, St. Paul, and the Church. The altar-piece was the Salutation, which, with other paintings, was by Verrio. In a closet opposite to the altar, was a throne, “very glorious” for the King and Queen.

The intemperate and unceasing endeavours of the Court to restore Popery, and again subjugate the nation to the superstitions of Catholicism, produced the glorious Revolution of 1688;—and on the 17th of December in that year, the bigot King James quitted Whitehall and his Throne for ever! “On the following day,” Evelyn says, “the Prince of Orange

comes to St. James's, and fills Whitehall with Dutch guards."

On the 13th of February 1689, Mary, Princess of Orange, arrived at this Palace, and, on the succeeding day, her husband and herself were proclaimed King and Queen of England, to which dignity they had been raised by the Convention Parliament.

But the glories of Whitehall were now verging to a close. The destructive element of fire was destined to be its ruin. Of the first accident of this kind, Evelyn speaks thus, under the date April 10th, 1691 :—" This night a sudden terrible fire burnt down all the buildings over the stone gallery at Whitehall, to the water side, beginning at the apartment of the late Dutchesse of Portsmouth (w^{ch} had been pulled down and rebuilt no lesse than 3 times to please her), and consuming other lodgings of such lewd creatures, who debauch'd both K. Cha. 2, and others, and were his destruction."

The second and final catastrophe occurred on the 4th of January 1697-8, when the entire Palace, except the Banqueting-house, some inferior offices, and two or three noblemen's lodgings, fell a prey to the flames. Evelyn, in one expressive line, thus generalizes the destruction :—" Whitehall burnt ; nothing but walls and ruins left."

Besides their Majesties' apartments, about 150 houses, " most of which were the lodgings and habitations of the chief nobility," were destroyed, and about twenty others are stated to have been blown up with gunpowder to prevent further damage. Sir Christopher Wren, whose apartments as surveyor-general were within the Palace, and the Lord Cutts, who commanded the troops,

gave great assistance on this occasion ; yet in the confusion, besides what the fire destroyed, several of the royal pictures, and many other valuables, were either lost or stolen.

In the reign of George the First, the Banqueting-house was converted into a chapel, and that monarch first granted a stipend of £30 yearly to twelve clergymen, six from each University, who officiate a month each, in due succession. It is now appropriated to the use of the Guards, and several of the Eagles and trophies taken from the French at Waterloo, during the war with Buonaparte, have been placed near the altar. Here, also, on every Maunday Thursday, the King's elemosynary bonny is distributed to poor and aged men and women.

In the annexed print, taken from the Parade within St. James's Park, are shewn the buildings of Whitehall, as they appeared about the year 1720, as well as the Horse Guards and Admiralty. Of the Gate-houses there delineated, the one with the dome-capped turrets stood at the north end of King-street, and was pulled down in 1723, in order to improve the road to the Parliament House. The other, called the *Cockpit Gate*, supposed to have been designed by Holbein, and which had been long used as the State Paper Office, was removed in 1750, to widen the street. It was built of stone, mingled with squared flints, and ornamented with busts in *terra cotta*, three of which, considered to be those of the Henries VII. and VIII., and Bishop Fisher, are now at a mansion called Hatfield Priory, near Witham, in Essex.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—MONUMENT OF LADY NIGHTINGALE.

THIS monument, the work of Roubiliac, and the last which he ever executed, except that of the great musician Handel, stands on the east side of St. Michael's Chapel, which originally formed a part of the North transept. Though generally called the Monument of Lady Nightingale, who was the daughter of Washington, Earl Ferrers, it records also the memory of her husband, Joseph Gascoigne Nightingale, Esq., and was erected in 1761, pursuant to the will of their son, Washington George Nightingale, Esq.: Lady Nightingale died in August, 1734, aged twenty-seven, and her husband, in July, 1752, aged fifty-six.

The sentiments excited by this production, which ranks with the choicest specimens of sculpture, either of ancient or modern times, are fraught with associations of the deepest interest. It principally consists of three figures, in statuary marble; namely, a group of Lady Nightingale and her Husband, and a personification of the ideal 'grim monster,' Death. The latter is represented as a complete skeleton, in shroud-like habiliments, bursting hideous from his darksome cavern, (which forms the base of the monument,) and raising his fatal dart to pierce the bosom of the lady, who appears sinking to the grave in the final stage of sickness and debility. With mingled horror and dismay, her husband, rushing forward, extends his right arm to repel the threatening shaft; whilst, with his

left, he fondly clasps to his breast the dying female, whose languid helplessness, and utter destitution of strength, beautifully contrasts with the attitude and muscular exertion of her affectionate partner, thus vainly endeavouring to protect her from Death's unerring aim. Admitting the propriety of the design, in giving a *visible* presence to the grisly King of Terrors, the expression and pathos displayed in this composition are of the very highest character. The impatience of Death to secure his prey is forcibly marked by the distorted attitude in which he rushes from his sepulchral cave at the base of the tomb, and grasps his destructive dart; yet the truth and correctness of the anatomy, and the vast animation which the Sculptor's talents has bestowed on this wonderful arrangement of 'unhearsed' bones, cannot be too highly praised: the difficult task of giving stability to such a figure is accomplished by the judicious cast and disposition of the drapery. Every sympathetic feeling of the mind and heart is awakened by the contemplation of this extraordinary performance; and a throb of real anguish fills the breast, on viewing the alarmed countenance of the afflicted husband, thus striving, ineffectually, to shield his beloved wife from the blow which consigns her an early victim to the gloomy mansions of the dead. It is almost impossible to speak of such a masterly work without a degree of admiration bordering on enthusiasm; yet, even the language of enthusiasm itself would hardly be too energetic to do justice to its merits. The genius that could conceive, and the

abilities which could execute so noble a composition, will for ever rank the name of *Roubiliac* in the highest class of human intelligence. It has been his to express the severe pangs of conjugal affliction, when about to be bereaved of its every hope ; to pourtray the last expiring struggle of female imbecility ; and to realize the daring idea of the poet Milton, by creating a soul,

“ —— under the ribs of Death.”

If there be any thing that detracts from the gracefulness of this design, it is that the Statue being rather smaller than the life, possesses less dignity than the heroic style requires ; but the air of truth and nature, which pervades the whole, fully compensates for this presumed deficiency. A rustic niche of dove-coloured marble, nearly similar to the basement, affords relief to the principal figures, and contains within its concave recess, an artless inscription in memory of the deceased lady and her consort.

SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

THE following particulars relating to the office of Sheriff, are derived from a manuscript copy of the *Journal* of Richard Hoare, Esq. during the year of his Shrievalty, in 1740-41, in his own hand-writing, which is now in the possession of his grandson, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., of Stourhead, in Wiltshire. The above year became memorable in the City Annals, from there having been *three* Lord Mayors during its

progress, viz. Sir John Salter, Knight; Humphry Parsons, Esq., and Daniel Lambert, Esq.

Mr. Hoare, who was a Banker, in Fleet Street, and principal of the respectable House which, instituted by one of his predecessors, still bears the family name, was elected Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon without, on St. George's Day, 1740, in the place of Sir Francis Child, who died on the preceding Sunday, April the 20th. This honour was conferred upon him, whilst he was at Bath, and quite unexpectedly; and equally so, was his election to the Sheriffdom, conjointly with Mr. Alderman Marshall, on the Midsummer-day following. Shortly afterwards, they gave bonds under the penalty of 1000*l.* to undertake and enter upon the office on the ensuing Michaelmas eve; and “thereupon, became each entitled to 100*l.* out of the forfeitures of those, who had this year been nominated to be Sheriffs by my Lord Mayor, but had paid their fines to be excused.”

In the intermediate time they prepared for the due execution of their duties, chose their Under-Sheriffs, &c.; and, “as it is customary for each Sheriff to preside over the two Counters separately, my brother Marshall chose that in the Poultry, and the care of Wood-Street Counter was under my direction, and we agreed, at our joint expense, to give the usual livery gowns to the officers of both, although they are greater in number at the Poultry than in mine; in recompence for which, it was settled that we should equally share in the sale of the places upon any vacancy.”

On Sunday, the 28th of September, the Sheriffs elect met at ten o'clock in the morning, at Draper's Hall, " and there entertained several of the Court of Aldermen, and sixteen of the Court of Assistance of each of the Companies, viz: the Goldsmith's and the Drapers, with the usual breakfast of roast beef, burnt wine," &c. He continues,—

" Upon notice sent to us, that the Lord Mayor, with George Heathcote, and Sir John Lequesne, Aldermen and Sheriffs for the last year were attending at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, we all repaired thither; the gentlemen of the Court of Assistance walking two by two, the senior Sheriff's Company on the right hand, the Aldermen following in their coaches; in which, we, though Sheriffs-elect, took our rank as Aldermen. Upon coming up to the area of Guildhall, the two Companies made a lane for the Aldermen to pass through, and after having waited on my Lord Mayor to Guildhall Chapel, to hear divine service, we returned back to the Court of the Hustings, which being opened by the Common Cryer, we were summoned to come forth and take the oath of office; which we accordingly did, together with the oaths of allegiance and abjuration; and the same was also administered to Mr. Tims, (Clerk to St. Bartholomews,) as Under Sheriff, he kneeling all the while.—

" When this was over, the gold chains were taken off from the former Sheriffs, and put on us; and then the Court being dissolved, the Lord Mayor went home, attended by the former Sheriffs, and we returned back to Draper's Hall to our dinner, provided for the Court of Aldermen and Courts of Assistance, at which the senior Alderman took the chair as president, and the rest of the

Aldermen and Gentlemen of Guildhall took their places at the upper table, whilst we, the Sheriffs, sat at the head of the second table, with the gentlemen of the Courts of Assistance of our two Companies. When dinner was over, and the healths of the royal family were drank, the Cryer proclaimed the health and prosperity to the two Sheriffs' Companies in the following manner; that is to say, 'Prosperity to the worshipful Company of Drapers, and prosperity to the worshipful Company of Goldsmiths: to the Goldsmiths and Drapers, and Drapers and Goldsmiths, prosperity to both:' and this is so usually done, naming each Company first alternately, to prevent any dispute concerning preference or priority.

" After dinner, we all retired to one table in the inner room, at which we, though Sheriffs, were placed underneath all the Aldermen; for whatever rank an Alderman may be in point of seniority, yet during the year he serves as Sheriff, he is to give place, and follow the rest of his brethren, both at the court, and all processions and entertainments. About six o'clock, the late Sheriffs, having left the Lord Mayor at his house, attended us to Guildhall, where we were met by our own and the former Under-Sheriffs, together with the Secondaries and Keepers of the prisons; and the names of the respective prisoners in each gaol being read over, the Keepers acknowledged them one by one, to be in their custody; and then tendered us the keys, which we delivered back to them again, and after having executed the indentures, whereby we covenanted and undertook the charge of our office, we were invited, according to custom, to an adjoining tavern; and there partook of an entertainment of sack and walnuts, provided by the aforesaid keepers of the prisons.

" Monday, September 29th. This being Michaelmas-

day, my brother Sheriff and I sat out for the first time in our new equipages and scarlet gowns, attended by our beadles, and the several officers of our Counters, and waited on the Lord Mayor, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, at which he kept his Mayoralty, and proceeded with him from thence, as is customary, to Guildhall, where the Livery-men of the City were summoned to attend at the Court of Hustings for the election of a new Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The Recorder made a speech to the Liverymen, 'apprising them of the custom and manner of choosing a Lord Mayor; which, he observed, was for the Common Hall to nominate two of the Aldermen who had served Sheriffs, to the Court of Aldermen, who had then a right to elect either of them into that great office, and which ever that the Court so fixed on, the Common Hall was bound to accept.' When he had ended, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen retired into the Council Chamber, and left us to preside at the election, attended by the Common Sergeant and other officers. The method of voting is, by each Alderman going up to the Recorder and Town Clerk, who sit at a separate part of the room, and telling the person he would choose, a scratch is made under each respective name."

On the day following, the two Sheriffs again went to Guildhall, with the same Company as on the preceding day, and waiting on the Lord Mayor in the Council Chamber, requested that his Lordship and the Recorder would present them at his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. Each Sheriff then paid the usual fees, viz. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Lord Mayor, and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Recorder; after which, they proceeded to the Three Cranes' Stairs, in Upper Thames Street, "the

Lord Mayor first ; we, the Sheriffs, next ; the Recorder and Aldermen following in coaches, the Companies walking before us."

" From thence we went to Westminster in the City barge, taking place of all the Aldermen : and our two Companies attended in the Goldsmiths' barge, as before agreed on, adorned with half the colours, and rowed with half the watermen belonging to the Drapers' Company. On landing, the Companies went first, the Lord Mayor next, then the Recorder with a Sheriff on each side, and last the Aldermen. On our approaching the bar of the Exchequer [in Westminster Hall,] the Recorder, in a speech, presented us to the Court, one of the Barons being seated there for that purpose, signifying the choice the Citizens had made, and that, in pursuance of our charter, we were presented to his Majesty's Justices for his royal approbation ; and the Baron accordingly approving the choice, he, and the Clerks of the Exchequer, were invited to our dinner ; then the late Sheriffs were sworn to their accounts, and made their proffers ; and the senior Alderman present cut one twig in two, and bent another, and the Officers of the Court counted six horse-shoes and hob-nails.

" This formality, it is said, is passed through each year, by way of suit and service for the citizens holding some tenements in St. Clement's Danes, as also some other lands ; but where they are situated no one knows, nor doth the City receive any rents or profits thereby.

" This done, we returned in the same order to the Three Cranes, and from thence, in our coaches, to dinner at Drapers' Hall ; where my Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Gentleman of Guildhall, and guests invited, dined at one table, and we, the Sheriffs, at the head of another, with

the Court of Assistance of each of our Companies ; and the Clerks of the Exchequer by themselves at another table. After dinner, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. returned into a separate room, where we sat with them at the head of the table, one on each side of the Lord Mayor ; our two Companies were in another room, and the greatest part of the Clerks of the Exchequer remained in the hall.”

On the 7th of October they “settled a point” with the keeper of Newgate in regard to the transportation of *felons*. That was, that the keeper should deliver them to the merchant, “who contracts to carry them over,” at the door of Newgate, and there discharge himself of any further custody ; but leaving him and his officers the privilege of protecting them down to the water side, according to any private agreement between him and the merchant ; it being fully understood that the Sheriffs should not be responsible for their charge “from the time of their first delivery.”

“ Wednesday, Oct. 29th. This being our grand feast day, my Lord Mayor, Humphry Parsons, Esq., sent his summons to attend at Guildhall, by ten o’clock, and that he would set out from thence, to Westminster, precisely at eleven, in order to be back to our entertainment more early. What added magnificence to this day’s *Shew* was, that his lordship’s coach was drawn by six horses, adorned with grand harnesses, ribbons, &c., a sight never before seen on this occasion.—The Lord Chancellor and some of the Judges dined with us : the whole entertainment was happily conducted with great order and decency, and the company was broken up by about one o’clock in the morning.—

“ Wednesday, Nov. 5th. This being the commemoration of the Gunpowder Plot, we, the Sheriffs, attended my Lord Mayor from Guildhall to St. Paul’s; and as his lordship’s coach was, on this occasion, drawn as before by six horses, which he intended to do on every public occasion, it caused a more than ordinary concourse of people in the streets.”

On Sunday, the 11th of January, Mr. Hoare, in his scarlet gown, with the Lord Mayor, and several of the Aldermen, received the Holy Communion, in St. Lawrence’s church, in pursuance of the statutes, to qualify themselves to act as magistrates; and on the following day, being Plough Monday, he attended the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, “ to receive the several presentments of the respective wardmote inquests of each ward,—and at the same time to swear in all new constables for the ensuing year.” On Wednesday, the 14th, the quarter sessions commenced, “ when it is usual for the several common councilmen to take the oaths of Allegiance;” which was done accordingly.

“ Friday, February 20th. Waited on my Lord Mayor to Bow church, in my scarlet, to hear a sermon upon the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts; to which the Archbishop of Canterbury also came in his state coach, and with grand solemnity, attended by seven or eight Bishops, and great numbers of gentlemen of that society.”

The Lord Mayor (Humphry Parsons,) died on the evening of March the 21st, 1741; on the 23d, Daniel Lambert, Esq. was elected to succeed him, and the same evening he was presented to the Lord Chancellor, and approved of in the usual manner.

“ Wednesday, March 25th. This day the new Lord Mayor went in grand state and procession by land to the Tower-gate, on Tower-hill, to be there presented to, and sworn in before the Constable of the Tower, according to the charter and ancient custom and usage when a Lord Mayor happened, as in this case, to be chosen out of term time ; and, consequently, cannot be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer sitting at Westminster. Just at the entrance of the Tower-gate, a large booth was built up, with seats and benches at the upper end, in the middle of which the right honourable Lord Cornwallis, Constable of the Tower, was seated, attended by the officers and servants belonging to him ; to whom the Lord Mayor was conducted and presented, and sworn in the same manner as before the Barons of the Exchequer.”

On the 28th of March, being Easter Eve, the Sheriffs attended the Lord Mayor “ through the s'reets, to collect charity for the prisoners in the city prisons, according to annual custom ;” and on the Monday following, they accompanied his lordship, in procession, with the rest of the court of aldermen to St. Bride’s church to hear the *’Spital, or Hospital Sermon* preached before the governors of the several hospitals and charity schools of the city ; and to which “ all the charity children of the several schools, as also those of Christ’s hospital, go in procession, and are seated in the galleries.” This sermon is “ generally preached by a Bishop,” and that on the following day, in the same church (which is likewise attended by the corporation,) by a Dean. On the third Day in Easter week, the *’Spital sermon* is preached by a Doctor in Divinity.

Speaking of the *Easter Entertainments*, our Journalist states the following particulars as the cause of their origin :—

“ The original institution of those entertainments was occasioned by the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs being accustomed to, separately, ask such of their friends who were Aldermen or Governors of the Hospitals, whom they saw at church, to dine with them at their own houses. But in process of time, it was agreed that the Lord Mayor should invite all that were at church on the first day ; and the two Sheriffs, in their turn, on the next succeeding days. Hence, by degrees, they began to invite other of their friends ; and the Aldermen bringing their Ladies, other ladies were also invited, so that the private houses not being large enough, they began to entertain at their respective halls : whence it is now brought to pass, that these Easter entertainments are become the chiefest articles of expense both to the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs.”

“ Monday, April 6th. The sessions began at Guildhall, but the Lord Mayor dispensed with the absence of the Sheriffs, on account that we this day were obliged to attend at Westminster, where we were to make our proffers at the Exchequer by a tender of 40s. ; and which was accordingly made by one of the secondaries at the Tally-office ; by which, and the annual rent of 500*l.*, the citizens of London hold and enjoy the *Sheriffwick* of London and Middlesex according to their charter. Afterwards we entertained all the Exchequer officers, according to ancient custom, with *fifty-two calves' heads*, dressed in different manners.”

On the 20th of April the Sheriffs accompanied the Lord Mayor to hold a Court Baron and Court Leet at the Mitre in St. James's parish, in *Duke's-place*, which

is “a franchise within the liberty of London. After a Jury had been sworn, &c., the names of the inhabitants being called over, those who were absent and sent no excuse were amerced, but those who sent “their excuses by their friends, paid only leet pence.” The Court then granted licences to the public houses, and swore in the headboroughs, constables, and other officers.

On the 27th of May the Sheriffs (by invitation, they having no concern with the jurisdiction of the court,) attended the Lord Mayor to Stratford, in Essex, and Greenwich, in Kent, to hold “his *Court of Conservancy* of the Navigation and Fishery of the River Thames, from Staines-bridge, in Middlesex, down to the mouth of the river Medway, at Sheerness, beyond the Nore;” he “being personally, himself, by virtue of his office, the sole Conservator.” On returning, “a little after ten o’clock,” the party attempted to land at the King’s Stairs at the Tower, “but they being shut, and, after waiting some time, the Wardour refusing to open them,” they were obliged to proceed to the common stairs near that fortress.

“ Soon after, the Major of the Tower came to my Lord Mayor to acquaint him, that ‘he was sorry for the refusal of which the Wardour had been guilty, whom he had ordered to strict duty, and would oblige him to come and ask pardon for his insolence.’ Upon this apology, it was agreed that no further notice or complaint should be made; for it is to be known that the Lord Mayor of this City has the privilege of going through the Tower to take water, or on his landing at the King’s Stairs, sending reasonable notice of such his intention.”

At a Common Council, held on the 17th of June, it was ordered that every person who had paid the customary fine of $400l.$ and “twenty marks more towards the maintenance of the ministers of the several prisons of this city,” with the usual fees, should be exempted for ever, from serving the office of Sheriff, “unless he should at any time become an Alderman.” Previously to that act, the payment of the fine excused only for one year.

“Tuesday, June 23d. Attended the Lord Mayor to a Court of Aldermen, at which Abel Aldridge, who had been nominated for Sheriff, came with *six Compurgators*, and, (according to the act of Common Council, Sir J. Barnard, Mayor,) swore he was not of the value of $15,000l.$ in money and separate debts; and his Compurgators swearing also, that they believed what he swore to be true, he was excused from serving the said office, without payment of any fine.”

On the 22d of August the Sheriffs waited on the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, “and from thence went in procession to Smithfield, with city officers and trumpets to proclaim Bartholomew Fair.” On the 2d of September, “this day being kept solemn in commemoration of the Fire of London,” they went to St. Paul’s in their “black gowns, and no chains, and heard a sermon on the said occasion.” On the 8th of September the Sheriffs waited on the Lord Mayor, in procession, “the city music going before, to proclaim *Southwark Fair*, as it is commonly called, although the ceremony is no more than our going in our coaches through the Borough, and turning round by Saint

George's church, back again to the Bridge House ; and this to signify the licence to begin the fair." The Journalist adds :—" On this day the sword-bearer wears a fine *embroidered cap*, said to have been worked and presented to the city by a monastery."

" Monday, September 21st, being St. Matthew's Day, waited on my Lord Mayor to the great hall in Christ's Hospital, where we were met by several of the Presidents and Governors of the other Hospitals within the City ; and being seated at the upper end, the Children passed two by two, whom we followed to the church, and after hearing a sermon, came back to the Grammar School, where two boys made speeches in commemoration of their benefactors, one in English, the other in Latin ; to each of whom it is customary for the Lord Mayor to give one guinea, and the two Sheriffs half-a-guinea a piece, as we did. Afterwards, the Clerk of the Hospital delivered to the Lord Mayor a list of the several Governors to the several Hospitals nominated the preceding year. Then the several beadle's of all the Hospitals came in, and laying down their staves on the middle of the floor, retired to the bottom of the hall. Thereupon the Lord Mayor addressed himself to the City Marshal, enquiring after their conduct, and if any complaint was to be made against any one in particular ; and no objection being made, the Lord Mayor ordered them to take up their staves again : all which is done in token of their submission to the Chief Magistrate, and that they hold their places at his will, though elected by their respective governors. We were afterwards treated in the customary manner with *sweet cakes and burnt wine.*"

The shrievalty of Mr. Hoare, and his brother officer, expired on the 28th of September, and about seven o'clock in the evening the indentures with the new sheriffs were executed at Guildhall, “ and the charge of the gaols and all other trusts relating to this great and hazardous, though otherwise honourable, employment, delivered over to them. And after being regaled with *sack and walnuts*, I returned to my own house in my private capacity, to my great consolation and comfort.”

In concluding this account of a Manuscript, which illustrates so many of the customs and privileges of the city, it should be mentioned that it includes various notices of the treats or dinners which the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs give by turns to the Judges, Sergeants, &c. at the beginning and end of the respective terms ; as well as of the manner of delivering petitions to the House of Commons, which is generally done by the Sheriff ; the City having a right to present Petitions by an officer of its own, and without the intervention of any member.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ALTHOUGH broken in two or three recent instances, it was for centuries the custom of the Speakers elect of the House of Commons to descant in strong disparagement of their own abilities when called to the chair.—Sir Christ. Yelverton was singularly eloquent on such an occasion, as we learn from Sergeant D'Ewes's “ Journal,” (p. 549) under the date 1597.

“ Your speaker,” said Yelverton, “ ought to be a man big and comely, stately and well-spoken ; his voice great, his carriage majestic ; his nature haughty, and his purse plentiful and heavy. But, contrarily, the stature of my body is small, myself not so well-spoken, my voice low, my carriage lawyer-like, and of the common fashion ; my nature soft and bashful, my purse thin, light, and never yet plentiful.”

This apology was, as usual, disregarded ; and Yelverton filled the speaker’s seat without detracting from its dignity.

About four years previously to the above occurrence, (anno 1593,) as we are informed by the same journalist, the Lord Keeper Puckering, in his reply to the speaker’s three customary demands, explained “ liberty of speech,” to be nothing more than the “ liberty of saying Aye and No ! ”

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

THE following remarkable event is related in Hoare’s *Journal of his Shrievalty*, under the date of Monday, November the 24th, 1740.

“ This day, (in pursuance of a warrant from his Majesty,) was appointed for the execution of the following malefactors in Newgate, condemned the last sessions :—William Duell, William Meers, Thomas Clack, alias Clarke, Eleanor Mumpman, and Margery Stanton, alias Raggety Madge. But two other men, viz. Abraham Hancock and George White, condemned the sessions before, received a reprieve for eight days longer. At this execution a most extraordinary event happened ; for William Duell, aged 17 years, indicted for a rape, robbery, and murder, and con-

victed of the rape, after having been hung up by the neck, with the others as above, for the space of *twenty-two minutes*, or more, was cut down, and being begged by the Surgeons' Company, was carried in a hackney-coach to their hall, to be anatomized. But just as they had taken him out of the coach, and laid him on a table at that place, in order to make the necessary preparations for cutting him up, he was, to the great astonishment of the surgeon and assistants, heard to groan; and upon examination, finding he had some other symptoms of life, some of the surgeons let him blood, and after having taken several ounces, he began to stir, and in a short space of time was able to rear himself up, but could not immediately speak, so as to be heard articulately. Upon this, messages were sent to my brother sheriff and me, and the news was soon spread about, in so much that by about five o'clock in the afternoon, a very great mob had gathered about the hall, which intimidated us and our officers from attempting to carry him back to Tyburn this same day, in order to hang him up again, and complete his execution; as we might have done by virtue of our warrant, which was to execute him any time in the day. Therefore we kept him here till about twelve o'clock in the night, when the mob being dispersed, we signed a warrant for his recommitment to Newgate; whither he was accordingly carried in a hackney-coach, and being put into one of the cells and covered up, and some warm broth given him, he began so far to recover as to be able to speak, and ask for more victuals, but did not as yet seem so sensible as to remember what had happened."

Two days afterwards the sheriffs waited on the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State, to know his Majesty's pleasure regarding the disposal of the crimi-

nal who had thus strangely escaped dissection and death ; and who was then in Newgate, “ fully recovered in health and senses.” His Grace desired them to draw up a narrative of the circumstances, in writing, which was done accordingly ; and it was added, that the prisoner had been found guilty on no other evidence but his own confession before a Justice of Peace.

“ The story of the lad’s recovery was now become the common topic of conversation, numbers of people going every hour to Newgate to see, and ask him questions ; and though he was at best but a poor senseless, illiterate boy, and remembered nothing, (as I was told by several who saw him) of his being carried to execution, no, nor even of his being brought to trial ; yet there were abundance of *Grub-street papers* cried about the streets, giving an account of the wonderful discoveries he had made in the other world, of the ghosts and apparitions he saw, and such like invented stuff, to get a penny.

“ The conjectures of his not dying under the execution are various ; some suggesting it was because he was not hung up long enough ; others, that the rope was not rightly placed ; others, from the light weight of his body. But the true reason, as I was informed, and which was accounted for physically, was, that he had been in a high raging fever since his commitment to Newgate, and was for the most part light headed and delirious, and consequently having no impression of fear upon him, and his blood circulating with violent heat and quickness, might be the reason why it was the longer before it could be stopped by suffocation ; and this likewise accounted for his not knowing any thing that had happened (he being so ill) either at his trial or execution.”

It does not appear from Mr. Hoare's Journal, whether Duell received a pardon, but the Gentleman's Magazine for December in the above year, informs us that he was ordered to be transported for life. It states, also, that when one of the servants at Surgeons' Hall, was washing the body for dissection, he found the breath to come quicker and shorter, on which a surgeon took some ounces of blood from him, and in two hours he was able to sit up in a chair.—The rape and murder had been committed at Acton, on a woman named Sarah Griffin.

That this was by no means the only instance of the resuscitation of the human body after it had been conveyed to Surgeons' Hall for dissection, is evident from the following curious order, made at a court of assistants on the 13th of July, 1587, which has been copied from the *minute books* of the Company.

“ *Item.* Yt ys agreed that yf any bodie which shall at anie tyme here after happen to be brought to o'r hall for the intent to be wrought upon by Thanathomistes of o'r Companie, shall revyve or come to lyfe agayne, as [has] of late hathe ben seene, the charges aboute the same bodie so revivinge, shal be borne, levied, and susteyned, by such person, or persons, who shall so happen to bringe home the bodie. And further shall abide suche order or ffyne, as this Howse shall award.”

Another instance of extraordinary recovery after suspension has been thus related in the fourth volume of the *Oxoniana*.

“ Anne Greene, a person unmarried, was indicted, arraigned, cast, condemned, and executed, for killing her child,

at the assizes at Oxford, December 14, 1650. After some hours her body being taken down, and prepared for dissection in the anatomy school, some heat was found therein, which by the doctors was improved into her perfect recovery. Charitable people interpret her so miraculous preservation, a compurgator of her innocence. Thus she intended for a dead, continues a living anatomy of divine providence, and a monument of the wonderful contrivances thereof. If Hippolytus, revived only by poetical fancies, was surnamed *Virbius*, because twice a man, why *Mulierbia*, by as good proportion may be applied to her, who since is married, and liveth in this country in good reputation."*

Among other epigrams on this subject, the following with the translation was written by Dr. Ralph Bathurst.

In puellam ὑεφονοτμον a patibulo reviviscentum.

Quæ nuper medicos vespillonesque fefellit,
Et non unius victima mortis erat,
Quam bene *Netricis* titulum meruisse putanda est,
Cum poterat *Stamen* sic renovare suum.

Englised thus :

Thou more than mortal, that with many lives
Hast mock't the sexton, and the doctor's knives ;
The name of *spinster* thou mayest justly wed,
Since there's no halter stronger than thy *thread*.

INGENIOUS MECHANISM.

STOW, in his " Summarie of the Chronicles of England," anno 1604, p. 328, under the date 1579, records the following remarkable instance of skilful workmanship by a citizen.

* Fuller's Worthies. For a longer account of Anne Greene, see Morgan's *Phœnix Britannicus*.

“ This yeare Marke Scaliof, Blacke-smith, citizen of London, for triall of his workmanshipe made one hanging Locke of iron, steele, and brassé, of eleven severall peeces; and a pipe key, all cleane wrought, which weighed but one graine of golde. He also at the same time made a chaine of golde of fortie three linkes, to the which chaine the locke and key being fastened, and put about a Flea’s necke, she dréw the same with ease. All which locke and key, chaine and fley weighed but one graine and a halfe; a thing most incredible, but that I myselfe have seene it.”*

MARSHALSEA PRISON, SOUTHWARK.

AMONG the inhabitants of this noted prison in Henry the Eighth’s reign, was “a rabblement” of army surgeons, who had accompanied the troops to France, and whose incapacity became so apparent at the Siege of Montreuil, “the soldiers dying so fast of very slight wounds,” that the Duke of Norfolk found it expedient to appoint a commission to examine the medical department on the spot. One of the commissioners was named John Gale, a sensible rational professor, who in his “Office of a Chirurgeon,” has given the ensuing curious result of the inquiry.

“ We found,” says Gále, “many who took upon them the names of surgeons, and the wages also. We demanded of them with whom they were brought up. They with shameless faces would answer, one cunning man; or another, which was dead. We then demanded what chirurgery stuff they had to cure men with? And they

* The margin says, “The lock and key weighed but one wheat corne;” and the “chain but halfe a wheat corn.”

would shew us a pot, or box, which they had in a budget, wherein there was such trumpery as they did use to grease horses' heels with ; and others that were coblers and tinkers, they used shoemakers' wax, with the rust of old pans, and made therewithal 'a noble salve,' as they did term it. In the end, this worthy rabblement was committed to the Marshalsea, and threatened by the Duke's Grace to be *hanged* for their worthy deeds, except they would declare the truth, what they were, &c. And in the end they did confess as I declared to you before ; that some were sow-gelders, some horse-gelders, with tinkers and coblers."

LADY JANE GREY.

THE following curious account of the early years of this unfortunate *queen*, whose sovereignty began and ended in the short space of nine days, is extracted from the "*Schoolmaster*" of the learned Roger Ascham, who on visiting her at her father's seat in Leicestershire, found her studying the *Phædon* of Plato.

"After salutation," he writes, "and dewty done, and after some other tauke, I asked her, ' why she wolde loose such pastime in the parke ?' [where the rest of the family were pursuing a stag.] Smiling, she answered me, ' I wisse all their sport in the parke is but a shadow to the pleasure that I find in Plato. Alas, good folkes ! they never felt what trewe pleasure meant ! ' ' And how came you, Madam,' quoth I, ' by this knowledge of pleasure ? and what did chieflie allure you to it ; seeinge not many women, and but very fewe men, have attained thereunto ? ' ' I will tell you,' quoth she, ' and tell you a truth which perchaunce ye will marvell at : one of the greatest benefites that God gave me is, that he sent me so sharpe and severe

parentes, and so jentle a schoolmaster; for when I am in presence eyther of father or mother; whether I speake, keepe silence, sitt, stand, or go; eate, drinke, be merie or sad; be sowyng, playing, dauncing, or doing anie thing else, I must do it, as it were, in suche measure, weighte, and number, even so perfectlie as God made the world, or else I am so sharplie taunted, so cruellie threatened, yea, presentlie, sometimes, with pinches, nippes, bobbes, (and other waies which I will not name for the honour I bear them) so without measure misordered, that I thinke myself in hell, till time come that I must go to Mr. Elmer, [afterwards Bishop of London, in Elizabeth's reign;] who teacheth me so pleasantlie, so jentlie, and with such faire allurements to learning, that I thinke alle the times nothing whiles I am with him; and when I am called from him, I fall on weepingine :”—

The great proficiency in erudition of this ill-fated Lady was singularly exercised, when almost in her last hours, it prompted her to write with a pin, on the walls of her prison in the Tower, the following lines :

*Non aliena putes, homini quæ obtingere possunt
Sors aliena mihi, tunc erit illa tibi.*

And,

*Deo juvante, nil nocet livor malus;
Et non juvante, nil juvat labor gravis.
Post tenebras spero lucem.*

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE ensuing particulars of the origin of this society, have been extracted from the memorials of his own life, written by the Rev. Dr. Wallis, in a letter to Dr. Thomas Smith, now preserved in Smith's

collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Dr. Wallis was born at Ashford in Kent, on the 23d of November, 1616, and dying at Oxford on the 28th October, 1703, when within a few days of eighty-seven years of age, he was buried in St. Mary's church in that city. He is well known as one of the first and most eminent of our *decyphers* and mathematicians.

“ About the year 1645, while I lived in London, (at a time, when by our Civil wars, academical studies were much interrupted in both our Universities) beside the conversation of divers eminent divines, as to matters theological, I had the opportunity of being acquainted with divers worthy persons, inquisitive into natural philosophy, and other parts of human learning; and particularly of what hath been called the New Philosophy, or Experimental Philosophy.

“ We did, by agreement, divers of us, meet weekly in London, on a certain day, to treat and discourse of such affairs. Of which number were Dr. John Wilkins, (afterwards Bishop of Chester,) Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Dr. George Ent, Dr. Glisson, Dr. Merrit, (Drs. in Physic) Mr. Samuel Foster, then Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, Mr. Theodore Haak, (a German of the Palatinate, and then resident in London, who I think gave the first occasion, and first suggested those meetings) and many others.

“ These meetings we held sometimes at Dr. Goddard's lodgings in Wood-street, (or some convenient place near) on occasion of his keeping an operator in his house for grinding glasses for telescopes and microscopes; sometimes at a convenient place in Cheapside, and sometimes at Gresham College, or some place near adjoining.

“ Our business was, (precluding matters of theology and state affairs) to discourse and consider of philosophical enquiries, or such as related thereto; as physick, anatomy, geometry, astronomy, navigation, staticks, magneticks, chymicks, mechanicks and natural experiments; with the state of those studies, as then cultivated at home and abroad. We there discoursed of the circulation of the blood, the valves in the veins, the *venæ lacteæ*, the lymphatic vessels, the Copernican hypothesis, the nature of comets and new stars, the satellites of Jupiter, the oval shape (as it then appeared) of Saturn, the spots in the Sun, and its turning on its own axis, the inequalities and selenography of the Moon, the several phases of Venus and Mercury, the improvement of telescopes, and grinding of glasses for that purpose; the weight of air, the possibility or impossibility of vacuities and nature’s abhorrence thereof; the Torricellian experiment in quicksilver; the descent of heavy bodies, and the degrees of acceleration therein; and divers other things of like nature. Some of which were then but new discoveries, and others not so generally known and embraced as they now are; with other things appertaining to what hath been called the new philosophy, which from the times of Galileo, at Florence, and Sir Francis Bacon, (Lord Verulam) in England, hath been much cultivated in Italy, France, Germany, and other parts abroad, as well as in England.

“ About the year 1648-9, some of our company being removed to Oxford, (first Dr. Wilkins, then I, and soon after Dr. Goddard) our company divided. Those in London continued to meet there as before, and we with them when we had occasion to be there; and those of us at Oxford, with Dr. Ward, (since Bishop of Salisbury,) Dr. Ralph Bathurst, (now president of Trinity College in

Oxford,) Dr. Petty, (since Sir William Petty,) Dr. Willis, (then an eminent Physician in Oxford,) and divers others, continued such meetings at Oxford, and brought such studies into fashion there; meeting first at Dr. Petty's lodgings in an apothecary's house, because of the convenience of inspecting drugs and the like, as there was occasion; and after his removal to Ireland (though not so constantly) at the lodgings of Dr. Wilkins, the Warden of Wadham College; and after his removal to Trinity College in Cambridge, at the lodgings of the Honourable Mr. Robert Boyle, then resident for divers years in Oxford.

“ Those meetings in London continued, and after the King's return in 1660, were increased by the accession of divers worthy and honourable persons; and were afterwards incorporated by the name of the *Royal Society, &c.* and so continue to this day.”

The Charter of Incorporation of the Royal Society, was granted by Charles the Second, in the year 1663. Until the year 1824, when it was raised to four guineas, the yearly payment of each member continued to be *fifty-two shillings*, at which sum it had been originally fixed. A letter from the great Sir Isaac Newton, is said to be still preserved in the archives of this society, stating that he could not afford to pay more than one shilling weekly!

CHARACTER OF A GULL.

THE following Epigrams, characteristic of one branch of the *dandyism* of Queen Elizabeth's days, are derived from a small octavo volume attributed to Christopher Marlow and Sir John Davis, and containing a

translation of all Ovid's Elegies by the former writer, and forty-five epigrams by the latter. There is no date on the title page; but it must have been published before the 1st of June, 1599, as Marlow's translation of the Elegies was so strongly tainted with the licentious profligacy of the original, that the volume was burnt at Stationers' Hall, in pursuance of an order then made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London.

Of a Gull.

Oft in my laughing rimes I name a Gull,
 But this new terme will many questions breede :
 Therefore at first I will expresse at full,
 Who is a true and perfect Gull indeed.
A Gull is he who feares a velvet gowne,
 And when a wench is brave dares not speake to her :
A Gull is he which traverseth the towne,
 And is for marriage knowne a common woer ;
A Gull is he, which while he proudly weares
 A silver-hilted rapier by his side,
 Indures the lyes and knockes about the eares,
 Whilst in its sheath his sleeping sword doth bide.
A Gull is he which weares good handsome cloathes ;
 And stands in presence stroaking up his hayre ;
 And filleth up his imperfect speech with oathes,
 But speakes not one wise word throughout the yeare.
 But to define a Gull in terms precise,—
A Gull is he which seemes and is not wise.

Meditations of a Gull.

See yonder melancholie gentleman,
 Which, hoode-winked with his hat, alone doth sit ;

Think what he thinkes, and tell me if you can,
What great affaires troubles his little wit.
He thinks not of the war 'twixt France and Spaine,
Whether it be for Europe's good or ill;
Nor whether the Empire can it selfe maintaine
Against the Turkish pow'r encroaching still;
Nor what great towne in all the Netherlands
The States determine to besiege this spring;
Nor how the Scottish policy now stands,
Nor what becomes of the Irish mutining.—
But he doth seriously bethinke him whether,
Of the gulled people he be more esteem'd
For his long cloake, or his great blacke feather,
By which each Gull is now a gallant deem'd.
Or of a journey he deliberates,
To Paris Garden, cock-pit or the play,
Or how to steal a dog he meditates,
Or what he shall unto his mistresse say:—
Yet with those thoughts he thinkes himselfe most fit,
To be of counsell with a King for wit.

ADMIRAL VERNON AND THE DUCHESS OF
MARLBOROUGH.

ADMIRAL VERNON, whom Lord Byron in the opening canto of *Don Juan*, has stigmatized as “*the Butcher*,” became a popular favourite after his capture of Porto Bello, in November, 1739. In the following year, the anniversary of his birth day, namely, November the 12th, was kept in the City, and indeed throughout England, with great rejoicings, bonfires, &c. and “such illumination of houses, as scarce was known to be before in memory of any one.” On

that occasion the Duchess Dowager of Marlborough presented two does to the Lord Mayor, and one doe to each Sheriff, for the purpose of feasting their friends ; and on the 1st of January following, his Lordship and the Sheriffs waited upon the Duchess at her house in St. James's to return their acknowledgments. —“ She received us,” says Mr. Hoare, in the MS. *Journal* already quoted, “ in her usual manner, sitting up in her bed, and expressed much satisfaction for the compliment and great honour, as she said, we had done her, in returning our thanks ; and after an hour’s conversation upon indifferent matters, we retired.”

The *Gentleman’s Magazine* for the same year, states that Vernon’s birth-day was distinguished in a very extraordinary manner, by ringing of bells and public dinners in many places ; and in the evening by the greatest rejoicings, bon-fires and illuminations in London and many other cities that had been known for many years. “ *Don Blass* was burnt in some places, and at Chancery-lane end was a pageant, whereon was represented Admiral Vernon, and a Spaniard on his knees offering him a sword, a view of Porto Bello, &c. Over the Admiral was written, *Venit, vidit, vicit*, and under him, *Vernon semper viret.*”

PROVISIONS IN QUEEN ELIZABETH’S REIGN.

THE general prices of provisions, &c. in London, in the latter part of Elizabeth’s reign, may be estimated from the under-written items, which form a portion

of an old household account for the years 1594 and 1595, belonging to an inhabitant of the Parish of St. Michael Bassishaw.

1594.	£	s.	d.
Paid unto Thomas Francis, his quarter's wages, due March 25th	0	13	4
Paid to Margeret Jurden, as aforesaid	0	6	8
Paid 26th of March, for 104lb. of butter, re- ceived out of Gloucestershire, whereof 16lb. at 3d. ob. the pound, and the rest at 3d. the lb.	1	6	8
For salte for the said butter	0	0	6
Paid for carriage of the said butter, from Bristol to London	0	4	6
Paid 29th of Marche, for a fore-quarter of lambe with the head	0	2	2
Paid for a capon	0	1	2
Nine stone of beef, at 18d. the stone	0	13	6
For a quart of Malmsey	0	0	8
For 4lb. of soape	0	0	10
Paid April 3d for a lambe	0	5	0
For a dozen of pigeons	0	2	4
For 28 eggs	0	0	8
Paid April 6th, to Mr. Sterie, for 5 pecks of fine flour	0	2	6
Paid for a side of veal	0	8	0
For a calve's head	0	0	10
For 5 pints of strawberries, June 6	0	1	4
For a pecke of pease, June 8	0	0	10
For another pecke, June 14	0	0	5
A pint of olives	0	0	6
A bushell of bay salt	0	1	6
A pint of claret wine	0	0	3

A quart of strawberries, June 29	.	.	0	0	6
A pecke of oysters, July 31	.	.	0	0	4
Six artichokes, August 3	.	.	0	1	0
Two roapes of onyons	.	.	0	0	6
Half a pecke of filbirdes, August 19	.	.	0	0	6
Half a hundred of oranges, Feb. 9, 1595	.	.	0	0	9

WALK OF ROBIN CONSCIENCE THROUGH LONDON.

THE satirical ballad of “*Robin Conscience, or Conscionable Robin*, in his progress through Court, City and Country,” which was first published at Edinburgh in 1683, and has been since printed in the “*Harleian Miscellany*,” contains many local particulars of this city, some of which possess considerable interest. The piece itself, is too long for insertion here, but an analysis with extracts will afford both amusement and information.

Robin Conscience is represented as relating his own adventures, and the ill-treatment and rebuffs which he constantly met with on telling his name. He says,—

“ I first of all went to the Court
 Where lords and ladies did resort,
 My entertainment there was short
 Cold welcome !
 As soon as e'er my name they heard,
 They ran away full sore afear'd,
 And thought some goblin had appear'd
 From hell come : ”

Being banished from Court, he went to Westminster Hall, but was treated with equal indignity by the lawyers:—

“ ‘Twas no great matter, some they said,
If Conscience quite were knock’d i’ th’ head,”

and Robin departed hastily lest they should execute their threats. He fares no better among the shopkeepers in the city, and quitting them for ever, proceeds to the Friday horse-market in Smithfield.

“ Where being come, incontinent
The horse-courser with one consent
Did chide me;

“ And said I was a preaching elf,
And they could get more store of pelf
Beside me.

“ I told them of a cheating trick,
Which makes the horses run and kick
By putting in an eel that’s quick,
I’ th’ belly.”

His freedom displeased his hearers, and leaving them in dudgeon, he next visited the brokers in Long-lane; but there both men and women were in arms against him, ‘ all crying,’ —

“ Away with Conscience from this lane,
For we his presence do disdain :—
They said if I came there again
Among them,

“ They said they’d band me back and side ;
Being menaced, away I hie’d ;
Thus worldlings think, that when I chide,
I wrong them.”

The butchers used him with equal incivility, and the butter-women and bakers in Newgate-market, who

sold by short weight, affrighted him by their brawling.
He proceeds,

“ Thus chid of them, my way I took,
Unto Pye-corner, where a cook
Glanc’d at me as the Devil did look
O’er Lincoln.

“ ‘ Conscience,’ quoth he, ‘ thou shew’st not wit
In coming to this place unfit ;
I’ll run thee thorow with a spit ;

Then think on

“ Those words to thee which I have said,
I cannot well live by my trade,
If I should still require thy aid,

In selling :

“ Sometimes one joint I must roast thrice,
Ere I can sell it at my price ;
Then here’s for thee (who art so nice)

No dwelling’.

“ Perforce he drave me backward still,
Until I came unto Snow-hill ;
The sale-men there, with voices shrill
Fell on me.

“ I was so irksome in their sight,
That they conjured me to flight,
Or else they swore, (such was their spight)
‘ They’d stone me.’ ”

At Turn-again-lane, the ‘fish-wives and wenches,’
treated him with *Billingsgate* contumely ; and,

“ Their bodes, which for half-pecks go
They vowed at my head to throw :
No Conscience they were bred to know
But prating.

“ Away, thus frightened by those scolds,
To Fleet-street straight my love it holds,
Where men, whose tongues were made in moulds
Of flattery ;

Did cry, ‘ what lack you, country-men ?’
But seeing me, away they ran,
As though the enemy had began
His battery.—

“ The haberdashers, that sell hats,
Hit Robin Conscience many pats,
And, like a company of cats,
They scratch’d me.

“ The mercers and silk-men also,
That live in Pater-noster-row,
Their hate against poor Conscience shew :
And, when I

“ Came to that place, they all did set
On me, ‘ cause I their gain would let,
Who will both swear and lye to get
One penny.’

In Cheapside, they threatened him with death, for intruding into such a ‘ golden place ;’ and a cheese-monger whom he meets in Bread-street, hies from him with ‘ winged feet.’ In Fish-street, the lads who wish for a perpetual Lent, swear that he shall not ‘ guide a stall there.’ This want of courtesy drives him to the Royal Exchange, but the merchants in the lower part utterly refuse to consort with him, and rebut his advances in these words :

“ ‘ For we have traffick without thee ;
And thrive best, if thou absent be.’ ”

“ Now I, being thus abus’d below,
 Did walk up stairs, where on a row
 Braye shops of ware did make a show
 Most sumptuous.

“ But, when the shop-folk me did spy,
 They drew their dark light instantly,
 And said, in coming there, was I
 Presumptuous.

“ The gallant girls that there sold knacks
 Which ladies and brave women lacks,
 When they did see me they did wax
 In choler.

“ Quoth they, ‘we ne’er knew Conscience ye
 And, if he comes our gains to let,
 We’ll banish him, he’ll here not get
 One scholar.

“ I, being jeered thus and scorn’d,
 Went down the stairs, and sorely mourn’d
 To think that I should thus be turn’d
 A begging.

“ To Grace-church-street, I went along,
 Where dwelt a great ungracious throng
 That will deceive both old and young
 With cogging

“ As drapers, poulters, and such
 Who think they never get too much ;
 The word Conscience to them is Dutch,
 Or Spanish ;

“ And harder too, for speech they’ll learn,
 With all their heart, to serve their turn,
 But Conscience, when they him discern,
 They banish.”

Proceeding over the Bridge into Southwark, he was used still more unkindly than in London; and, instead of the welcome which he had hoped to find, was subjected to derision and mockery.

“ All sorts of men and women, there,
Ask’d how I durst to them appear,
And swore my presence they would clear
Abandon.

“ Then I, being sore athirst, did go
Into an alehouse in the Row,
Meaning a penny to bestow
On strong beer;

“ But, ’cause I for a quart did call,
My hostess swore, ‘ she’d bring me small,
Or else I should have none at all.’

Thus wrong’d there,

“ I bade her on her licence look,
‘ Oh Sir,’ quoth she, ‘ ye are mistook,
I have a lesson without book

Most perfect:

“ If I my licence should observe,
And not in any point to swerve,
Both I and mine, alas ! should starve,
Not surfeit.

“ Instead of a quart-pot of pewter,
I fill small jugs, and need no tutor;
I quart’ridge give to the geometer
Most duly;

“ And he will see, and yet be blind;
A knave, made much of, will be kind,
If you be one, Sir, tell your mind
Most truly.

“ ‘ No, no,’ quoth I, ‘ I am no knave,
 No fellowship with such I have;
 My name is Robin Conscience, brave,
 That wander

“ From place to place, in hope that some
 Will as a servant give me room ;
 But all abuse me, where I come,
 With slander

“ Now, when my hostess heard me tell
 My name, she swore ‘ I should not dwell
 With her, for I would make her sell
 Full measure ?

“ She did conjure me to depart ;
 ‘ Hang Conscience,’ quoth she, ‘ give me art
 I have not got, by a penny a quart,
 My treasure.’ —

“ So out of doors I went with speed,
 And glad she was to be thus freed
 Of Conscience, that she thence might speed
 In frothing.”

Poor Robin is alike repulsed by the jailer of the King’s Bench, and the harlots of Blackman Street. The “ rooking rascals in St. George’s Field,” who “ all the year build their hopes on cheating,” and were “ close playing at nine pins,” rebuffed his advances with similar scorn—he proceeds :

“ I left them in their wickedness,
 And went along in great distress,
 Bewailing of my bad success,
 And speed.

“ A wind-mill standing there hard by,
 Towards the same then passed I,
 But when the miller did me spy,
 He cryed,

“ ‘ Away with Conscience, I’ll none such,
 That smell with honesty so much,
 I shall not quickly fill my hutch
 With due toll;

“ But must, for every bushel of meal
 A peck, if not three gallons, steal;
 Therefore with thee I will not deal,
 Thou true soul.”

Having been thus altogether expelled from the city and its neighbourhood, Robin proceeded into the country, yet without finding a resting place, till heaven directed him to a spot, “*where poor folks wrought most sorely;*” and being there “well entertained,” he fixed his abode with them.—The poem concludes with the following stanza

“ And so I’ll bring all to an end:—
 It can no honest man offend,
 For those, that Conscience do defend,
 It praises.

“ And if that any gall’d jade kick,
 The author hath devis’d a trick,
 To turn him loose, i’ th’ fields to pick
 Up daisies.”

EASTCHEAP, AND THE BOAR’S HEAD TAVERN.

EASTCHEAP, the ancient abode of mine hostess, Dame Quickly, the region of wit, wine, and wassail,

the resort of the madcap Prince of Wales, and his boon companions old Jack Falstaff, Poins, Pistol, Bardolph, Peto, Gadshill, and Nym, was famous for its convivial junketting long before it became customary to frequent taverns, or banquet in ale-houses. Stow, referring to Lydgate's "*London-liche Penny*," a satirical song of Henry the Fifth's time, tells us that in Eastcheap, "the Cookes cried hot ribbes of beefe rosted, pies well baked, and other victuals: there was clattering of pewter pots, harpe, pipe, and sawtrie, yea by cocke, nay by cocke, for greater oathes were spared, &c.," and on his own knowledge he reports, that though "now a flesh market of butchers there dwelling, it had sometime also cooks mixed amongst the butchers, and such other as sold victuals ready dressed of all sorts. For of old time when friends did meet, and were disposed to be merry, they went not to dine and suppe in taverns, but to the Cookes where they called for meate what them liked, which they alwaies found ready dressed, and at a reasonable rate."* But alas! how grievously is the scene changed since the uproarious days of Falstaff and honest Stow. "The madcap Royster," as that most spirited sketcher of departed and departing customs, "Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.,† hath delineated with a pencil tinged by regret, "has given place to the plodding tradesman; the clattering of pots, and the sound of 'harpe and sawtrie,' to the din of carts, and the accursed dinging of the dustman's bell; and no song is heard, save, haply,

* "Survey of London," edit. 1618. p. 404. † "Sketches," &c.

the strain of some syren from Billingsgate, chanting the eulogy of deceased mackarel."

The BOAR'S HEAD TAVERN, the memory of which the pages of the immortal Shakspeare has consigned to a duration as lasting as his own, was doubtless the immediate offspring of one of the banqueting houses of which Stow has spoken ; for what better sign than the Boar's Head could have been adopted for a cook's-shop ? But instead of ribs of roast beef, the viands were probably of a different kind, namely, roast pork and brawn ! Be that as it may, we all know that the Boar's Head, in Eastcheap, was the accustomed sojourn of Falstaff, and the scene of his joyous revelry when associated in bands of convivial fellowship with that "sworn brother to a leash of drawers," the *Corinthian* Prince of Wales. And let no snarling Zoilus presume to dispute the point, under pain of being adjudged to sift the corn and have the chaff for his pains, by affirming that the aforesaid Boar's Head was a mere invention of the poet, a castle in the air ! For is not the very sign itself, sculptured in stone, still remaining fixed up in front of the dwellings that have taken place of the original tavern, which was destroyed during the fearful conflagration of London, in the year 1666 ? It is true that the Boar's Head just mentioned bears the date of 1668, but that only referred to the time of rebuilding the premises, which continued to be occupied as a tavern till the early part of the reign of George the Third. Maitland, whose history was first published in 1739, informs us that the words "*This is the chief Tavern in London,*" were written under the sign ; but

its trade was even then declining, if we may credit that delightful essayist Goldsmith, who, in his pleasant “Reverie at the Boar’s Head Tavern, in Eastcheap,” amidst much fanciful speculation has inserted some particulars of the real history of this far-famed house of entertainment.—But let us go back a little.

The earliest notice of this place occurs in the testament of William Warden, who in the reign of Richard the Second, gave “all that his tenement, called the *Boar’s Head, Eastcheap*, to a College of Priests or chaplains, founded by Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor, in the adjoining church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane. Whether at that time it was a tavern, or a cook’s residence, does not appear; but very early in the next reign, if any confidence can be reposed in the locality of Shakspeare’s scenes, it became the resort of old Jack Falstaff and Prince Hal; but subsequently it was converted into a residence for the priests, to whose college it had been devised.

Goldsmith, in his “*Reverie*” forgetting the destruction of the former building in the Great Fire, speaks of the tavern existing in his time, as the identical place which Falstaff frequented. “Here,” says the essayist, “by a pleasant fire, in the very room where old Sir John Falstaff cracked his jokes, in the very chair which was sometimes honoured by Prince Henry, and sometimes polluted by his immortal merry companions, I sat and ruminated, and now and then compared past and present times together. The room also conspired to throw my reflections back into antiquity: the oak floor, the Gothic windows, and the ponderous chimney-

piece had long withstood the tooth of time, and my imagination presented in vivid colouring the successive scenes whch Shakspeare has dramatized. I fancied myself in ‘the Dolphin chamber, at the round table, by a sea-coal fire,’ where Falstaff was swearing ‘upon a parcel-gilt goblet’ to marry Dame Quickly, and make her ‘a Lady,’ as she was washing the wound on his head, which had been broken by the Prince ‘for likening his father to a singing-man of Windsor.’ In short the entire adventures of the merry knight from his exploit at Gads Hill, until his departure for ‘Arthur’s bosom, in a burning quotidian tertian, when his nose was as sharp as a pen, and ’a babbled of green fields,’ were progressively exhibited to the mind’s eye ; which at length became so exalted in its hallucinations, that the shade of Dame Quickly appeared visible before me, and thus paraphrastically continued the history of the Boar’s Head.”*

“ My body was no sooner laid in the dust, than the friar and several of his convent came to purify the tavern from the pollution with which they said I had filled it. Masses were said in every room, relics were exposed upon every piece of furniture, and the whole house washed with a deluge of holy water. My habitation was soon converted into a monastery; instead of customers now applying for sack and sugar, my rooms were crowded with images, relics, saints, whores, and friars. Instead of being a scene of

* *Printer’s Devil.* Mem. After the words ‘tooth of time,’ I find nothing like the remainder of this paragraph in the quoted “Reverie!”—*Editor.* Indeed! then call it mine.

occasional debauchery, it was now filled with continued lewdness; the prior leading the fashion, and the whole convent imitating his pious example."

After much loquacious narration respecting the imaginary conduct of the various hostesses of this tavern, the visionary Dame relates the following anecdote, but on what authority Goldsmith refers it to the Boar's Head, remains to be discovered.

" Kings themselves have been known to play off, at *primero*, not only all the money and jewels they could part with, but the very images in churches. The last Henry played away, in this very room, not only the four great bells of St. Paul's Cathedral, but the fine image of St. Paul, which stood upon the top of the spire, to Sir Miles Partridge, who took them down the next day, and sold them by auction."

Stow, speaking of the year 1410, 11th of Henry the Fourth, at which time "there was no tavern then in Eastcheap," acquaints us, in immediate connection with his former statement of friendly entertainments being made in "the cook's dwellings," that the King's sons, Thomas and John, "being in Eastcheap at supper, (or rather at breakfast, for it was after the watch was broken up, betwixt two or three of the clocke after midnight) a great debate happened betweene their men, and others of the court, which lasted one hour, till the mayor and sheriffes, with other citizens appeased the same." For this interference the mayor, alderman, and sheriffs were cited to appear before the King, "his Sonnes, and divers lords, being highly moved against the citie." Gas-

coigne, the chief justice, advised the citizens, “to put them in the King’s grace;” but they replied “that they had not offended, but, according to the law, had done their best in stinting debate, and maintaining of the peace: upon which answere,” continues the historian, “the King remitted all his ire, and dismissed them.” Might not Shakspeare from this very occurrence, have been led to fix upon Eastcheap for the scene of the festive revelries of Prince Henry and the never-to-be forgotten Sir John Falstaff?

The back windows of the Boar’s Head, or rather of the present houses upon its site, look into the adjacent burying-ground of St. Michael’s: and it is a somewhat curious fact that it contains an inscribed grave-stone in memory of one Robert Preston, who was a *drawer*, or waiter, at this tavern in the early part of the last century. He died on the 6th of June, 1720: the poetical part of his epitaph is as follows.

“ *Bacchus*, to give the toping world surprise,
Produc’d one sober Son, and here he lies.
Though nurs’d amongst full hogsheads, he defied
The charms of wine, as much as others’ pride.
O reader, if to justice thou ’rt inclin’d,
Keep honest Preston duly in thy mind;
He drew good wine, took care to fill his pots,
Had sundry virtues that outweigh’d his spots.
You that on *Bacchus* have the like dependance,
Pray copy Bob in measure and attendance.”

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—MONUMENT OF THE GREAT
EARL OF CHATHAM.

—Bacon there
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.—COWPER.

THIS monument, which immortalizes the memory of William Pitt, the first Earl of Chatham, who died on the 11th of May, 1778, in the 70th year of his age, stands on the west side of the North transept, in the above edifice, within a few yards of the vault wherein the ashes of that great man lie buried. It is, principally, of statuary marble; and was designed and executed by the late John Bacon, R. A.; in consequence of a vote of Parliament, by which 6000*l.* was granted for the purpose; but out of that sum the sculptor was obliged to pay about 700*l.* in *fees* to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, exclusively of the expenses attending its erection!

This magnificent performance is conceived and executed in a style of colossal grandeur worthy of the exalted character whom it commemorates. The lower part consists of an expansive basement, on which is Britannia, seated upon a rock; and at her feet are incumbent figures of the Ocean and the Earth. In the middle of the design, upon a sarcophagus, are the figures of Prudence and Fortitude; and immediately over them, in a niche at the upper part of the pyramid which forms the back ground, is a statue of

the Earl, in his Parliamentary Robes, in an attitude that bespeaks him to be engaged in debate. There is an air of imposing greatness in this composition, and a degree of classic elegance in its allegory, which have but few, if any, equals among our public monuments ; the general sentiment being, that, by the united exercise of that Prudence and Fortitude which distinguished the illustrious Deceased as Minister of the Country, Great Britain had risen triumphant, both by Sea and Land, over all the efforts which had been aimed against her Independence, her Prosperity, and her National ascendancy. The vastness of the figures, the excellency of their execution, and the interesting pyramidal grouping in which they are arranged, evince the possession of extraordinary talents in the Sculptor, as well as of superior judgment. It may be mentioned also, that the inscription on the base of the monument was of his writing. His late Majesty George the Third, after approving and adopting it, said to the artist,—“ Now, Bacon, mind you do not turn author ; stick to your chisel :”—an injunction, as politely complimentary to the writer of the inscription, as it was indicative of his own foresight of the possibility, that a vanity in aiming at distinction in more than one branch of science, might constitute an impediment to greater attainment in that department, for which by nature and study the individual addressed was more evidently designed. Even the minor parts of this monument are conceived in a good taste. Ocean is represented as leaning on a Dolphin ; the Earth re-

clines on a globe, having her brow crowned with fruits, which also lie in profusion on the basement, mingled with corn and flowers; and Britannia holds the trident of Neptune in her right hand; her left rests on her shield. Each of these figures measures eight feet. Prudence, whose symbol is a snake twisted round a mirror, and Fortitude, who is characterised by the shaft of a column, and clothed in a lion's skin, are each seven feet high: the height of the Earl's statue is similar. The entire elevation of this monument, from the ground to the top of the pyramid, is nearly thirty-three feet.

FIRE OF LONDON.—CONDUITS DESTROYED.

THE following quaint account of the '*Spoiling of the City Conduits*' is extracted from Rolle's Account of the Burning of London in the Year 1666; "commemorated and improved in One Hundred and Ten Discourses, Meditations, and Contemplations."—Meditation XL.

" As nature, by veins and arteries, some great and some small, placed up and down all parts of the body, ministereth blood and nourishment to every part thereof; so was that wholesome water, which was as necessary for the good of London, as blood is for the good and health of the body, conveyed by pipes, wooden or metalline, as by veins, to every part of that famous city. If water were, as we may call it, the blood of London, then were its several Conduits, as it were, the liver and spleen of that city; (which are reckoned as the fountains of blood in human bodies,) for that the great trunks of veins conveying blood

about the body, are seated therein as great roots fixed in the earth, shooting out their branches divers and sundry ways: but alas! how were their livers inflamed, and how unfit have they since been to do their wonted office. They were lovely streams indeed, which did refresh that noble city, one of which was always at work, pouring out itself when the rest lay still. Methinks these several conduits of London stood like so many little, but strong forts, to confront and give check to the great enemy fire, as any occasion should be. There methinks the water was as it were, intrenched and ingarrisoned. The several pipes and vehicles of water that were within these conduits, all of them charged with water, till by the turning of the cock, they were discharged again, were as so many soldiers within these forts, with their musquetry charged, ready to keep and defend these places. And look how enemies are wont to deal with these castles, which they take to be impregnable, and despair of ever getting by them; that is, to attempt the storming of them by a close siege,—so went the fire to work with these little castles of stone, which were not easy for it to burn down, (witness their standing to this day;) spoiled them, or almost spoiled them, it hath for the present, by cutting off those supplies of water which had vent to flow to them, melting those leaden channels in which it had been conveyed, and thereby as it were, starving those garrisons which it could not take by storm. As if the fire had been angry with the poor old tankard-bearers, both men and women, for propagating that element which was contrary to it, and carrying it upon their shoulders as it were in state and triumph; it hath even destroyed their trade, and threatens to make them perish by fire who had wont to live by water."

PARISH CHURCHES ERECTED IN LONDON BY SIR
CHRISTOPHER WREN, AFTER THE GREAT FIRE.

AFTER the dreadful Conflagration of London, in September, 1666, Sir Christopher Wren was appointed Assistant Surveyor-general to Sir John Denham (whom he succeeded in March, 1668) and principal architect for rebuilding the city. His noble plan for the improvement of the capital has been mentioned in the account of the Great Fire in the preceding volume; but the disputes about the ground, being private property, and the tenacity with which the citizens adhered to the sites of their old houses, unfortunately prevented the accomplishment of a design which must have rendered London the most beautiful metropolis on the globe. All the talents of that extraordinary genius were brought into action by the complicated and vast extent of the business which he had now to direct and superintend; and so great was his application during the subsequent years of his life, that to employ the words of the "*Parentalia*," "the number and variety of his works form such a body of *civil architecture*, as will rather appear to be the production of a whole *century*, than of the life and industry of *one man*, of which no parallel instance can be given."

The following is a complete List of the Parish Churches which were built in London after the fire, by this great architect; together with the periods of their erection, and the total amount of the artificers' bills for each fabric: the latter information, except in

one or two instances, was extracted from the original ledgers, which once belonged to Sir Christopher, but are now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The dates are annexed from other sources; but principally from the “*Parentalia*;” they mark the time of the completion of the churches.

		£.	s.	d.
1	Allhallows the Great, Upper Thames-street, 1683	5641	9	9
2	—, Bread-street, 1684; (steeple, 1697)	3348	7	2
3	—, Lombard-street, 1694	8058	15	6
4	St. Alban's, Wood-street, 1685	3165	0	8
5	St. Andrew's, Holborn, 1687; (tower new faced, 1704) about	9000	0	0
6	—, Wardrobe, Black Friars, 1692	7060	16	11
7	St. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate, 1680	2448	0	10
8	St. Antholin's, Budge-row, 1682	5685	5	10 <i>½</i>
9	St. Augustin and St. Faith, Watling-street, 1682, (spire 1695)	3145	3	10
10	St. Bartholomew's, Royal Exchange, (except the tower) 1679	5077	1	1
11	St. Bennet's, Gracechurch-street, 1685	4583	9	5 <i>½</i>
12	— and St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, 1683	3328	18	10
13	— Fink, Threadneedle-street, 1673	4129	16	10
14	St. Bride's, Fleet-s'reet, 1680; (further ornamented, 1699)	11,430	5	11
15	Christ Church, Newgate-street, 1687; (spire, 1704)	11,778	9	6

			£.	s.	d.
16	St. Christopher le Stocks, partly rebuilt, 1671; (repaired, &c. 1696)	-	2098	12	7
17	St. Clement's Danes, Strand, about 1682*	-	8786	17	0½
18	———, Eastcheap, 1686	-	4365	3	4½
19	St. Dionis Back-Church, Fenchurch- street, repaired 1674; (tower 1684)	-	5737	10	8
20	St. Dunstan's in the East, repaired, 1668; (Spire, 1698†)	-	1075	18	2
21	St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street, 1690	-	5207	11	0
22	St. George's, Botolph-lane, 1677	-	4509	4	10
23	St. James's, Garlick Hill, 1683	-	5357	12	10
24	———, Westminster, 1683, about	-	8500	0	0
25	St. Lawrence, Jewry, near Guildhall, 1677	-	11,870	1	9
26	St. Magnus, London Bridge, 1676; (tower 1705)	-	9579	19	10
27	St. Margaret Pattens, Rood-lane, 1687	-	4986	18	8
28	———, Lothbury, 1690	-	5340	8	1
29	St. Martin's, Ludgate, 1684	-	5378	9	7
30	St. Mary Abchurch, 1686	-	4922	2	4½
31	St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, 1677	-	5237	3	6
32	St. Mary, Aldermanbury, Bow-lane, 1711	-	3457	15	9
33	St. Mary-le-bow, Cheapside, 1673,	£.8071	18	1	8½
	Spire of do. 1675-80	7388	8	7½	15,460 6 8½

* The tower of St. Clements' Danes was erected by Gibbs in 1719.

† The body of St. Dunstan's in the East was rebuilt by Dance in 1822.

			£.	s.	d.
34	St. Mary Magdalen's, Old Fish-street, 1685	- - - -	4291	12	9½
35	——— Somerset, Thames-street, 1695	- - - -	6579	18	1¼
36	——— at Hill, Billingsgate, repaired, 1672	- - - -	3980	12	3
37	——— Woolnoth, Lombard-street, repaired,* 1677	- - - -			
38	St. Matthew's, Friday-street, 1685	- -	2301	8	1
39	St. Michael's, Basinghall-street, 1679	- -	2822	17	1
40	———, Queenhithe, 1677	- -	4354	3	8
41	———, Cornhill, (except the tower †) 1672	- - - -	4686	10	4
42	———, Crooked-lane, 1688	- -	4541	5	11
43	——— Royal, College Hill, 1694	- - - -	7445	7	9
44	———, Wood-street, 1675	- -	2554	12	11
45	St. Mildred's, Bread-street, 1683	- -	3705	13	6¼
46	———, Poultry, 1676	- -	4654	9	7½
47	St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey, Old Fish- street, 1677	- - - -	5042	6	11
48	St. Olave's, Jewry, 1676	- - - -	5580	4	10
49	St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1681	- - - -	5647	8	2
50	St. Sepulchre's, Snow Hill, 1674	- - - -	4993	4	0
51	St. Stephen's, Walbrook, 1676	- - - -	7652	13	8
52	———, Coleman-street, 1676	- - - -	4020	16	6

* St. Mary Woolnoth's Church was rebuilt by Hawksmoor in 1719.

† St. Michael's tower was rebuilt from Wren's designs in 1722.

		£.	s.	d.
53	St. Vedast's, Foster-lane, interior rebuilt, (steeple 1697)	- -	1853	15 6
54	St. Swithin's, Cannon-street, 1679	- -	4687	4 6

Besides these churches, Sir Christopher rebuilt the Custom House, which was commenced in 1668, and again burnt in 1718; Temple Bar, 1670-1672; the Monument, 1671-1677; St. Paul's Cathedral, 1675-1710; Greenwich Observatory, or Flamstead House, 1675; Chelsea Hospital, 1682-1692; Frontispiece to the Middle Temple, 1684-1688; College of Physicians, finished 1689; the Mint, or Moneyer's Hall, in the Tower, 1691; Greenwich Hospital (mostly) began 1696; Marlborough House, Pall Mall; Hampton Court Palace; Winchester Palace, began 1683; the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford; Trinity College Library, Cambridge; the Chapel at Emanuel College, Cambridge; many of the City Halls; and various other public and private buildings. He also finished the western towers, and superintended the repairs of Westminster Abbey, from the year 1698 until his decease in 1723.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—WALKERS IN PAULS.

THE phrase *Paul's Walkers*, or *Walkers in Pauls*, is familiar to every one acquainted with the dramatic literature of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First; yet but very few have an idea of the disorderly and profane conduct that was practiced in St. Paul's Cathedral for upwards of a century; namely,

from the era of the Reformation to that of the Commonwealth. To those who are acquainted with the decent order and propriety of regulation now observed in our Cathedral churches and other places of divine worship, it must appear "surpassing strange," that ever such an extended catalogue of improper customs and disgusting usages, as are noticed in various works, should have been formerly admitted to be carried on in St. Paul's; and more especially, that they should have been so long exercised, as to be defended on the plea of "prescription."

"At every door of this Church," says Weever, "was anciently this verse depicted; and in my time it might be perfectly read at the Great South Door."

"Hic Locus sacer est, hic nulli mingere fas est."

It was customary also for beggars to solicit charity even within the doors of the church; which was likewise made a common thoroughfare for porters and carriers, as an admonition to whom the following lines were sometimes affixed to a pillar, over an iron box kept to receive donations.

*"All those who shall enter within the church doore
With burden or basket, must give to the poor;
And if there be any aske what they must pay,
To this box a penny,—ere they pass away"*

These nuisances had become so great, that in the time of Philip and Mary, the Common Council found it necessary to pass an act, subjecting all future of-

fenders to certain pains and penalties. From that act, it seems the church was not only made a common passage-way for ale, beer, bread, fish, flesh, fardels of stuff, &c., but also for “mules, horses, and other beasts.” This statute, however, must have proved only a temporary restraint (except probably as to the leading of animals through the church;) for in the reign of Elizabeth, as we learn from the third volume of Malcolm’s “*Londinium Redivivum*,” (p. 71.) idlers and drunkards were indulged in lying and sleeping on the benches at the choir door; and other usages, too nauseous for description, were also frequent here.

Among the curious notices relating to the irreverent practices pursued in this church in the time of Elizabeth, collected by the same writer from the manuscript presentments on Visitations, preserved among the archives at St. Paul’s, are the following:

“ 1598. ‘We thinke it a verye necessarye thinge that everye quorister should bring with him to church a Testament in English, and torne to every chapter as it is daily read, or some other good and godlye prayer-booke, rather than spend theyr tyme in talke, and hunting after spur-money, whereon they set their whole minds, and do often abuse dyvers if they do not bestow somewhat on them.’*

* Spur-money was an exaction from persons who entered the Cathedral booted and spurred; the gentlemen of the choir were preremptory in their demand, and threatened imprisonment in the choir for the night to all who refused them a pecuniary gift. This custom is still prevalent among the juvenile members of the Chapel Royal at Windsor, and the choiristers at Lichfield, and

“ In the upper quier, where the coimon (communion) table dothe stande, ther is met unreverente people, walking with *their hatts on their heddes*, comonly all the service tyme, no man reproving them for yt.

“ Yt is a greate disorder in the churche that porters, butchers, and water-bearers, and who not, be suffered (in special tyme of service) to carry and recarry whatsoeuer, no man withstanding them, or gainsaying them,” &c.

The notices of encroachments on St. Paul’s, in the same reign, are equally curious. The chantry, and other chapels, were completely diverted from their ancient purposes ; some were used as receptacles for stones and lumber, another was a school, another a glazier’s workshop ; and the windows of all were in general broken. Part of the vaults beneath the church was occupied by a carpenter ; the remainder was held by the bishop, the dean and chapter, and the minor canons. One vault, that ought to have been used for a burial-place, was converted into a wine-cellar, and a way had been cut into it through the wall of the building itself.

The shrowds and cloisters under the Convocation-house, “ where, not longe since, the sermons in foul weather were wont to be preached, were made a lay-stall for boardes, truncks, and chests, being lett oute

some other cathedrals. At the time the above presentment was made, spurs were generally worn by the bucks and dashers of the age, to whom Ben Jonson alludes in a scene in the Alchymist, where Subtle advises Able Drugger to place a “ *loadstone* under the threshold, to draw in the gallants that wear spurs.”

unto trunk-makers ; whereby, by means of their daily knocking and noyse, the church is greatly disturbed." More than twenty houses also had been built against the outer walls of the Cathedral ; and part of the very foundations was cut away to make offices. One of those houses had a closet literally dug in the wall ; from another was a way, through a window, into a ware-room in the steeple ; a third, " partly formed by St. Paul's, was lately used as a *play-house*," and the owner of a fourth, " baked his *bread* and *pies* in an *oven* excavated within a buttress."

GREAT PLAGUE OF LONDON.—STORY OF THE BLIND PIPER.

AMONG the anecdotes connected with the Great Plague, most persons have heard the story of the "Blind Piper," who, having been taken up in the streets when stupidly intoxicated, was thrown into a dead-cart, but coming to himself whilst in the cart, he "set up his pipes," which frightening the buryers, they all ran away. De Foe, in his "Journal of the Plague Year," relates the tale differently. He says the circumstance occurred within the bounds of "one John Hayward," who was under-sexton (during the time of the plague) of the parish of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, without ever catching the infection.

" This John told me," says our author, " that the fellow was not blind, but an ignorant, weak, poor man, and usually walked his rounds about ten o'clock at night, and went piping along from door to door, and the people

usually took him in at the public-houses, where they knew him, and would give him drink and victuals, and sometimes farthings; and he, in return, would pipe and sing, and talk simply, which diverted the people, and thus he lived. During the plague the poor fellow went about as usual, but was almost starved; and when any body asked how he did, he would answer, 'the dead-cart had not taken him yet, but had promised to call for him next week.' It happened one night that this poor fellow, having been feasted more bountifully than common, fell fast asleep, "and was laid all along upon the top of a bulk or stall, in the street near London Wall, towards Cripplegate, and, that upon the same bulk or stall, the people of some house hearing a bell, which they always rung before the cart came, had laid a body, really dead of the plague, just by him, thinking too, that this poor fellow had been a dead body as the other was, and laid there by some of the neighbours.

Accordingly, when John Hayward, with his bell and the cart, came along, finding two dead bodies lie upon the stall, they took them up with the instruments they used, and threw them into the cart, and all this while the piper slept soundly. From hence they passed along, and took in other dead bodies, till, as honest John Hayward told me, they almost buried him alive in the cart, yet all this while he slept soundly. At length the cart came to the place where the bodies were to be thrown into the ground, which, as I do remember, was at Mount Mill, and as the cart usually stopt some time before they were ready to shoot out the melancholy load they had in it, as soon as the cart stopped, the fellow awakened, and struggled a little to get his head out from among the dead bodies, when raising himself up in the cart, he called out '*Hey! where*

am I?’ This frightened the fellow that attended about the work ; but, after some pause, John Hayward, recovering himself, said, ‘ Lord, bless us ! there’s somebody in the cart not quite dead.’ So another called to him, and said, ‘ Who are you ?’ The fellow answered, ‘ I am the poor piper. Where am I ?’ ‘ Where are you ?’ says Hayward, ‘ why you are in the dead-cart, and we are agoing to bury you.’ ‘ But I an’t dead tho’, am I ?’ says the piper, which made them laugh a little, though, as John said, they were heartily frightened at first ; so they helped the poor fellow down, and he went about his business.”

MERCHANT TAYLORS’ COMPANY AND HALL.

THIS ancient and respectable Company arose from a Guild or Fraternity, dedicated to St. John Baptist ; and called “ time out of mind,” says Stow, “ *Taylors and Linen Armourers of London.*” This Guild received a confirmation from Edward the First, in his 28th year, with power to “ hold a feast, at Midsummer, to choose a master and wardens.” At that period, and during a long succession of years, the master was denominated “ the Pilgrim,—as one that travelled for the whole Companie, and the four wardens were then called Purveyors of Alms.”* In the year 1466, a more regular incorporation took place, under the authority of the Letters Patent of Edward the Fourth, who was himself a freeman of this company, as all his predecessors in the sovereignty had also been

* Stow’s “ Survey,” edit. 1633 : p. 142.

from the time of Edward the Third. Henry the Seventh, who was likewise a member, re-incorporated the company in the year 1503, by the new description of “The Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors, of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist,” &c. This was done, according to Stow, “for that divers of that Fraternitie had (time out of mind) beene great Merchants, and had frequented all sorts of marchandises into most partes of the world, to the honor of the Kinge’s realme, and to the great profit of his subjectes, and of his progenitors; and the men of the said mistirie, had, during the time aforesaid, exercised the buying and selling of all wares and marchandises; especially of woollen clothe, as well in grosse, as by retayle, throughout all this realme of England, and chiefly within the said citie.”

The members of this Company compose a very affluent body, consisting principally of merchants, mercers, drapers, taylors, &c. to the amount of upwards of 500 in number. They are governed by a Master, four Wardens, and about forty Assistants. In the long list of distinguished characters, who have been enrolled among its freemen, are included eleven sovereigns, about as many princes of the blood-royal, thirteen dukes, two duchesses, nearly thirty archbishops and bishops, fifty earls, five countesses, between seventy and eighty lords and barons, upwards of twenty lord mayors, fifteen abbots and priors, many knights, esquires, and other persons of the greatest respectability.

One of the most eminent Taylors (professionally so) on record, was *Sir John Hawkwood*, who, was the son of Gilbert de Hawkwood, a tanner of Sible Hedingham, in Essex, in which church a monument was erected to his memory, by his executors. He was usually stiled, “*Johannes Acutes*,” and is stated, in the jocular language of Fuller, to have “turned his needle into a sword, and his thimble into a shield.” During his apprenticeship to a taylor in this City, he was pressed, and sent into France; where, through his valour and talents, he was promoted from the station of a private soldier to the rank of captain, and was also honoured with knighthood. After the peace made in 1360, he became a leader among the military adventurers, or companies, called the “*Late-commers*,” and having greatly signalized himself as commandant of the White Bands, his aid was solicited by Barnabas, (brother to the Duke of Milan,) who was then at war with the state of Mantua. In this new service, his prowess and gallantry gave so much satisfaction, that Barnabas bestowed on him his daughter in marriage, together with an estate of considerable value. He afterwards assisted Pope Gregory the Twelfth, in recovering the revolted cities of Provence, and was rewarded with dominion over five towns. He next entered into the pay of the Florentines, and served them with such great success and fidelity, that on his decease, “after infinite victories obtained, and an incomparable renown amongst all men for the same,” he was most honourably buried in the Great Church at Florence, where a noble monument was raised to his memory, agreeably to a vote of the Senate.”* He died full of years and

* An engraving of this monument has been made and published under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries.

glory, in 1394. *Sir Ralph Blackwell*, who is stated to have been his fellow apprentice, and was also knighted for his valour by Edward the Third, was a member of this Company. Pennant says, “he founded the Hall which bears his name,” but that assertion like many others in his “London,” was made without sufficient authority. Among the other eminent persons enrolled as Merchant Taylors, were the celebrated historians, Speed and Stow; both of whom, likewise, were taylors by profession.

In Howes’ edition of “*Stowe’s Annals*,” under the date 1607, is an account of a splendid entertainment given to James the First, Prince Henry, and “very many of the nobility, and other honourable personages,” by the Merchant Taylors, on the day of their annual feast, (July the 16th) and election of Master and Wardens. “Against their coming,” says our author, “the Lord Mayor gave his attendance there, and at the Hall gate presented his Majestie with the sword, who presently gave it him againe, who bare it before the King into the upper large dining roome, anciently called the King’s chamber,” &c. Here the King was feasted “very royally and joyfully,” and afterwards presented with a “purse of golde,” by the Master; the “Clerk of the Hall,” shewing him, at the same time, a roll of all the dignified members that had ever belonged to this Company. The purse was “graciously received” by the monarch, who in return stated, that “he was himself free of another Company, but that the Prince, his eldest son, should become a Merchant Taylor,” and that “he would see, and be a witness, when the garland

should be put on his head." Then all "descended into the Great Hall, where the Prince dined;" and he also, having first been presented with a "purse of golde," and shewed the roll, declared that he would become a freeman, "and therewithal commanded one of his Gentlemen, and the Clerk, to go to all the Lords there present, and require all of them that loved him, and were not free of other Companies, to be free of his Company;" this was of course acceded to, and James, during the whole ceremony, "stood in a new window, made for the purpose," and beheld all "with a gracious kingly aspect." *

Merchant Taylors' Hall, is situated in Threadneedle-street, on an extensive site, originally occupied by the "principal messuage" of a worshipful gentleman, named Edmund Crepin, who in the year 1331, (sixth of Edward III.) "for a certain sum of money," made it over in trust for the Company, to John de Yakesley, the King's pavilion-maker.† This messuage was afterwards called the New Hall, or Taylor's Inn, to distinguish it from the ancient Hall of the Company, which stood in Basing-lane.‡ The present structure was erected soon after the Fire of London, but was much altered and modernized about forty years ago. It is a capacious, but irregular, edifice of brick; the front exhibits a portal, consisting of an arched pediment, supported on columns of a composed order, with an ornamental niche

* Howes' *Stow*, p. 890, 801.

† *Stow's Sur.* p 143. edit. 1597. ‡ *Ibid.* p. 189. edit. 1633.

above: in the pediment are the Company's arms.* The *Hall* is a very spacious apartment, with large mul- lioned windows on each side. At the lower end is a stately screen, of the Corinthian order, supporting a music gallery, and along the sides are ranged numer- ous shields, displaying the arms of different masters of the Company. At the upper end, behind the master's seat, are inscribed in golden letters the names of all the sovereigns, princes, and other persons of high rank, who have been free of this community. Here also, are whole length portraits of *William III.* and *Queen Mary*, together with a modern painting of *Sir C. S. Hunter*, Bart., who was Lord Mayor in 1814. Among other paintings on the flats of the staircase and in the upper rooms, are portraits of the following Lord Mayors: *Sir Thomas White*, Knt., 1553, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford; *Sir Thomas Rowe*, Knt., 1568; *Sir William Turner*, Knt., 1669; *Sir Patience Ward*, Knt., 1681; *Sir William Pritchard*, Knt., 1683, and *Sir John Salter*, Knt. 1740. Here, also, is a modern painting by the late N. Clarkson, of *Henry VIII.* presenting his Charter of Incorporation to

* The Merchant Taylors' arms are, argent, a tent royal between two imperial mantles gules, lined ermine; on a chief azure, a lion passant guardant or; crest, a holy lamb in glory, proper; supporters, two Arabian camels; motto, "*Concordia parvæ res crescunt.*" The arms were granted by Sir Thomas Holne, Knt. Clarendon, in 1480: the crest and supporter by Robert Cooke, Clarendon, in 1585.

the Company ; an old half-length of Henry VIII., and a very fine picture of his late Royal Highness *Frederick*, Duke of York, as Commander-in-Chief, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, which was completed in June 1827, and for which the artist was paid £500. independently of the cost of the frame.

It appears from the minute books of this Company, that a short time prior to the entertainment given to James I. on the 16th of July, 1607, a meeting was held “ to advise and consult howe every thir ge may be performed for the reputacion and creditt of the Company, and to give His Majesty best lykeing and contentments,” and “ Sir John Swynnerton [alderman] is entreated to conferr with Mr. *Beniamyn Johnson*, the poet, about a speech to be made to welcome His Majesty, and for musique and other inventions which may give liking and delight to His Majesty, by reason that the Company doubt that there scholemaster and schollers be not acquainted with suche kind of Entertaynements.” The master and wardens, also, were “ intreated to cause discreet men to make special search in and about the house and hall, and all the rooms adjoin-
ing, to prevent all villany and dangers, from all which we do most humbly beseech Almighty God to bless and defend His Majesty. God save the King.”

The account of the entertainment itself, as recorded in the Company’s books, is as follows :—

“ At the upper end of the Hall there was sat a chair of estate, where His Majesty sat and viewed the Hall ; and

a very proper childe, well spoken, being clothed like an Angel of Gladness, with a taper of frankincense burning in his hand, delivered a short speech, containing xviii verses, devised by Mr. Ben. Johnson, which pleased His Majesty marvelously well; and upon either side of the Hall, in the windows near the upper end, were galleries or seats, made for music, in either of which were seven singular choice musicians, playing on their lutes, and in the *Ship* which did hang aloft in the Hall, three rare men and very skilful, who song to His Majesty; and over the King sonnetts and loude musique, wherein it is to be remembered that the multitude and noyse was so great that the lutes nor songs could hardly be heard nor understood. And then his Majesty went up into the King's chamber, where he dined alone at a table which was provided only for His Majesty and the Queen, (but the Queen came not), in which chamber were placed a very rich pair of organs, whereupon Mr. John Bull,* doctor of music, and a brother of this Company, did play all the dinner-time; and Mr. Nathaniel Gyles, Master of

* Dr. Bull and Mr. N. Gyles were soon afterwards admitted to the freedom, and into the livery, of the Company, without paying any fees, in reward for "their paynes when the King and Prince dined at the Hall, and their love and kindness in bestowing the musique which was performed by them, their associates and children, in the King's chamber, *gratis*; whereas the musicians in the great Hall, exacted *unreasonable sums* of the Company for the same." Vide Minute Books.—Howes, in his additions to Stow's "Annals," after mentioning the lutanists in the windows, and "in the ayre between them a gallant shippe triumphant, wherein were three rare menne like saylors," says, "there was also in the Hall the *musique of the city*."

the children of the King's chapel, together with Dr. Montague, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and dean of His Majesty's chapel, Lenard Davis, sub-dean, and divers synging men, Robert Stone, William Byrde, Richard Granwell, Crie: Sharpe, Edmund Browne, Thos. Woodson, Henrie Eveseede, Robert Allison, Jo. Hewlett Richard Plumley, Thos. Goold, William Laws, Elway Bevin, and Orlando Gibbons, Gen. extraordinary, and the children of the said chapel, did sing melodious songs at the said dinner; after all which His Majesty came down to the great Hall, and sitting in his chair of estate, did hear a melodious song of farewell by the three rare men in the shippe, being appareiled in watchet silk, like seamen, which song so pleased His Majesty, that he caused the same to be sung three times over."

**GOD SAVE THE KING, AND NON NOBIS DOMINE—
EPITAPH ON SAL. PAVY.**

In Mr. Richard Clarke's industrious, but certainly unsuccessful attempt to trace the origin of our "*National Anthem*, entitled *God save the King*," it is stated that the words were written by Ben Jonson, and the music composed by Dr. Bull, for the entertainment given to King James in Merchant Taylors' Hall, as described in the preceding article. He affirms, also, that the *Grace* which, as appears from Howes, was sung at the King's table, by the children of His Majesty's chapel, was no other than *Non nobis Domine*, and that it was composed on the same occasion, by William Byrde, one of the "singing men," mentioned in the above extract from the Company's records.

The general argument by which Mr. Clarke endeavours to substantiate his opinion is, that the words both of the Anthem and of the Grace have an immediate reference to the then recent discovery of the gunpowder plot, and to the particular form of prayer and thanksgiving ordained by Parliament to commemorate that discovery. But all this is mere inference, and the words in question might as well be referred to the Restoration of Charles II. as to the preservation of James I. Not any of the poetry written by Ben Jonson for the Merchant Taylors is known to be extant, and the verses of the anthem cannot be traced to his time. In respect to the music, Mr. Clarke corroborates his argument by adducing the contents or index of a manuscript volume of Dr. Bull's composition (afterwards in the collection of Dr. Pepusch), as printed in Ward's "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," in which the fifth piece is called "*God save the King*," and this he considers to be "a positive, incontrovertible, and undeniable claim, by Dr. Bull, to that tune, as composed by him, in honour of James I."* Unfortunately, however, for this hypothesis, the identical volume to which the index relates, and which was recently in the possession of the late Dr. Kitchiner, furnishes an incontestable proof that there is not the least similitude between the National Anthem and the "*God save the King*," composed by Dr. Bull. On that point Dr. Kitchiner's words are

* See Clarke's "Account of the National Anthem," &c. p. 72.

remarkably strong, for instance, “Dr. Bull’s composition is a sort of ground or voluntary for the organ, of the four notes C, G, F, E, with twenty-six different bases, and is no more like the Anthem now sung than a frog is to an ox.”*

Whatever the presumption may be, and even that is not particularly strong, Mr. Clarke has advanced no *proof* that the *Non nobis Domine* was either composed by Byrde, or first sung at King James’s table.—His supposition that the “child well spoken, and clothed like an Angel of Gladness,” was the Sal. Pavy, on whom Ben. Jonson wrote the following *epitaph*, is altogether untenable.†

* Vide “Loyal and National Songs of England,” Intro. p. 6. In the same work, Dr. Kitchiner has given an accurate copy of Dr. Bull’s piece, which, he says, was transcribed for him by Mr. Edward Jones, bard to the King, who at the same time “put it into our modern notation. Dr. Bull’s being on six-line staves, with a multiplicity of cleffs, in its original form was illegible, except by a musical antiquary, and too complicated to be playable without such an arrangement.”—Ibid.

† Had the youth, commemorated by Ben Jonson, been living at the period of the entertainment given to King James in 1607, which was four years after that monarch’s accession, he would unquestionably have been styled “of the King’s chapel,” instead of “Queen Elizabeth’s,” as in the epitaph. There can hardly, indeed, be a doubt but that he died before the Queen, for his name appears as a “principal comedian” in Jonson’s “*Cynthia’s Revels*,” when first acted in 1600, and again in the “*Poetaster*,” as acted in 1601. Now, admitting the former year to be that in which his reputation as an actor became established, we may

Epitaph on S. P., a Child of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel.

Weepe with me all you that read
 This little storie,
 And know for whom a tear you shed,
Death's selfe is sorry.

'Twas a child, that so did thrive
 In grace and feature,
 As *Heaven* and *Nature* seem'd to strive
 Which own'd the creature.

Yeeres he number'd scarce thirteene
 When *Fates* turn'd cruell,
 Yet three fill'd *Zodiackes* had he beene
 The stage's iewell;

And did act (what now we mone)
 Old men so duely,
 As sooth the *Parcæ* thought him one,
 He plai'd so truely.

So, by error, to his fate
 They all consented,
 But viewing him since (alas, too late !)
 They have repented.

conclude that his decease occurred either in 1602 or early in 1603, as "the three-filled zodiacs," during which, as the poet expresses, he had been the "Stage's Jewel," would then have expired. To which of the above plays Mr. Clarke alludes as "*The Comical Satyre*" in which Pavy acted, is dubious, as those words form the secondary title to both pieces.

And have sought (to give new birth)
In bathes to steepe him ;
But, being so much too good for earth,
Heaven vows to keepe him.

PENTONVILLE, AND ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL.

PENTONVILLE derived its name from the late Henry Penton, Esq., who was the chief proprietor of the estate : he died in Italy in the latter part of the last century. With the exception of White-Conduit House, the house attached to Dobney's Bowling-Green, and a few other buildings, the whole of this extensive district has sprung up within the last sixty years. As the population increased, it became necessary to study the better conveniency of the inhabitants, who had previously been obliged to resort for religious worship to St. James's, Clerkenwell, (in which parish Pentonville is situated,) and the present chapel was erected by subscription, about the year 1788, under the provisions of the Toleration Act. In 1790, in consequence of an application to Parliament, the trustees for rebuilding St. James's Church were empowered, or rather constrained, to purchase the new chapel at the expense of 5000*l.*, and annex it for ever to their own church, as a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of Pentonville. All rents and surplice fees were reserved to the minister of Clerkenwell, together with an annual stipend of 20*l.* subject to certain payments ; he also was authorised to appoint the curate, in perpetuity.

The Chapel is a well-built and not unhandsome fabric, dedicated to St. James, and occupying a pleasant eminence on the north side of the New Road leading to Pancras and Paddington. It is constructed, principally, with brick, but has a stone frontispiece, composed by pilasters supporting an entablature and pediment: on the roof is a small cupola. The interior is neatly arranged, and the altar-piece, which stands within a semicircular recess at the north end of the chapel, is ornamented with a well-executed picture of Christ raising the dams^l Tabitha.

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY AND HALL.

THE Clothworkers' Company, though a very ancient Guild, was not incorporated till the year 1482, when Edward IV. granted the members his letters patent, by the style of "The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of London;" but this appellation was changed on their re-incorporation by Queen Elizabeth, to that of "the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London." Elizabeth's Charter was confirmed by Charles I. in 1634. This Company is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and a Court of about forty Assistants.

Clothworkers' Hall, a small building, principally of red brick, is situated on the east side of Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street. The Hall is a lofty apartment, wainscotted to the ceiling, which is richly stuccoed with compartments of fretwork and other ornaments.

At the upper end are carved statues, as large as life, of James I. and Charles I., in their royal robes;* and in the windows are various shields of arms of Masters, &c. in large compartments.

FORCED LOANS IN QUEEN ELIZABETH'S REIGN.

DIFFERENT periods of our history have been marked by pecuniary impositions on the people, under the appellations of *benevolences* and *forced loans*, but it is not so generally known that the Lord Mayor acting under the orders of Government, and in a state emergency, had power to assess the City Companies in the way of loan, in proportion to their affluence, yet that such was the fact, appears from the *Precepts* issued to each Company, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and a copy of which is here given from the Records of the Ironmongers' Company.

“ *By the Maior;*

“ Theis are to will and coīannd youe, that forthwth youe prepare in a redynes, the suīe of LX£. of the stocke of youre halle, (and if you have not so moche in store, then you shall borrow the same at ynterest, at th' only costs and lossis of yo^r halle;) to be

* The Clothworkers' arms are, sable, a chevron ermine, between two habiets in chief, and a thistle in base, proper : crest, a ram passant; supporters, griffins, spotted sable; motto, “ *My Trust is in God alone.*” The arms were granted by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, in 1530; the crest and supporters by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1587.

lent to the Queen's Mat^{ie} for 1 wholl yeare ; not in any wise cawsing any brother of yo^r compayne to bear any p'ticular charge, or losse, towards the same, but onlye of the rents and stocke of yo^r said hall ; w^{ch} soñe of LX£. you shall pay upon Twysdaye next comyng in the mornyng, at Mr. Stonley's howse in Aldarsgate Strete ; and thear you shall receive an aquytaunce for the same in forme appoynted. Fayle youe not hereof as you will awnswere for the contrarye at your p'yll. Yeoven at the Gwyldhall of London, the xxvii of August, 1575."

WESTMINSTER ABBEY—SHRINE OF ST. EDWARD
THE CONFESSOR.

In the *Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor*, which originally formed the eastern termination of the Abbey Church, lie inhumed the remains of the royal founder himself, encircled by the ashes of kindred sovereigns, some of whom were the greatest and most heroic that ever swayed the British sceptre. King Edward's Shrine stands nearly in the middle of the chapel, and had formerly an altar attached to it, at which multitudes of every degree have made their oblations, and, in the credulous fullness of their hearts, besought the intercessional agency of the sainted monarch, either for the cure of disease, or for the remission of retributional punishments for acknowledged sins.

Edward's decease occurred on the 5th of January, 1065-66, and he was interred on the 12th of that month, before the high altar, within the church which

he had erected upon this spot, in place of that which most authorities have attributed to King Sebert. His peculiar sanctity had obtained for his memory such great repute, that William the Norman, on acquiring possession of the kingdom, and who, indeed, affected to derive his claims to the throne from Edward's will, made it one of his first cares to perform his devotions at his tomb ; and two palls to lay over it are enumerated among the rich offerings which he made on that occasion. On the Christmas-day following he was crowned by the side of Edward's sepulchre ; and at a subsequent period he caused a more curious and costly tomb to be erected over his remains, than that which had previously covered them.

Among the miracles attributed to King Edward, even in his life time, was that of curing the glandular swellings in the neck, since called the king's evil ; and many extraordinary cures are reputed to have been wrought at his tomb, in every description of disease and infirmity. These miracles so enhanced his reputation that he was regarded as a saint long previously to his canonization, to which honour he was admitted by a bull of Pope Alexander III., dated on the 7th of the Ides of February, 1161. The remains of the sainted monarch were afterwards solemnly translated by Archbishop Becket into a new and “ precious feretry,” or shrine, prepared by Henry II., at the Archbishop's suggestion. This removal took place on the 3d of October, 1163, nearly ninety-nine years after Edward's interment: yet his body, according to

the monkish historians, was still entire and uncorrupted, and his garments fresh and undecayed. The anniversary of this translation was observed with great ceremony, and to those by whom it was strictly and religiously kept, were granted *Indulgences* of nineteen years and one hundred and three days, with participation in all spiritual benefits, and a remission of a seventh part of their sins.* When the choir and eastern division of the Abbey Church had been sufficiently completed by Henry III. for the celebration of divine service, that monarch gave orders for the re-translation of the body of St. Edward into the new Shrine which he had prepared for it in this chapel, a ceremony which was performed with great solemnity, and the anniversary (October 13, 1269), was duly celebrated for nearly three centuries afterwards.

This Shrine is evidently the work of two distinct periods; the styles of composition as well as materials of its upper and lower divisions, being essentially different. All the *ancient* part is of stone, curiously inlaid with mosaic; its general form is a parallelogram, surmounted by an entablature and standing on a basement step. Its height, including the cornice, is nine feet; its width, at the west end, five feet four inches

* We are informed by Matthew of Westminster, that Benedict, a clerk of Winchester, and John, a layman from Ireland, both of whom were possessed by devils, came purposely on the day of his translation, to receive benefit from St. Edward, and that on seeing his chest exalted, the devils were instantly cast out.

and a half, and its length nine feet five inches. On each side are three recessed arches, or niches, trefoil-headed, and separated by pilasters, above which is a range of seven compartments, once panelled with lozenges of porphyry,* (placed alternately upright and lengthwise) within involved guilloche borderings. The entablature was originally supported at the east end by two spiral or twisted pillars, only the capital of one of which now remains; and at the west end by a mosaic facing, resting on similar pillars, but the latter have no capitals, and their plinths, if such there be, are embedded in the pavement. The sides, back, and soffite of every arch have been enriched with mosaic pannellings of various patterns, not any two arches exhibiting a corresponding design; yet the tesserae, though fixed in a very strong cement, have been mostly picked out, not so much, perhaps, from mere wantonness, or purposed mischief, as from the superstitious veneration of devotees.† On the lower fascia

* At the west end of this shrine, two lozenges of porphyry, each about nine inches in width, still remain: in 1821 there was also a third lozenge, but that was stolen by some workman on refitting the Church after the coronation of George IV.

† Such great sanctity is still attached to this Shrine, that a part of the stone basement seat, on the east side of the south transept, has been worn into a deep hollow by the feet of devout Catholics, who occasionally attend here early of a morning, and who, from that point, can just obtain a view of the upper division of the shrine. It is still, also, within the recollection of some aged members of this Church, that previously to

of the architrave was the following jingling inscription, in Roman characters. The letters inserted in *italics*, as here printed, may yet be traced by the indents visible in the cement.

ANNO MILLENO—DOMINI, CVM SEPTUAGENO
 ET BIS CENTENO—CVM COMPLETO QVASI DENO,
 HOC OPVS EST FACTVM—QVOD PETRVS *duxit in actum*,
Romanvs civis :—*homo* CAVSAM NOSCERE SI VIS,
 REX FVIT HENRICVS—SANCTI PRESENTIS AMICVS.

In place of the above verses, which it is probable were effaced at the Reformation, the following inscription is partly visible, in gilt capitals on a dark ground, which Widmore, in his “History of Westminster Abbey,” attributes to Abbot Feckenham. The words in *italics* are supplied from that writer.

On the south side—OMNIBVS INSIGNIS: VIRTUV-
 TVM: LAVDIBVS: HEROS: SANCTVS: EDWARDVS.

On the east end—Confessor, *rex venerandus* : quinto
 DIE.

On the north side—*Jani* MORIENS 1065. SVPER:
 ÆTHERA: SCANDIT. SVRSVM CORDA. I. F.

The upper division of the Shrine, which is comparatively modern, and of wainscot, consists of two

the French Revolution, the very dust and sweepings of the Shrine and Chapel of St. Edward were also preserved, and exported to Spain and Portugal in barrels! But even in that trade, *adulterations* were practised, and much unholy dust, swept from other chapels, was mingled with the rubbish of this Shrine.

stories of unequal dimensions. On each side of the lower story, are six semicircular arches, panelled and separated from each other by pilasters of the Ionic order, and at each end is a broad flat arch, flanked by similar pilasters. The other story has four arches on each side, and two at the ends, separated by coupled pilasters of the Corinthian order. Each story had its proper entablature, but these have been nearly demolished, and the whole was surmounted by a gable roof, which has been entirely destroyed. All this wood-work (which was probably erected by Abbot Feckenham, in Queen Mary's reign) was inlaid, to correspond in some measure with the mosaic enrichments of the ancient shrine. The present coffin of the pious Edward, which may be seen from the parapet of Henry V.'s Chapel, is deposited within the ancient stone-work, about the height of the architrave. It was made by order of James II. (who commanded the old coffin to be enclosed within it) of strong planks, two inches thick, cramped or banded with iron. The entire height, from the pavement to the top of the shrine, is fourteen feet nine inches. Originally the upper part of the shrine was plated with gold, and adorned with precious stones, and the whole is recorded to have been so admirably wrought that the workmanship exceeded the materials.

This Shrine, as well as the adjacent monument of King Henry III. has been generally ascribed to *Pietro Cavalini*, on the authority of Vertue and Walpole, but there is every reason to believe that the words

Petrus duxit in actum, Romanis Civis, &c. in the ancient inscription, given above, referred to some other artist.

According to Vasari, Cavalini was a disciple of Giotto, and, like his master, practised in mosaic, as well as in painting; but it appears, from the same authority, that Giotto was not born till the year 1276, nor his pupil till 1279. Now, St. Edward's Shrine, according to the original inscription, was completed in 1270, the authenticity of which date is substantially corroborated by our ancient chroniclers, who all attest that St. Edward's remains were translated into the new Shrine in 1269. Walpole has misunderstood Vasari, and then taxed him with confounding his own account.* Weever states, that Abbot Ware, who was twice at Rome, viz. first in 1260 for confirmation, and again in 1267 on a mission from the King, brought with him, on returning to England, "certain workmen, and rich porphyry stones, whereof he made that singular, curious, and rare *Pavement* before the high altar; and with those stones and workmen he did also

* Vertue, (vide "Walpole's Works," vol. iii. p. 24, edit. 1798), supposed Cavalini to have designed those beautiful crosses which Edward I. erected in memory of Eleanor, his first Queen: but it is extremely doubtful whether Cavalini was ever in England. The crosses were certainly the work of English artists; and are altogether different, as well in design and style as in materials and execution, from either of the monuments attributed to Cavalini, whether at Westminster or at Strawberry Hill.

frame the *Shrine of Edward the Confessor.*” It is probable, therefore, that the artist called Petrus in the inscription, was one of those persons whom Abbot Ware brought from Rome, on his return from his last journey in 1267.

Among the numerous *Reliques* deposited in this Chapel, and which were under the direct charge of the *Keeper of the Feretory* (who was chosen from among the senior monks), was the crystalline vessel of our Saviour’s Blood, which had been sent by the Knights Templars from the Holy Land in 1247, as a present to Henry III., and was attested by Robert, Patriarch of Jerusalem, to have trickled from our Saviour’s wounds at his Crucifixion. The famous Stone, also, which was marked with the impression of the foot of Christ, as indented at his Ascension, and had been brought into England by the Friars’ Preachers, was another of the holy reliques which were here kept, and had been given by Henry III., together with a thorn of Christ’s crown, and various remains of Saints, including an arm of St. Sylvester, and a tooth of St. Athanasius! Here, likewise, was preserved a large piece of our Saviour’s cross, richly adorned with gold, silver, and precious stones, which had been brought from Wales by Edward I. in the year 1285 ; and, also, the skull of St. Benedict, which had been given by Edward III. When these *inestimable* valuables were not exposed to the awe-struck gaze of the devotee, they were lodged in a secure repository, the site of which is now occupied by the tomb of Henry the Vth.

The very high degree of veneration in which the Confessor's memory was held, may be partly appreciated from the preceding account : yet a few other particulars, connected with this subject, may not be uninteresting. On St. Edward's day, viz. that of the anniversary of his translation, the principal citizens of London, in their corporate capacity, were accustomed to visit his Shrine ; and at the same time, grand processions with waxen tapers were made to it by all the religious communities of the metropolis. The splendours of the festival were frequently heightened by the presence of the sovereign and his court, and we are informed that in the year 1390, Richard II. (who had selected the Confessor as his patron saint) and his Queen sat crowned in this Church, with their sceptres in their hands, during the celebration of mass on this anniversary. But it was not on this day alone that Edward's memory was thus honoured ; on all extraordinary occasions, and at the three great feasts of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, his Shrine was the principal resort of the people. Here vows were made, thanks returned, prayers offered up, and benefits solicited. Superstition and real piety were equally zealous in their devotions ; and every rank of society, from the prince to the vagrant, flocked hither to make their oblations. At this Shrine, Henry IV. on March 20th, 1413, who had been some time afflicted with an apoplectic disease, was seized with his last mortal fit, whilst performing his devotions to St. Edward, when on the eve of his departure for the Holy Land.

In the year 1415, on the morrow after the Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude, when the news of the great battle of Agincourt had arrived in London, the Queen, Henry IV.'s widow, and her attendants, made their offerings at St. Edward's Shrine in gratitude for the victory ; and on the same day, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, with all the religious men of the different orders, came hither in solemn procession to offer up their thanksgivings for the same ever-memorable triumph. Here, also, Edward IV., on the 3d of March, 1460, made his offerings ; after hearing the singing of *Te Deum*, on the occasion of the people assenting to his being King, when the question was asked them in Westminster Hall, where he had previously sat to hear their determination, with St. Edward's sceptre in his hand. At this Shrine, likewise, Richard III. and his Queen made their oblations before their coronation, in the choir, on the 6th of July, 1483, after having walked in procession, barefooted, from the King's seat, or *bench*, in Westminster Hall. Many other instances of the distinguished reverence paid to St. Edward's remains, are incidentally related by different historians.*

* The *Sword* and *Shield* which Dart says, were "carried before Edward III., in France," are kept in this Chapel. The *Sword* is seven feet three inches in length and weighs eighteen pounds. The *Shield* has been stript of its covering, but has a lining of leather and buckram. It is of plain wood, three feet two inches long, and one foot ten inches wide.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ANCIENT CORONATION CHAIR,
AND PROPHETIC STONE.

NEAR St. Edward's Shrine at Westminister, stands that celebrated object of popular curiosity, the old **CORONATION CHAIR**; in which the golden diadem has been placed upon the brows of all our sovereigns from the time of Edward II. Yet it is not the *Chair* alone (although in itself a work of much interest, when attentively examined), but the far-famed “**PROPHETIC**,” or “**FATAL STONE**,” inclosed within the frame-work, that constitutes the great focus of attraction to the Historian and the Antiquary.

Tradition has identified this Stone with that on which the Patriarch Jacob reposed his head when he saw the Vision of the ladder reaching to Heaven, with the Angels of God ascending and descending, in the plain of Luz. Its known history, however, carries it back to a period so remote, that this legend was scarcely necessary to procure for it respect and veneration; and whether it were originally an Egyptian or a Celtic monument, it furnishes a very remarkable proof of the wide diffusion of a most ancient practice observed in the inauguration of Kings; namely, by placing them either upon, or near to, an elevated stone, at the moment of investing them with the plenitude of regal power. This custom had its origin in the East, where it spread extensively, and is alluded to in many

passages of the Old Testament, and it certainly became general among the Celtic and Scandinavian nations.*

The fullest account of this Stone given by any single writer, is that by Fordun, who, in his "*Scoto Chronicon*," which was composed in the reign of Edward III., has devoted an entire chapter to its early history; the substance of his statement is as follows.

"There was a certain King of Spain, of the Scottish race, called Milo, having many sons; one, however, named Simon Brek, he loved above all the others, although he was neither the elder nor the heir. His father, therefore, sent him to Ireland with an army, and gave him a *marble Chair*, carved with very ancient art by a skilful workman, in which the Kings of Spain, of the Scottish nation, were wont to sit when inaugurated, from which cause it was carefully brought into his region, as if it were an anchor. This Simon having reached the above island with a great army, reduced it under his dominion,

* The connecting the Prophetic Stone with the vision of Jacob was, most probably, an invention of the Monks of Westminster; for the most ancient document in which it was thus described, was a Tablet, formerly suspended above the Chair in St. Edward's Chapel. Camden, who himself uses the phrase "*Saxo Jacobi, ut vocant, &c.,*" has given the inscription as follows:—

"Si quid habent veri vel Chronica, cana fidesve,
 Clauditur hac Cathedra, nobilis ecce Lapis:
 Ad caput eximius Jacob quondam Patriarcha
 Quem posuit, cernens numina mira poli.
 Quem tulit ex Scotis spolians quasi victor honoris,
 Edwardus Primus, Mars velut Armipotens,
 Scotorum Domitur, noster validissimus Hector,
 Anglorum Decus, et Gloria Militiae."

and reigned in it many years. He placed the aforesaid Stone, or Chair, at Themor, the royal residence, a noted place, at which his successors were accustomed to reside, distinguished with kingly honours. *Gathelus*, as some say, brought this Chair, with other regal ornaments, with him from Egypt into Spain. Others relate, that Simon Brek, having anchored on the Irish Coast, was forced by contrary winds to withdraw his anchors from the billowy surge, and whilst strenuously labouring to that end, a stone, in the form of a Chair, cut out of marble, was hauled up with the anchors into the ship. Receiving this, both as a precious boon from Heaven, and as a certain presage of future dominion; he, trembling with excessive joy, adored his gods for the gift, as if they had absolutely appointed him to the kingdom and the crown. It was there prophesied, likewise, that he and his posterity should reign wherever that Stone should be found: from which divination some one made this metrical prophecy, which, according to the common opinion, has frequently proved to be true:—

“ *Ni fallat Fatum, Scotti quocunque locatum
Invenient Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*”

In Holinshed's Chronicle is a long account of the above-named Gathelus, who is there said to have been a Greek, ‘the sonne of Cecrops, who builded the citie of Athens.’

After leaving Greece, “ Gathelus resided some time in Egypt, where he married Scota, the daughter of King Pharaoh; but being alarmed at the judgment denounced by Moses, who was then in Egypt, he quitted that country with many followers, and landed in Spain;”

here he “builded a citie, which he named Brigantia;” yet not without great opposition from the native Spaniards. Having at length succeeded in making peace with his neighbours, he sat “vpon his *Marble Stone*, in Brigantia, where he gave lawes and ministered justice vnto his people, thereby to menteine them in wealth and quietnesse. This Stone was in fashion like a seat, or chaire, having such a fatall destiny (as the Scots say) following it, that whereever it should be placed, there should the Scotish men reigne and have the supreme governaunce.”

In the manuscript additions, made by an anonymous writer, in the reign of Henry VI., to the rhyming Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester (now preserved in the College of Arms), it is stated, that

“ The Scottes yclupped were
 Aftur a woman that *Scote* hyght, the dawter of Pharaon,
 Yat broghte into Scotlond a whyte marble Ston,
 Yat was ordeyed for thare Kyng, whan he coroned wer,
 And for a grete Jewyll long hit was yhold ther.—
 Kyng Edward wyth the lang Shankes from Scotland hit
 fette,
 Besyde the Shryne of Seynt Edward at Westminstre ther
 hitte sette.”

In the Lowland Scotch of “Wintownis Chronikil,” which was written by the Prior of the very ancient Monastery of St. Serf’s Inch, in Loch Levin, between the years 1420 and 1424, the history of the Stone is thus given in the ninth chapter of the third book. This commences by stating, that in the time of the brothers Romulus and Remus, there was a mighty king

reigning in Spain, who had many sons, one of whom was “ Simon Brek :”

“ A gret Stáne þis King þan had,
 Dat fore þis Kyngis sete wes made,
 And haldyne wes a gret jowale
 Wytht-in þe Kynryk of Spayne hale.
 Dis King bad þis Simon tá
 Dat Stáne, and in-tyl Yrland gá,
 And wyn þat Land and occupy,
 And halde þat Stáne perpetually
 And make it his sege þare
 As þai of Spayne did it of are.”—

Simon Brek (continues the Chronicle) having arrived at, and conquered Ireland,

“ Dare he made a gret Cytè
 And in it syne þat Stáne gert he
 Be set, and haldyn for jowale
 And Chartyr of þat Kynryke hale.”—

Fergus, the son of Eric, a lineal descendant from Brek, long afterwards

“ Brought þis stáne wyth-in Scotland
 Fyrst qwhen he come and wane þat land,
 And fyrst-it set in Ikkolmkil,
 And Scune þare-eftyr it wes brought tyl :
 And þare it was syne mony day
 Qwhyll Edward gert have it away.”—

“ Now will I þe Werd rehers
 As I fynd of þat Stáne in wers ;

“ *Ni fallat Fatum, Scotti, quocunq; locatum,*
Inuenient Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.”

“ But gyf werdys fályhand be,
 Qwhere-evyr þat Stáne yhe segyt se,
 Dare sall þe Scottis be regnand,
 And Lorddys hále oure all þat land.”

Sir James Ware states, from the Irish historians, that this Stone was brought into their country by the colony of the *Tuath de Danans*, and that it had the property of issuing sounds resembling thunder whenever any of the Royal Scythian Race placed themselves on it for inauguration, and that he only was crowned monarch of Ireland, under whom, when placed on it, the Stone groaned or spake. Fergus, the first King of Scotland, who was descended from the blood-royal of Ireland, “ is said to have been crowned upon this Fatal Stone, which, as we find in the Histories of Scotland, he had from Ireland about the year of the world 3641, and 330 years before Christ, and he placed it in Argyle, where it continued until the reign of King Kenneth II., who, A. D., 840, having vanquished the Picts near Scone, inclosed the Stone in a *Wooden Chair*, and deposited it in the monastery there, to serve for the inauguration of the Kings of Scotland.”* Its place in Ireland was the Hill of Tarah; and for

* “ Antiquities of Ireland,” Vol. ii., pp. 10 and 24. According to Pennant, its station, when in Argyleshire, was the Castle of Dunstaffnage, and he has given an engraving of an ivory image, found in the ruins of that Castle, which represents a King with a book in his hand, sitting, as he supposes, in the ancient Chair, “ whose bottom was the Fatal Stone.” Vide “ Tour to the Hebrides,” vol. ii. p. 409, and vol. iii. p. 117.

some ages the supreme kings of that country were placed upon it at the time of inauguration. When mentioning the ancient names of Ireland, Sir James says, also, that "it was called *Innis-fail*, or the Island of *Destiny*, from the Fatal Stone, called *Lia-fail*," which was the Irish designation of this stone.

Chalmers asserts, that the last of the Scottish Kings who "had the felicity to be crowned in this essential seat, was Alexander III; and it is said that the Earl of Fife, as it was his privilege to do, (from hereditary right) placed the King in *Cathedrum Marmoreum*."^{*} Hardyng, however, whose metrical "Chronicle" was partly composed in Henry the Sixth's reign, (and with whom, on this point, several ancient historians agree) speaking of John Baliol, affirms that he was crowned

" In the Minster of Scone, within Scotlād groñd,
Sittyng vpon the *regal Stone* full sound,
As all the Kynges there vsed had afore,
On Sainct Andrewes day, with al joye therefore."

Buchanan, speaking of Kenneth II., in his Scotish History, says, that "having enlarged his kingdom, and settled wholesome laws for the good administration of the government, he further endeavoured to confirm the royal authority by mean and trivial things, almost bordering on superstition itself." There was "a *Marble Stone*,"[†] he continues, "which Simon Breccus

* "Caledonia," vol. i. p. 468.

† " *Saxum Marmoreum, &c.*" " *Kennethus in Cathedram ligneam inclusum.*" Vide " *Rerum Scot. Hist.*" Lib. vi., p. 156. edit. 1697.

is reported to have brought out of Spain into Ireland, and which Fergus, the son of Ferchard, is also said to have brought over into Scotland and placed in Argyle. This Stone Kenneth removed out of Argyle to Scone, by the river Tay, and placed it there inclosed in a *Chair of wood*. The Kings of Scotland were wont to receive both the regal title and insignia, sitting in that chair, till the days of Edward I., King of England." Holinshed, speaking of the removal of this Stone to Westminster, calls it a "*Chaire of marble*," probably from the old translation of Boece, which thus mentions it: "In this Chiar all Kinges of Scotland war ay crownit quhil y^e tyme of Kyng Robert Bruse; in quhais tyme besyde mony othir cruelties done by Kyng Edward lang schankis, the said *chair of merbyll* was taiken be Inglismen and brocht out of Scone to London, and put into Westmonistar, quhare it remainis to our dayis."

The internal dissensions of Scotland in the latter part of the thirteenth century, were extremely favourable to the designs of Edward I., who, having formed a league with Bruce against John Baliol, defeated the latter in a desperate battle near Dunbar, in April, 1296; and quickly subduing all Scotland, resolved to deprive the nation of every vestige of its independence. With that intent he caused the crown, sceptre, and *Inauguration Stone*,* with all the public archives, charters,

• If entire credence could be given to the "Metrical History of Sir William Wallace," written by *Blind Harry*, we must

jewels, &c., to be conveyed to London, there to remain as lasting memorials of his conquests, and of the entire subjugation of the Scots.

In the wardrobe account of Edward I., under the head of "Jewels remaining at the end of the twenty-seventh year, of those which were some time the King of Scotland's," are enumerated, "a large silver Cup

believe that Edward I., after he had dethroned and imprisoned Baliol, was himself crowned King of Scotland upon this very Stone; but the circumstance does not appear to be mentioned by any other historian, although so extremely consonant to Edward's Policy.

King Edward past, and Corspatrick to Scone,
 And there he gat homage of Scotland sone.
 For nane was left ye realme for to defend,
 For John Ballioll yan to Montros yai send
 And him depryuit for ay of this kingrik,
 Than Edward his self was callit ane Royall Rik,
The crown he tuik upon the samein STANE
 That Gathelus send with his sone fra Spayne.
 Quhen Yber Scot first into Scotland came,
 That Canmore syne, King Fergus had to name,
 Brocht it to Scone, and gart it stabill thair
 Quhair Kingis was crownit viii hudreth yeir and mair,
 Besoир the tyme yat King Edward it fand,
 Thir Jowellis he gart turs in Ingland,
 In Loundoun set in witness of that thing,
 By conqueis yan of Scotland maid him King.

Quhair ye Stane standis, Scotland suld maister be,
 God cheis ye tyme for *Margaretis* airis to se.

and a *great Stone*, upon which the Scottish Kings were accustomed to be crowned.”*

Walsingham, in his “*Ypodigma Neustræ*,” says that Edward, in returning by the Abbey of Scone, took from thence the *Stone* which the Kings of Scotland were wont to use for a throne at the time of Coronation, and brought it to Westminster; ordering it to be thenceforth made the chair of the officiating priests: and Hardyng, in his before mentioned “*Chronicle*,” who evidently derived his information from that writer, but with an amplification, which shews that he had himself seen the Chair, has thus stated the circumstances of the removal in homely verse:—

“ And as he came homewarde, by Skone away,
 The *Regal* there of Scotland then he brought
 And sent it forth to Westmynster for ay
 To be there in a Cheire clenely wrought
 For a Masse Priest to syt in, when he ought
 Whiche there was standyng besyde the Shryne
 In a Cheire of *old tyme* made ful fyne.

Matthew of Westminster informs us, under the date 1297, that the King, coming to Westminster on the morrow of St. Botolph, offered to the blessed King Edward, through whose virtues he had acquired them, the Regalia of the Scottish Kingdom; namely, the

* “*Jocalia remanencia, &c.*” videlicit,

“*Ciphus argenti, pond' 2l. 11s. 6d. precii.*

“*Una PETRA MAGNA super quam Reges Scocie solebant coronari.*” Vide “*Ward. Acc.*” *Lib. Quotidianus.*

Throne, the golden Sceptre, and the Crown. Grafton, who says this offering was made on the 18th of June, includes the “Cloth of Estate” among the regalia, but he makes no mention of the Fatal Stone.*

Rapin, after alluding to the intention of King Edward to unite the two kingdoms, and mentioning his removal into England of the Scottish regalia, &c., together with “the famous Stone on which the inauguration of their Kings was performed,” proceeds thus;—“The people of Scotland had all along placed in that Stone a kind of fatality. They fancied that whilst it remained in their country the State would be unshaken, but the moment it should be elsewhere removed, great revolutions would ensue; for this reason Edward carried it away, to create in the Scots a belief that the time of the dissolution of their monarchy was come, and to lessen their hopes of recovering their liberty.”† Nothing, indeed, can shew the vast importance attached to the possession of this Stone by the Scots, in a more forcible point of view, than the circumstance that it was not only made the subject of an express

* “Chron.” p. 177. Edit. 1569. It would seem that both the Crown and Sceptre, as well as the Royal Seat, were still preserved in the Abbey Church in Camden’s time. His words are, after speaking of the offering to God, (Deo obtulit, &c.) of the Crown, Sceptre, and Throne,—“Quod quidem Solium adhuc in hac Regia Capella servatur, cum saxo Jacobi, ut vocant. imposito.” Vide. “Reges, Reginæ, Nobilis, et alij in Ecc. Col. B. Petri West. sepulti.” Small 4to. 1603.

† “History of England.” Vol. i. p. 375.

article in a treaty of Peace, but, also, of a political Conference between Edward III. and David II., King of Scotland.

For our knowledge of the first of these facts we are indebted to the industrious author of the Introduction to the "Calendars of ancient Charters," who discovered a Writ of Privy Seal, dated at Bordesly, July the 1st, 1328 (being shortly after the treaty with Scotland was signed), and directed to the Abbot and Convent at Westminster, wherein the King, (Edward III.) after reciting that "his Council had, in his Parliament held at Northampton, agreed that the Stone whereupon the Kings of Scotland used to sit at the time of their Coronation, and which was then in the keeping of that Abbot and Convent, should be sent to Scotland, and that he had ordered the Sheriffs of London to receive the same from them by indenture, and cause it to be delivered to the *Queen mother*," commands the Abbot and Convent "to deliver up the said Stone to those Sheriffs, as soon as they should come to them for that purpose."* Notwithstanding this command, it is clear that the Coronation Stone never was given up, although many ancient records, jewels, and muniments were actually delivered to the Scots, in pursuance of the Treaty.

The eleventh head of the Conference held at London between Edward III. and David, King of Scotland, in

* Ayloffe's *Calendars*,* p. 58. *Introduct.* Ex autographo penes Decanum et Capitulum West.

the year 1363, is thus briefly detailed by Dalrymple : “ The King, after having been crowned King of England, to come regularly to the kingdom of Scotland, and to be crowned King, at Scone, in the Royal Chair, which is to be delivered up by the English. The ceremony of the coronation to be performed by persons whom the Court of Rome shall depute for that purpose.”* Even this agreement remained equally unfulfilled with the former one, and the Stone was still permitted to retain its place in St. Edward’s Chapel, and it has ever since continued there.

This venerable Stone is placed within the framework of the Chair, beneath the seat, and has at each end, a circular iron handle affixed to a staple let into the stone itself, so that it may be lifted up. It is of an oblong form, but irregular ; measuring twenty-six inches in length, sixteen inches and three quarters in breadth, and ten inches and a half in thickness. As far as can be ascertained from inspecting it in its present inclosed situation, it bears much resemblance to the Dun-stones, such as are brought from Dundee in Scotland, and used for various purposes. It is a sandy, granular stone, a sort of débris of sienite, chiefly quartz, with light and reddish-coloured felspar and also light and dark mica, with probably some dark green hornblende, intermixed : some fragments of a reddish-grey clay slate, or schist, are likewise in-

* Annals of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 155.

cluded in its composition.*—On the upper side, (but hidden by the seat of the Chair) there is also a dark brownish-red coloured flinty pebble, which, from its hardness, has not been cut through, though immediately crossed by the indent above-mentioned.

Tradition intimates, as we have seen, that this Stone was originally brought from Egypt, and it is a remarkable fact, when mineralogically considered, that the *substances* composing it accord, in the grains, with the sienite of Pliny, the same as Pompey's pillar at Alexandria, but the particles are much smaller. Geologists will perhaps determine how far this may agree with any formation succeeding the sienite in the Egyptian quarries.

It will be seen by the foregoing particulars with what little precision or correctness, in a descriptive point of view, our ancient historians have mentioned this Stone. Fordun calls it “a Marble Chair, carved with ancient art by skilful workmen,” and again, “a Marble Stone, wrought like a chair.” Boece styles it “a Chair of Marble,” and “the Fatal Marble;” Hemingford, “a Stone made concave like a round Chair;” Knighton, “a Stone whereon the Scotish Kings were wont to be placed at their coronations;” Walsingham, “a Stone used for a Throne;” Matthew of

* The writer was favoured with the above mineralogical description of the Stone, by the late Mr. Sowerby, who accompanied him to the Abbey Church, for the purpose of examining its composition.

Westminster, “a Tribunal, or Royal Seat;” Bishop Leslie, “a Marble Chair;” and Holinshed, “a Chair of Marble” and “a Marble Stone:” Buchanan alone, though he errs in calling it “a Marble Stone,” has, with due propriety, attached the epithet “rude or unwrought.” Among the moderns who have fallen into similar inaccuracies, is the laborious Carte, who styles it “the famous Stone Chair,” and Dr. Henry, who calls it “the Fatal Chair.” It is obvious, however, that all the above writers refer to the same object, and what that really is, the preceding description will clearly testify.

The *Coronation Chair* is composed of oak, and is still firm and sound, though much disfigured by wanton mutilations and the effects of time. The mode of its construction so decidedly accords with the general character of the architecture of Edward the First’s reign, that no hesitation could be felt by any one conversant with the subject, in ascribing it to that period, even were there no document extant to support the conjecture. Whatever may have become of the original chair in which Kenneth is reported to have had the Stone inclosed, and which does not appear ever to have been brought into England, it is certain that the present Chair was purposely made for the reception of this highly-prized relique of ancient customs and sovereign power. This fact is rendered evident by the “Wardrobe Accounts” of Edward’s time, which have been published under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries. Among the entries of the year 1300, are the following particulars relating to “a step”

which had been recently made “*ad pedem nova Cathedræ in qua Petra Scocie reponitur.*”

“ To Master Walter, the painter, for the costs and expenses incurred by him about making one step at the foot of the *new Chair* (in which is the Stone from Scotland), set up near the altar before St. Edward’s Shrine, in the Abbatial Church at Westminster, in pursuance of the order of the King in the month of March, and for the wages of the carpenter and painter for painting the said step, and for gold and divers colours bought for the painting of the same, together with the making of one case for covering the said Chair, as appears from the particulars in the Wardrobe Book, 1*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*”*

The resemblance of this Chair to the mode of architecture prevalent in our first Edward’s time, is particularly observable in the forms of the heads and turns of the pannelled arches which ornament the back and sides; and it was equally so in the shields which formerly surrounded the frame-work of the seat. It is a wide elbow Chair, with a flat seat, immediately under which is the “*Prophetic Stone:*” this rests on a kind

* It would appear from an official warrant copied into Walpole’s “Anecdotes of the Arts,” vol. i., that Master Walter, the painter, presumed to be the same artist who decorated the Chair, had been employed by Henry III. (Anno 1267), to paint the King’s chamber in the palace at Westminster; and there can hardly be a reasonable doubt but that he was also employed on the decorative works then carrying on in the Abbey Church.

of middle frame, eleven inches from the ground, supported at the corners by four crouching lions on a bottom frame, or plinth. All around, on a level with the Stone, was originally ornamented with beautiful tracery, in quarterly divisions, each containing an heater shield (emblazoned with arms), in accordance with that fashion of the pointed arch which prevailed in the thirteenth century. There were originally ten of these divisions, and four of them, with the shields, remained till the late coronation ; but they were subsequently stolen, and even the tracery itself is entirely gone in front, so that the Stone is now fully exposed to view. The back is terminated by a high pediment, along each angle of which were five crockets on a scotia, or concave moulding. Below the latter, on each side of the pediment, is a smooth flat division, about three inches broad, that once contained decorations, presumed to be armorial bearings, emblazoned on small plates of metal of different sizes and forms, alternately small and large, the cement for the adhesion of which still remains. The whole Chair has been completely covered with gilding and ornamental work ; including a Regal figure, and a variety of birds, foliage, and diapering, much of which may yet be distinguished on a close inspection. The thickness of the whiting ground, laid on to receive the leaf gold, may be seen in almost every part. At the back of the seat, within-side, are some faint traces of a male figure, sitting, in a royal robe, a small portion of the bottom of which, together with a foot and shoe (the latter somewhat

sharp-pointed) are still visible, but they were much more so within memory. Below the elbow, on the left side, is distinguishable a running pattern of oak leaves and acorns, with red breasts and falcons on the oaken sprays, in alternate order; a different pattern of a diapered work is shewn on the right, or opposite side, as well as within the tiers of panelled arches which adorn the outer sides and back of the Chair. These rich adornments are so much discoloured by the ravages of time, or otherwise damaged by wanton mischief, that it requires an attentive eye to trace them with effect; the best way to do this is to place the head close to the seat, and then to look upwards with minute and fixed attention. Most of the above ornaments seem to have been wrought by means of minute punctures made in the whiting ground, after the flat gilding was executed; other parts appear as though they had been impressed or stamped with an instrument. Within the spandrels, connected with the upper tier of arches at the back, were formerly, according to Mr. Carter, enamelled ornaments representing foliage: * but the ornaments thus alluded to were *not enamelled*; they consisted of small sprigs, depicted on a metallic ground, either gilt or silvered, and covered with plain or coloured *glass*, as may yet be seen in three or four places. The diapering within the panels, as far as

* Vide "Ancient Architecture of England," vol. ii. pl. vi., in which, likewise, are several representations of the Chair and its ornaments.

can now be traced, was composed of running patterns of vine and oak branches.

Among the other disfigurements of this Chair, many nails, large and small, with tacks and brass pins, have been driven in all over the angles, both on the inner and outer sides, most probably to fasten the cloth of gold, or tissue, with which it has been covered at the times of coronations. Sandford particularly mentions “the *Scotch* (Regal) Chair, cased with cloth of gold,” and a “cover of gold tissue for St. Edward’s Chair,” in his account of the coronation of James II.; but it is not represented as so covered in the view which he has given of that ceremony.

The lions which appear to support the Chair, are but clumsily executed, and very defective in point of form; they were doubtless first attached after the original step, mentioned in the Wardrobe Account, had been destroyed: a new face was made to one of them prior to the coronation of his present Majesty, George IV. The entire height of the Chair is six feet nine inches and a half; its breadth, at bottom, three feet two inches; width, ditto, two feet; breadth of the seat, two feet five inches; depth of ditto, one foot six inches; from the seat to the ground, two feet three inches and a half; height of elbows, from the seat, one foot two inches.

Notwithstanding the assertion of Walsingham, that Edward I. gave this Chair for the use of the officiating priests at Westminster, “*fieri celebrantium Cathedram Sacerdotum*,” and which Hardyng has limited to the

“*Mass Priest*,” there is every reason to presume that it has been regularly used as the *coronation* Chair of all our sovereigns, from the time of Edward II. In Strutt’s “*Hopða Angel-cýrñan*,” is a representation of the latter monarch in a Chair of state, which was evidently intended for that under review.* Camden calls it “the Royal Chair or Throne;† and Selden, speaking of this venerable remain, employs the words “on it are the Coronations of our Sovereigns.‡ Ogilby, in his account of the coronation of Charles II., expressly designates it by the name of *St. Edward’s* ancient Chair, which, he says (covered all over with cloth of gold), was first placed on the right side of the altar; and at a subsequent part of the ceremony, removed into “the middle of the isle, and set right over against the altar, whither the King went and sate down in it, and then the Archbishop brought *St. Edward’s* crown from the altar and put it upon his head.”§ James II. was

* Vol. iii. pl. 27. The engraving is from a fine MS. of the fourteenth century, preserved in the library of Benet College, Cambridge.

† “*Regis Reginæ*,” &c.

‡ *Vide Drayton’s “Poly-Olbion,” Song xvii.*

“Coronation of Charles II.” It appears from that work, that when the King retired into *St. Edward’s Chapel* (after the ceremony) the crown and “all the rest of the regalia,” together with *St. Edward’s robes*, which the King had worn, were placed upon *St. Edward’s Altar*: at what subsequent period that altar was destroyed does not appear, but there is not now the least part of it remaining.

crowned in the same Chair, as appears from Sandford, as were also William of Orange, Queen Anne, and all our succeeding Sovereigns to the present time.

During the preparations for the late coronation, the frame-work of this Chair was strengthened with iron braces, and the *Prophetic Stone* more securely fixed. At the same time, the old crockets and turrets at the back were sawn off, and new ones of a different character substituted, under the direction of the *Upholsterers* employed by the Board of Works! Soon after the ceremony, however, the new crockets, &c. were taken away, and the Chair left in a more dilapidated state than before, although a positive promise had been given to the present writer that the old parts should be preserved and restored.

With this Chair another is kept, which is stated to have been made for the coronation of Queen Mary, consort of William III. It is wholly unornamented, but similar in its general form to the ancient one, of which it is an unskilful attempt to imitate.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY AND HALL.

THE Fishmongers' Company, as it now exists, was formed by the junction of the two Companies of *Salt Fishmongers* and *Stock Fishmongers*, and was incorporated by Henry VIII. by the name of "the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers," &c. in the year 1536. The Salt Fishmongers had been first incorporated so early as 1433, the Stock Fish-

mongers not till 1509; yet long before either of those dates, the Fishmongers were united as a brotherhood; and, from the great extent of their trade during the prevalence of the Catholic religion, they had obtained great sway and affluence. In the reign of Edward I. (anno 1290) they were fined 500 marks for being guilty of forestalling, contrary to the laws and constitutions of the city; and during the following century, so strong a prejudice had been excited against them, from charges of fraudulent dealing, that, in 1382, the Parliament enacted that “no Fishmonger should for the future be admitted Mayor of the City.” This prohibition, however, was removed in the following year. About that time there seems to have been a very strong prejudice existing against these traders; and in the Parliament then held, Nicholas Exton, speaker for the Fishmongers, “prayed the King to receive him and the Company under the immediate Royal protection, lest they might receive corporeal hurt.” This request originated from the various street tumults, wherein the Fishmongers were the objects of popular indignation and insult. For a considerable period, also, there were continued disputes between this Company and the Goldsmiths in regard to precedence, so much so, indeed, that the Lord Mayor and aldermen were obliged to repel the mutinous from the City by proclamation.*

* From the great demand for Fish in the times of Catholic superstition, the Fishmongers formed one of the chief trades of the metropolis. Their stalls, or standings, were principally on

Before the union of the two Companies, we learn from Stow, that the Fishmongers had “six several Halls ; in Thames Street, twain, in New Fish Street, twain, and in Old Fish Street, twain ;” but after their joint incorporation they agreed to have but one, namely “ in the house given unto them by the Lord Fanhope (Sir John Cornewell), in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane.”* The fabric here mentioned was destroyed by the fire of London ; after which the late Hall, (delineated in the annexed print) was erected from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren ; and it may be considered as a noble specimen of his intention to orna-

Fish Street Hill ; and many wealthy individuals of that craft dwelt upon the spot, whose names shine conspicuously in the annals of civic honour, as Lovekin, Turk, Sir William Wal-worth, Sir Stephen Foster, and others. The ancient statutes of this Company are to be found in the *Liber Horn*, still kept at Guildhall ; according to which, (circa 1320) no Fishmonger was to buy fish beyond the bounds appointed, which were, the Chapel on London Bridge, Baynard’s Castle, and Jordan’s Quay, near Billingsgate. No fish were to be bought from any boat, unless first brought to land. No fishmonger was either to buy or sell any fresh fish before mass was ended at the Chapel upon the Bridge ; but salt fish might be sold after *prime*.

* The Fishmongers’ arms are, azure, three Dolphins, naiant in pale, between two pairs of Lucies, in salterwise, proper, crowned, or ; on a chief, gules, three couple of keys, crossed, as the crowns ; supported on the dexter side by a merman, armed, and on the sinister by a mermaid, holding a mirror in her left hand : crest, two arms sustaining a crown : motto, “ *All worship be to God only.*”

ment the banks of the river Thames with stately mansions, had his entire plan for rebuilding the city been carried into effect. In consequence of the site of the *new* London Bridge having been fixed at a short distance westward from the old Bridge, and of the Company having sold a portion of their land to the City for the purpose of forming a new Street, the materials of Fishmongers' Hall were sold by auction in July 1827, and the whole building has been since pulled down. For the small portion of ground purchased by the City the Company was paid a very considerable sum, which is intended to be expended towards defraying the charges of a more splendid edifice to be built near the same spot.

Behind the seat of the Prime-warden, in the late Hall, within a niche, was a full-sized statue, carved in wood, and painted in proper colours, of *Sir William Walworth*, Knt., who was represented in the dress of his time, his right hand grasping a *real* dagger, reported to be (but without any truth) the identical weapon with which he struck Wat Tyler from his horse, in Smithfield.* Below the niche were these lines :

Brave WALWORTH, Knight, Lord Mayor, yt slew
Rebellious Tyler in his alarmes,
The King, therefore, did give in lieu
The dagger to the Cytyes arms.

* Walpole says, that the above statue was made by Edw. Pierce, the statuary and architect, who died in 1696.

In the fourth year of Richard II., A. D. 1381, Sir W. Walworth was buried in the neighbouring Church of St. Michael, and this Company still preserve his funeral *Pall*, which is curiously embroidered with gold. They have likewise an interesting plan of the splendid *Show* which was exhibited at the time of his inauguration as Mayor, in 1380. Among the portraits belonging to this Company, is a very fine picture of the late gallant Admiral, *Earl St. Vincent*, and two portraits of the *Margrave* and *Margravine of Anspach*, executed by Romney, in 1797. They have also eight curious pictures of many different kinds of Fish, by Spiridione Roma, which are grouped with much skill, and correctly coloured. The Fishmongers were anciently accustomed to make a great display of pageantry whenever any one of their Company was advanced to the Mayoralty, and about fifty Lord Mayors are enumerated among its members. They are governed by a Prime and five other Wardens, and a Court of Assistants.

GREAT AND LITTLE TURNSTILE, HOLEBORN.

THESE much-frequented thoroughfares, the former a straight passage, the latter a crooked alley, derived their names from the *Turning Stiles*, which two centuries ago, stood at their respective ends next Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and which were so placed both for the conveniency of foot passengers, and to prevent the straying of cattle, the Fields being at that period used for pasturage. The

genuine edition of Sir Edwin Sandys's curious work, entitled "Europæ Speculum, or a View or Survey of the State of Religion in the Westerne Part of the World," 4to., printed in 1637, was "sold by George Hutton, at the *Turning Stile* in Holborne." The English Translation of Bishop Peter Camus's "Admirable Events," printed in 1639, 4to., was also "sold in Holborn, in *Turnstile Lane*." Strype says, (anno 1720) "Great Turnstile Alley is a place inhabited by shoemakers, sempsters, and milliners, for which it is of a considerable trade and well noted." Its present occupants can hardly be classed, their trades being mostly different, as dealers in cutlery and hardware, butchers, dress, bonnet, and glove makers, a tobacconist, pastry-cook, fruiterer, &c. Little Turnstile is chiefly inhabited by brokers and petty chandlers. Near to it is *New Turnstile*, built in 1685, which has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is inhabited by small shopkeepers.

DEANERY AT WESTMINSTER—JERUSALEM CHAMBER,
AND DEATH OF HENRY IV.—COLLEGE HALL AND
KITCHEN.

THIS *Deanery*, which was originally the abode of the Abbots of Westminster, was built by Abbot Litlington in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., together with the *Jerusalem Chamber* and the *College Hall* and *Kitchen*. These buildings are all connected with each other, and inclose a small quadrangular paved court, the only entrance to which is from the

passage leading into the cloisters from Great Dean's Yard. In the Deanery are several large and handsome apartments: among the few pictures contained in them, is a good half-length of *Queen Elizabeth*, when middle-aged, in an embroidered dress, elaborately painted; this was presented by the Queen to Dean Goodman. The other portraits are those of the Deans *Andrews*, *Dolben*, *Sprat*, *Atterbury*, a three-quarter length; *Bradford*, *Wilcocks*, a half-length, holding a plan of the Abbey Church in his right hand; *Pearce*, *Thomas*, by Vandergutch; *Horsley*, and *Vincent*, by Owen. Here, also, is a north-west view of the Abbey Church of Westminster, with a procession of the Knights of the Bath, in the time of George II; a good bust of Dean Wilcocks in marble, and plaster casts of Henry III., Henry VII., and Elizabeth, the latter's Queen, from their respective monuments in the Abbey Church.

Some remains of painted glass of Henry the Eighth's time, and somewhat later, are preserved in the windows of the apartments communicating with the *Jerusalem Chamber*, and in the small ante-room, in an ornamented niche, probably for a piscina. The chamber itself, which is thirty-eight feet in length, and nineteen feet in width, was repaired in the summer of 1820. The ceiling is coved; the chimney-piece is of cedar, but has been painted to imitate grained oak; it is curiously carved in the style of James the First's reign, when it was first erected, at the cost of Dean Williams: it consists of two divisons of pannelling, &c., having

cornices, supported by Ionic columns. In the centre pannel are the following arms: Quarterly, first and fourth, a chev. erm. between three Saracen's heads in profile, couped; second and third, a chev. between three stag's heads, caboshed and attired. This coat is placed between the arms of the *See of Lincoln*, on the dexter, and those of the *College of Westminster* on the sinister side; the whole being in one shield, for *Dr. John Williams*, Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of Westminster, who, in 1641, was advanced to the See of Canterbury. The same arms are represented in the large north window, together with seven small historical and scriptural subjects, in stained and painted glass, which, from their peculiar style of design and mode of execution, may be referred to Richard the Second's reign. Against the side walls, disposed in frames, are some considerable remnants of the old tapestry hangings of the Choir of the Abbey Church, and against the south wall is the well-known curious painting of *King Richard II.*, sitting, in his regal paraphernalia, in the Coronation Chair.*

Henry IV. breathed his last in this Chamber, into which he had been brought when seized with his final illness whilst worshipping at St. Edward's Shrine, on the 20th of March, 1413. At that period he was preparing for a voyage to the Holy Land, having recently

* This picture was carefully cleaned a few years ago, by the late Mr. Charles Muss, whose extraordinary talents for painting on enamel and glass were of the highest rank.

assumed the Cross in consequence of a prediction that “he should die in *Jerusalem*,” which had been made to him in the early part of his life. “He became so syke,” says Fabian, “whyle he was makynge his prayers, to take there his leve, and so to sped hym upon his iournaye, that such as were aboue hym feryd that he wolde have dyed right there; wherefore they, for his conforte, bare hym into the Abbottes place, and lodged hym in a chamber, and there, upon a paylet, leyde hym before the fyre.”* Shortly after, on recovering his senses, he enquired where he was, and on being told in the *Jerusalem Chamber*, he adverted to the prophecy, and finding his death to be approaching, employed his last moments in giving counsel to his son, the Prince of Wales; then recommending his soul to God, he expired.

The *College Hall* (formerly the Abbot’s Hall) is spacious and well-proportioned; the roof is supported by strong beams, and the wall partly lined by a panelled wainscotting; at the south end is a large music gallery, now used as a pantry. In the middle of the floor, which is paved with stone, is a raised circular hearth, with a hollow surrounding it, for the combustion of wood, as was usual in great halls in ancient times. On the corbels, below the timbers of the roof, are the arms of St. Edward the Confessor, the Abbey of Westminster, and Abbot Litlington; and on the north wall are painted those of the College of Westminster; Trinity College, Cambridge; and Christ Church,

* Fabian’s “ Chronicle,” pp. 576, 577, edit. 1810.

Oxford. This is now the Dining hall of the Westminster scholars: the Abbot's Kitchen is likewise appropriated to their use.

VINTNERS' COMPANY AND HALL.

The *Vintner's Company* was originally composed of the two bodies denominated *Vintinarij* and *Tabernarij*, the former being the importers and wholesale dealers in wine, and the latter the retailers, who kept taverns and cellars in different parts of the city for selling it in small quantities. "These vintners," says Stow, "as well Englishmen as strangers borne, were of old time great Bourdeaux merchants of Gascoyne and French wines;" and they were hence denominated the "Merchant Wine-tunners of Gascoyne." We learn from the same authority, that in the reign of Edward III., Gascoigne wines were sold in London, "not above iiiij pence, and Rhenish wine not above sixe pence the gallon." The above sovereign empowered the "Merchant Vintners" to carry on an exclusive importation trade for Wine, from Gascony, in the year 1365; yet it was not till the fifteenth of Henry VI., anno 1437, that "the successors of those Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retailed by the gallons, pottell, quart, and pynte," were incorporated by the appellation of "the Master, Wardens, Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Vintners of the City of London." All the freemen of the Company have the privilege of retailing wine without a license. The further privilege was granted to them in the time of Charles I., anno 1637, "to sell a penny in a quart above the

rates set, to dress meat, and to sell beer and sugar ;" but for this they agreed " to pay his Majesty forty shillings upon every tun of wine retailed or vended."

VINTNERS' HALL is a respectable brick building, situated on the south side of Upper Thames Street, immediately contiguous to the new road leading to the Southwark Bridge. Upon this spot stood a large mansion, called Stody Place, or the "manor of the Vintry," which was given to the Company "with the tenements round about," by Sir John Stody, or Stodie, who was Lord Mayor in 1357. Here, says Stow, "the Vintners builded for themselves a faire Hall, and also thirteen alms-houses for thirteen poor people." These were destroyed by the great fire in 1666, after which the present fabric was raised: it forms three sides of a quadrangle and has a dwarf wall, with iron gates and a palisade in front: the gates have stone piers, which are sculptured with grapes and vine leaves. The Hall, occupying the south side, is a spacious and lofty apartment, paved with marble, and neatly wainscotted. Here are many shields of arms of Masters of the Company, and, in different windows, are the Company's arms,* and also those of Charles II. In the same window with the latter, (which is over a recess, on the north side,) is a sun-dial, with a fly upon it, "painted curiously." In the *Court Room*

* The Vintners' arms are, sable, a chevron between three tuns argent. These arms were granted by Roger Legh, Claren-
cieux, in 1447, and confirmed by Thos. Benoilt, Clarencieux,
in the 22d of Henry VIII.

are full-length portraits of *Charles II.*, *James II.*, *Mary d'Este*, *Prince George* of Denmark, and others, and an excellent head of *Benjamin Kenton*, Vintner, who was Master of this Company, in 1776, and who died in May, 1800, at the age of eighty-two, having bequeathed nearly £65,000 to different charitable establishments and uses: of this, he left £2,000 to the general fund of the Vintner's Company and £2,500 for the rebuilding, &c. of their alms-houses at Mile end.*

This Company enumerates among its founders, seven kings and queens, and among its members, many Lord Mayors and Sheriffs, commencing with the reign of Henry III. It is governed by a Master, three Wardens, and a Court of twenty-eight Assistants.

After a splendid entertainment given by this Company some years ago, the following *jeu d'esprit* appeared in a publication of the day:—

“ *The Court of Aldermen at Vintners' Hall.* ”

Port let me absorp,
Said Alderman Thorp;
This claret's quite sour,
Said Alderman Flower;
Port against claret,
Said Alderman Garrett;

* Mr. Kenton was born at the corner of *Field Gate* in Whitechapel Road, where his mother kept a green-stall. By his industry and perseverance as pot-boy, waiter, and publican, though with no other education than what he received at a charity-school, he realised a fortune of more than £100,000

I like either if good,
Said Alderman Wood ;
Sham-pag-nay, a spur 'tis,
Said Alderman Curtis ;
Champaigne, not Shampagnay,
Said Alderman Magnay ;
'Tis true what he saith man,
Said Alderman Waithman ;
This port's of a flat kin,
Said Alderman Atkin ;
The crust is quite thin,
Said Alderman Glyn ;
Its heat is prodigious,
Said Alderman Bridges ;
Some sherry forthwith,
Said Alderman Smith ;
I can't get it down,
Said Alderman Brown ;
Its as dead as a herring,
Said Alderman Perring ;
Its as cold as a church,
Said Alderman Birch ;
If so, then pray egg it,
Said Alderman Heygate ;
No mixture—wine solely,
Said Alderman Scholey ;
Some liqueurs from that box,
Said Alderman Cox ;
Ah ! some nice usquebaugh,
Said Alderman Shaw ;
'Tis not in the dinner bills,
Said Alderman Venables ;
Now if this way some Nantz lay,
Said Alderman Ansley ;

Ah ! Nantz is life's bunter,
Said Alderman Hunter ;
Then with Nantz keep our romps on,
Said Alderman Thompson.

BISHOPSGATE STREET.—MANSION, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, OF SIR PAUL PINDAR.

ON the west side of Bishopsgate Street without, near the London Hospital, is the *Mansion* formerly inhabited by *Sir Paul Pindar*, but now degraded into a public-house, bearing his head for its sign. The name of that gentleman stands eminently conspicuous in our mercantile annals. He was descended from an ancient and respectable family, and born at Wellingborough, in Northamptonshire, in the year 1566. Having received a good education, he was apprenticed at the age of seventeen, to an Italian merchant of London, who employed him in the latter years of his servitude as his factor at Venice. He afterwards continued trading in that city, and the Levant, on his own account, for fifteen years, when, having acquired a plentiful fortune he returned to England. His probity, knowledge of languages, and great repute as a merchant, induced the Turkey Company strongly to recommend him to James the First, who, in consequence, in 1611, appointed him Ambassador to the *Grand Seignor*, and he remained nine years resident at Constantinople, to the great advantage of English commerce. On his return, in 1620, King James proffered him the Lieutenancy of the Tower, but he declined that office ; he was, however, prevailed on to become

one of the Farmers of the Customs, and whilst in that situation, he advanced considerable sums of money, both to James himself, and his successors, which were never afterwards repaid. He also furnished the crown with jewels, “to his infinite loss and prejudice;”* and assisted Charles the Second with gold, when at Oxford, in 1643 and 1644, “for transportation,” as it is quaintly expressed, by his biographer, “of the Queen and her children.”†

Among the services rendered to his country by this gentleman, was the support which he gave to the manufacture of alum; which was introduced from the Papal dominions into Yorkshire, by one of his Italian friends, about the year 1608. The first works were set up at the expense of the crown, which retained the monopoly of this trade, until it was finally abolished by the Parliament in 1643, previously to which, Sir Paul had farmed the manufacture during twenty-eight years, at an annual rent of £12,000. He derived great sums from this monopoly, although his grant obliged him to supply all parts of England with alum at £20. per ton; which was only one-third of the price that had been formerly charged on its importation from Italy.

In the year 1639, the estate of Sir Paul Pindar,

* Sir Paul Pindar brought from Turkey a large diamond, valued at £30,000, which James I. wished to obtain on credit; but the merchant wisely declined the contract, yet favoured his sovereign with the use of the diamond, on state or particular occasions. Charles the First afterwards became the purchaser.

† Vide European Magazine, for April, 1797.

“ as cast up” by his own cashiers, and consisting “ of ready money, allum, and good debts upon tallies and obligations from noblemen and others at court,” was computed at the enormous sum of £215,600; yet, from the distractions of the times, the subsequent civil war, and the bad faith of many whom he had trusted, his losses were so great, and his affairs became so perplexed, that his executor, William Toomes, (who had long been his accountant and assistant,) found his expectations so entirely frustrated, that he committed suicide, in 1655, “ and was found a *felo de se.*”

Sir Paul Pindar died on the 22nd of August, 1650, at the advanced age of eighty-four, and was buried in St. Botolph’s Church, Bishopsgate, to which he had been a considerable benefactor. His “ leaden coffin,” Malcolm says, “ may at this time, be seen by the curious, with a hole in it, through which the *very* curious may possibly touch a part of his decayed body.”* He was an inhabitant of that parish, as his epitaph informs us, twenty-six years; and “ eminent for piety, charity, loyalty, and prudence.” His Mansion is still remarkable for its bow front, and ample extent of windows; but it has been otherwise much

* See “Londinium Redivivum,” vol. i. p. 330. In the same work, are numerous extracts from the parish books, relating to the gifts and charities of this worthy man. In two instances, in 1637 and 1647, he is stated to have paid £2. for a license, for three years, to eat flesh on fish days! The arms of Sir Paul, viz. a chevron between three Lions’ heads, erased, ermine, crowned or, appear among the ornaments of the ceiling of his ancient dining-room.

altered. At a little distance, in Half-Moon Alley, is an old structure, ornamented with figures, as represented in the annexed print; which is traditionally reported to have been the Keeper's *Lodge*, in the Park attached to Sir Paul's residence; and mulberry trees, and other park-like vestiges in this neighbourhood, are still within memory.

Whitelock says, "that Sir Paul Pindar is remembered to have laid out £19,000, of his own money, towards repairing St. Paul's Cathedral;" and also, "that in 1649, he, and the other old commissioners of the Customs, offered to advance £100,000 for the Parliament, provided a debt of £300,000 owing by the last King was secured to them;" but that offer was not accepted.*

BEN JONSON'S MASQUE OF CHRISTMAS.—PLACES
IN LONDON, IN JAMES THE FIRST'S REIGN.

THIS Masque "was presented at Court," in 1616. It is more valuable for the light which it affords, as to the costume exhibited by the characters introduced in the Christmas Mummeries of that period, than for any other quality. But this singularity attends it, that all the *dramatis personæ* are denizens of the City. Old Gregory Christmas, the deviser of the Masque, and "as good a Protestant as any in his parish," comes out of *Pope's Head Alley*; Robin Cupid is "a 'prentice in *Love Lane*, with a bugle-maker, that makes

* Whitelock's "Memorials," pp. 17 and 410.

of your bobs, and bird-bolts for ladies ;" and Venus, his mother, is a tyre-woman of *Pudding Lane*. The Masquers, viz. Mis-Rule, Carol, Minc'd Pie, Gambol, Post and Pair, New-Year's-Gift, Mumming, Wassel, Offering, and Baby-Cake, are the sons and daughters of Old Christmas, from whose Song, on presenting them to his audience, the following are gleanings :—

“ And now to ye, who in place are to see,
 With roll and farthingale hooped ;
 I pray you know, though he want his bow,
 By the wings, that this is Cupid.

And he leads on, though he now be gone,
 For that was only his rule :
 But now comes in, Tom of *Bosom's Inn*,*
 And he presenteth Mis-rule.

Which you may know, by the very show,
 Albeit you never ask it :
 For there you may see what his ensigns be,
 The rope, the cheese, and the basket.

This Carol plays, and has been in his days
 A chirping boy and a kill-pot :
 Kit Cobler it is, I'm a father of his,
 And he dwells in the lane call'd *Fill-pot*.

* *Bosom's-Inn*, a corruption from *Blossom's Inn*, as Stow informs us, "hath to Signe St. Lawrence the Deacon, in a border of Blossoms or Flowers."—"Survey of London," p. 489, edit. 1618. This Inn still exists in St. Lawrence Lane, and has the same sign.

But who is this?—O, my daughter Cis;
 Minc'd-pie, with her do not dally,
 On pain o' your life: she's an honest cook's wife,
 And comes out of *Scalding-alley*.†

Next in the trace, comes Gambol in place;
 And to make my tale the shorter,
 My son Hercules, tane, out of *Distaff-lane*,
 But an active man, and a porter.

Now Post and Pair, old Christmas's heir,
 Doth make, and a gingling sally:
 And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
 Sons, card-makers in *Pur-alley*.

Next in a trice, with his box and his dice,
 Mac-pipin my son, but younger,
 Brings Mumming in; and the knave will win,
 For a' 'tis a costermonger.

But New-year's gift of himself makes shift,
 To tell you what his name is:
 With orange on head, and his gingerbread,
 Clem. Waspe of *Honey lane* 'tis.

This, I you tell, is our jolly Wassel,
 And for Twelfth-night more meet too:
 She works by the ell, and her name is Nell,
 And she dwells in *Threadneedle-street* too.

† *Scalding-alley*, Stow says, was so called, as “nearest to the most ancient denomination thereof, which was ‘Scalding House,’ alias ‘Scalding-wike,’ and Scalding-lane, as appeareth by good records extant, of two hundred years continuance.” Ibid. p. 470. It was near the present Mansion House. *Pene-ritch-street* was a short avenue, connecting Bucklersbury with St. Swithin’s Lane.

Then Offering, he, with his dish and his trec,
That in every great house keepeth,
Is by my son, young Little-worth, done,
And in *Penny rich street* he sleepeth.

Last, Baby-cake, that an end doth make
Of Christmas merry, merry vein-a,
Is child Rolan, and a straight young man,
Though he come out of *Crooked-lane-a.*"

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY, AND HALL.

THE Clothworker's Company, though a very ancient Guild, was not incorporated till the year 1482, when Edward the IVth granted the members his letters patent, by the style of "The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Sheermen of London;" but this appellation was changed on their re-incorporation by Queen Elizabeth, to that of "The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, of Free-men of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London." Elizabeth's Charter was confirmed by Charles the First, in the year 1634. This Company is governed by a Master, four Wardens, and a Court of about forty Assistants. Its Members possess considerable estates, both in their own right, and in trust for charitable purposes, their annual expenditure for which is stated at about £1,500.

CLOTHWORKERS' HALL is a small building, principally of red brick, on the east side of Mincing Lane, Fenchurch Street; the front is ornamented with four fluted columns, crowned with Corinthian capitals, of stone, and supporting a frieze and cornice. The *Hall*

is a lofty apartment, wainscotted to the ceiling, which is richly stuccoed with compartments of fret-work, and other ornaments. The arms of England, of the City, and Company, and of various Masters and benefactors, are exhibited in large compartments, of richly-coloured glass, in the windows. The screen is of oak, with four pilasters of the Corinthian order, supporting an entablature, and compass pediment. At the upper end of the Hall are carved statues, as large as life, of *James the First*, and *Charles the First*, in their royal robes.*

DECAPITATION OF LADY JANE GREY.

THE misfortunes and early fate of this accomplished lady, whose enforced assumption of a few days' sovereignty was expiated upon a scaffold, still excites a commiserating sigh from the feeling heart. She was beheaded on the green within the Tower, on the 12th of February, 1554. Her Christian resignation and heroism, in the last moments of life, have been often alluded to by historians; and that their eulogiums are not overcharged, will be seen by the following extracts. In Howes' "Chronicle," is this passage :

" This Lady being nothing at all abashed, neither with feare of her owne death, which then approached, neither

* The Clothworkers' arms are, sable, a chevron, ermine, between two habicks, in chief, and a thistle in base, proper: crest, a ram, passant; supporters, griffins, spotted sable: motto, " My trust is in God alone." The arms were granted by Thomas Benoilt, Clarenceux, in 1530; the crest and supporters by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, in 1587.

with the sight of the dead carcase of her husband, when he was brought into the Chapell; came foorth, the Lieutenant leading her, with countenance nothing abashed, neither her eyes any thing moistened with teares, (although her gentlewomen, Elizabeth Tylney and Mistress Helen, wonderfully wept,) with a book in her hand, wherein she prayed untill she came to the said scaffold, whereon when she was mounted, she was beheaded."

A still more particular account of her behaviour on the scaffold, is to be found in an exceedingly rare tract, (neither noticed by Ames, nor Herbert,) which, though without date, bears internal evidence of having been printed immediately subsequent to her decapitation. That portion of the tract regarding the Lady Jane is as follows :

The Ende of the Lady Jane Dudley, daughter to the Duke of Suffolke, upon the Scaffolle, at the houre of her death being the 12 day of Feb.

" Fyrst, when she was mounted on the scaffolle, she sayd to the people standinge thereabout; ' Good people, I com hether to die, and by a lawe I am condemned to the same. The facte, indede, against the Queenes highnes was unlawful, and the consenting thereunto by me, but touching the procurement and desyre thereof by me, or on my halfe, I doo wash my hands thereof in innocencie, before God and the face of you, good christian people this day,' and therewith she wrung her handes in which she had her booke. Then she sayd, ' I pray you all, good christian people to bear me wytnes that I dye a true christian woman, and that I looke to be saved by none other mene but only by the mercy of God, in the

merites of the blood of his onlye sonne Jesus Christe, and I confesse when I dyd know the word of God, I neglected the same and loved myselfe and the world, and therefore this plagge or punyshment is happely and worthely hap-pened unto me for my sinnes. And yet I thanke God of his goodnes that he hath thus geven me a tyme and respet to repent. And now, good people, while I am alyve, I pray you to assyst me with your prayers.' And then she knelyng downe, she turned to Fecknam, saying, ' Shall I say this psalm ?' and he said, ' Yea.' Then she said the psalm of ' Misereri mei Deus,' in English, in most devout manner to thende. Then she stode up, and gave her mayde Mistres Tylney her gloves and handkercher, and her booke to Maistre Thomas Brydges, the lyvetuantes brother. Forthwith she untyed her gowne. The hangman went to her to have helped her off therewith, then she desyred him to let her alone, turning towardes the two gentlewomen, who helped her of therewith, and also her Frose paste * and neckecher, giving to her a fayre hand-kercher to knytte about her eyes. Then the hangman kneled downe, and asked her forgevenes, whome she for-gave most willingly. Then he willed her to stand upon the strawe, which doing, she saw the blocke. Then she sayd, ' I pray thee dispatche me quickly.' Then she kneeled downe, saying, ' Wil you take it of before I lay me downe ?' And the hangman answered her, ' No, Madame.' She tyed the kercher about her eyes. Then feeling for the blocke, saide, ' What shal I doo, where is it ?' One of the standers by guiding her thereunto, she layde her head downe upon the blocke, and stretched forth her body, and sayd, ' Lorde, into thy handes I com-mende my spirite.' And so she ended."

* The particular kind of ornament designated by these words, is not at present known.

The lines which this unfortunate lady is said to have scratched with a pin on the walls of her prison in the Tower ; viz.

*Non aliena putes homini quæ obtingere possunt,
Sors hodierna mihi cras erit illa tibi;*

have been thus diversely translated :

To mortal's common fate thy mind resign,
My lot to-day, to-morrow may be thine.

Think not, O mortal, vainly gay,
That thou from human woes art free ;
The bitter cup I drink to-day,
To-morrow may be drank by thee.

Of the following lines, ascribed also to Lady Jane, the annexed translations have been given :*

*Deo juvante, nil nocet livor malus ;
Et non juvante, nil juvat labor gravis :
Post tenebras, spero lucem.*

Whilst God assists us, envy bites in vain,
If God forsake us, fruitless all our pain.
I hope for light after the darkness.

Harmless all malice, if our God be nigh ;
Fruitless all pains, if he his help deny.
Patient I pass these gloomy hours away,
And wait the morning of eternal day !

* Vide Nicolas's recently published, and very interesting
“ Life of Lady Jane Grey,” p. 61.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, NEWGATE STREET.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL was originally a religious house of the Mendicant order of *Grey Friars*, or *Friars Minors*; of whom, five priests and four laymen came from Italy, early in Henry the Third's reign, anno 1224. The priests settled at Canterbury, and founded a monastery there, the first of that order in England; the others, proceeding to London, were, according to Stow, "for some short while lodged with the Friars' Preachers in *Oldborne*;" but shortly afterwards they obtained a mansion in Cornhill, which belonged to John Travers, who was then Sheriff; "in which house they made themselves celles, and inhabited there for a certain time." But their numbers rapidly increasing, they removed, through the liberality of John Ewin, mercer, to "a voyd plot of ground, neere to *Saint Nicholas' Shambles*," (the present site of Christ's Hospital,) "and erected there very beautiful buildings." Ewin, besides the purchase of the ground, "bulded a great part at his own charge," and afterwards entered the order as a lay brother.*

From the donations of the rich and powerful, a splendid Church, and other edifices, were progressively annexed to the original foundation, until it became one of the most extensive houses in London. An important addition was also made by the executors of the far-famed Whittington, who, in 1429, founded a Library, which was 109 feet in length, and 31 feet in breadth. This was

* Stow's "Survey," p. 589, edit. 1618.

completed in the following year, “ and all sealed with wainscot, having twenty-eight deskes, and eight double settles of wainscot.” Within three years afterwards, it was furnished with books, at a charge of £556 10s. ; of which, the founders “ bare foure hundred pounds.”*

This Friary was surrendered to Henry the VIIIth, on the 12th of November, 1538 ; when its annual valuation was stated at £32. 19s. 10d. The Church was, for some years, used as a depository for French prize goods, and all its splendid monuments were, in consequence, either defaced or destroyed. Stow, who has given a long list of the noble persons interred here, concludes his narration with these words :—

“ All these, and five times so many more, have beene buried there, whose monuments are wholly defaced ; for there were nine tombes of alabaster and marble, environed with strikes of iron, in the quire, and one tomb in the body of the Church, also coped with iron, all pulled downe, besides sevenscore gravestones of marble, all sold for fiftie pounds, or thereabouts, by Sir Martin Bowes, goldsmith, and alderman of London, of late time buried there.”

Among the numerous individuals of rank and affluence who were deposited in the Church of the Grey Friars, were four Queens ; namely, Margaret, second consort of Edward I., 1317 ; Isabel, wife of Edward II.,

* Stow’s “ Survey,” p. 590. “ The rest was borne by Doctor Thomas Winchelsey, a friar there ; and for the writing out of *D. Nicholus de Lira*, his Workes, in two volumes, to be *chained* there, 100 markes.” Ibid.

who expiated a maturity of crime by an imprisonment of twenty-eight years, in Rising Castle, 1358; Joan of the Tower, Queen of Scots, her daughter, 1362; and Isabel, wife of the Baron William Fitzwarin, and some time Queen of the Isle of Man. Beatrix, Duchess of Bretagne, daughter of Henry III., and many potent noblemen, knights, and esquires, were also buried here, together with several Lord Mayors.

The necessities of the poor, after the dissolution of the Monasteries, (from which for ages they had been accustomed to receive their daily *alms-dole*,) became more and more calamitous with every passing year, until, at length, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was found requisite to devise a general plan of relief by instituting the poor laws. Prior, however, to the introduction of that necessary measure, several important establishments had been founded to mitigate the sufferings of the indigent, to instruct the uneducated, and to check profligacy. The credit of those foundations has principally, and deservedly, been given to King Edward the Sixth; yet it should not be forgotten, that the “stern Harry,” his parent, was the first to begin this benign work of charity, by assigning the Church of the Grey Friars, and the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, “for releaving the poore.” This gift was publicly made known to the citizens, in a sermon preached by Bishop Ridley, at St. Paul’s Cross, on January the 3d, 1546-7. Within a twelvemonth afterwards, an agreement was made between the same monarch and the City, by which the Church and

precincts of the Grey Friars ; the Hospital, Church, and appurtenances of St. Bartholemew ; together with the parishes of St. Nicholas in the Shambles, and St. Ewin in Newgate Market, and so much of St. Sepulchre's parish as was within Newgate, were consolidated into a new parish, to be called *Christ Church* ; that appellation was to be given to the Church of the Grey Friars and Henry endowed it with lands for the maintenance of divine service, reparations, &c. to the amount of 500 marks yearly.*

King Henry died about a fortnight after the signing of that agreement ; and it is probable that the confusion of the times, during the early years of his successor, prevented any immediate steps being taken to complete the monarch's intention. But at length the good Bishop Ridley (who had been translated from Rochester to London), in a sermon preached at Westminster before the young King Edward, so forcibly exhorted the rich and powerful to be “ mercifull to the poor,” and to “ travaile by some charitable way and meanes to comfort and relieve them,” that the attentive sovereign “ did suddenly, and of himselfe, send to the said bishop, willing him not to depart until that he had spoken with him.”

Stow, who gives us this information, from the “ very Report of Bishop Ridley, (wherein we may see what

* Stow's “ Survey,” p. 591. “ Moreover, he gave them [the City] the Hospital of *Bethel*, with the Laver of Bresse, in the Cloister, by estimation, eighteene foote in length, and two foote and a halse in depth.” *Ibid.* p. 592.

fruit followed upon his Sermon,) set downe by Mr. Richard Grafton," continues thus :

" And so soone as the King's Maiesty was at leisure, hee called for him, and caused him to come vnto him in a great gallery at *Westminster*, where (to his knowledge, and the King likewise told him so,) there was present no more persons than they two; and therefore made him to sit downe in one chaire, and hee himselfe in another, (which, as it seemed, even before the comming of the Bishop, there purposely set,) and caused the Bishop, maugre his teeth, to be covered, and then entred [into] communication with him." *

In the conversation that ensued, the King, with much earnestness, requested information as to the best means by which the duties inculcated in the Bishop's sermon could be performed. Ridley, who had had no idea of the purpose for which he was delayed, was so surprised at the question, and at the King's evident zeal, that " hee could not well tell what to say;" but after a pause, he suggested, that the King should send a letter to the Lord Mayor, " willing him to call vnto him such assistants as he should think meete, to consult of this matter, for some order to be taken therein."

Edward immediately adopted this advice, and made the Bishop " tarry untill the letter was written, and his hand and signet set thereto." He then commanded him, " not only to deliver the sayd letter himselfe, but also to signifie vnto the Maior, that it was the King's especial request, and expresse commandement, that the

* Stow's "Survey," p. 593, edit. 1618.

Maior should therein travell'; and so soon as he might conveniently, give him knowledge how far he had proceeded therein." On the same night, the Bishop, who was much delighted with his mission, had an interview with Sir Richard Dobbs, the then Mayor, " who joyously received this letter, and agreed with all speed to forward the matter, for hee also favoured it very much."

" And the next day, being Monday, he desired the Bishop of London to dine with him, and against that time the Maior promised to send for such men as he thought meetest to talke of this matter, and so he did. He sent first for two Aldermen and six Commoners, and afterward more were appointed to the number of twenty-four. In the end, after sundry meetings, (for, by the meanes and good diligence of the Bishop, it was well followed,) they agreed vpon a Booke, that they had devised, wherein, first, they considered on nine speciall kinds and sorts of poore people, and those they brought into three degrees; 1. *The Poore by Impotencie*; that is to say, the fatherless poore man's child; the aged, blinde, and lame; the diseased person, by leprosie, dropsie, &c. 2. *The Poore by Casualtie*; that is to say, the wounded soldier; the decayed householder; the visited with any grievous disease. 3. *The Thriftlesse Poore*; that is to say, the riotous, that consumeth all; the vagabond, that will abide in no place; the idle person, as strumpets and others.

" For these sorts of poore, three seuerall houses were prouided. First, for the Innocent and Fatherlesse, which is the Beggers Child, and is (indeed) the seed and breeder of beggary, they prouided the house that was the late Gray Friers in London, and called it by the name of

Christs Hospitall, where poore children are trained vp in the knowledge of God, and some vertuous exercises, to the ouerthrow of beggary.

“ For the second degree, was prouided the Hospitals of S. Thomas in Southwarke, and Saint Bartholomew in West Smithfield, where are continually (at least) 200 diseased persons, which are not only there lodged, and cured, but also fed and nourished.

“ For the third degree, they prouided Bridewell, where the vagabond and idle strumpet is chastised, and compelled to labour, to the ouerthrow of the vicious life of idlenessse.

“ They prouided also for the honest decaied Housholder, that he should bee relieved at home at his house, and in the Parish where he dwelled, by a weeklye relieve and pension. And in like manner they prouided for the Lazer, to keepe him out of the Citie, from *clapping of dishes and ringing of Bells*, to the great trouble of the Citizens, and also to the dangerous infection of many: that they should bee relieved at home at their houses, by seuerall pensions.”*

Such, then, was the interesting and important course of proceedings under which *Christ's Hospital*, and its coevals, became established. When the Report was made to the King, he gave a ready assent to the proposed plan, and granted a Charter of Incorporation to the City, under the title of “ The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward the Sixth, King of England, of *Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle*,” &c. Stow,

* Stow's “ Survey,” pp. 595, 598, edit. 1618.

says, that a void place had been left in the patent for the insertion of the annual amount to which lands might be held in mortmain, or without licence, and that the King, “with his owne hand wrote this summe ; ‘4000 markes by the year ;’ and then sayd in the hearing of his Councell, ‘*Lord ! I yeeld thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast given me life thus long to finish this work to the Glory of thy Name.*’ After which foundation established, he lived not above *two daies* ; whose life would have been wished equall to the patriarches, if it had pleased God so to have prolonged it.”

Besides the sites and appurtenances, respectively, of the above establishments, King Edward endowed them with lands, to the amount of £600 yearly, which had previously belonged to the decayed Hospital of the Savoy.*

Since the time of that amiable Prince, his benevolent intentions have been nobly forwarded by the munificence of private individuals, and Christ’s and St. Thomas’s Hospitals have, in particular, become great and flourishing institutions. The benefactions to Christ’s Hospital, alone, have been so considerable, and the value of its property so much increased, that its general and aggregate expenditure, of late years, may be averaged at upwards of £41,000 per annum : of that sum about £7,000 is paid in salaries to officers and servants in London, and at Hertford. At the latter

* Vide the article *Savoy*, in the fourth volume of this work.

place there is a subordinate establishment for eighty girls, and all the youngest boys.

Stow says, that “ the repairing of the Gray Friars for the poore fatherlesse children, began in the year 1552,” and that almost 400 children were admitted in the month of November. “ On Christmas-day,” he adds, “ in the afternoone, while the Lord Maior and Aldermen rode to Pauls, the children of Christ’s Hospitall stood from Saint Lawrence-lane end in Cheape, towards Pauls, all in one livery of russet cotton, 340 in number ; and at Easter next, they were in blue, at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since.”*

Among the earliest benefactors to this Hospital, were Sir William Chester, Knight and Alderman, and John Calthorp, Citizen and Draper, who were at the charge of building the walls adjoining St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, and also “ covered and vaulted the Towne-ditch, from Aldersgate to Newgate, which (before) was very noysome and contagious to the sayd Hospitall.”† A

* The dress of the Blue-coat boys is the nearest approach to the Monkish *Costume* which is now worn. What is called the coat, was the ancient tunic ; this is of a dark-blue cloth, fitted close to the body, but with loose skirts. The under coat, or *yellow*, as it is technically termed, was the sleeveless, or under tunic of the Monastery. The girdle round the waist was likewise a monastic appendage ; but the breeches are a subsequent addition. Yellow worsted stockings, a very small, round, flat cap, of black worsted, and a neck-band, complete the dress.

† Stow’s “ Survey,” p. 597. “ This Hospitall being thus erected, and put into good order, there was one Richard Castell, alias Casteller, shoemaker, dwelling in Westminster, a man of great trauaile and labour in his faculty with his owne hands,

considerable part of the space thus gained, is now a play-ground, but is still called the *Ditch*.

This Hospital suffered materially in the great fire of 1666, and the old Church was then destroyed. The present Church was designed and built by Sir Christopher Wren, between the years 1687 and 1705 ; and now serves for the united parishes of Christ Church and St. Leonard's, Foster-lane. It is of stone, and has a lofty columnated steeple at the west end, rising from a massive square tower : the interior, which consists of a nave and two aisles, is 114 feet in length, and 81 feet in breadth. On the north and south sides are very large galleries, and at the west end is another for the use of the scholars of Christ's Hospital, with a stately organ in the centre ; the whole interior is handsomely fitted up and wainscotted.

The buildings of Christ's Hospital are of various periods ; but there is scarcely any parts of the ancient friary remaining, except the cloisters and buttery.

and such a one as was named *The Cocke of Westminster*, because both Winter and Summer he was at his worke before foure of the clocke in the morning. This man thus truely and painefullly labouring for his liuing, God blessed and increased his labours so abundantly, that he purchased lands and tenements in Westminster, to the yerely value of fortie and foure pounds. And hauing no child, with the consent of his wife (who suruiued him, and was a vertuous good woman) gaue the same lands wholly to Christ's Hospital aforesayd, to the relief of the Innocent and Fatherlesse Children, and for the succour of the miserable sore and sicke, harboured in the other Hospitals about London.' ' Ibid.

After the great fire, the first important addition was the *Mathematical School*, which was founded by Charles the Second in 1672, for the instruction of forty boys in navigation: he also endowed it for seven years with £1000, and a perpetual annuity of £370. 10s. (payable out of the Exchequer), for educating and placing out yearly ten boys in the sea-service. The rebuilding of the *South front*, which was effected by the munificent Sir Robert Clayton, at an expence of about £7000, was commenced in 1675. The old *Hall*, which stood over the west cloister, but has recently been pulled down, was erected by Sir John Frederick, knight and alderman, about the year 1680. The *Writing School* was begun in 1694, by Sir John Moore, knight and alderman, and finished “at his sole charge.” It stands on the west side of the play-ground before-mentioned, and, from being supported on pillars, the under part, called the *New Cloister*, affords a retreat for the boys in bad weather: part of this space was inclosed in 1819, for the erection of a *Lavatory*. In 1705, the *Ward* over the east cloister was rebuilt by Sir Francis Child, knight and alderman. The new *Grammar School*, which stands on the north side of the ditch play-ground, was built in 1795, partly with a sum of money bequeathed for that purpose by John Smith, Esq. Behind the latter is the *Infirmary*, which was erected in 1822.

But the most magnificent and last built part of this Hospital is the new *Hall*, of which the first stone was laid by his late Royal Highness, Frederick Duke of York, on April the 28th, 1825. This noble fabric is

in the Tudor style of architecture, and was designed by, and erected under the superintendence of, John Shaw, Esq. the present architect to this establishment. It stands partly on the ancient wall of London, and partly on the foundations of the refectory of the Gray Friars. The southern or principal front faces New-gate-street, to which it will shortly be open, it being intended to remove the intervening houses, and inclose the area with an iron railing. This front is supported by buttresses, and has an octagon tower at each extremity; the summit is embattled, and ornamented with pinnacles; the upper part of the western tower is to be appropriated as an observatory. On the ground story is an open *arcade* (187 feet in length, and $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width), for the shelter and recreation of the boys in hot or wet weather; a meeting-room for the Governors, the hospital wardrobe, &c. with the staircases and passages of communication. The *Dining Hall*, with its lobby and organ gallery, occupies the entire upper story, which is 187 feet long, 51 feet wide, and 47 feet high; it is approached by a principal stone staircase at the east end, and by others in the octagon towers, and at the back, communicating with the kitchen. On the south side are nine large and handsome windows; at the west end is a *dais*, or stage, for the Governors; and along the west and north sides are galleries for the accommodation of visitors during the *Public suppers** and particular ceremonies, when

* The public suppers are very interesting to strangers: they take place on every Sunday evening from Christmas to Easter.

the relations of the children, and other company, are admitted on a proper introduction. At the east end is a screen ; and along the Hall, are five ranges of tables, in three divisions, for the boys, who take their daily meals in this apartment : the present number is about 750.*

* The *Dietary* of the boys is very simple ; and, although in the instance of breakfast, it might doubtless be improved to a more comfortable meal, yet, as a long experience has proved its general healthfulness, the Governors have been averse to change. The routine for a week is the routine of the year. For breakfast, bread alone, with beer, (but water is generally preferred by the boys,) is allowed ; for supper, bread and cheese, except on Sundays, when all have bread and butter. The dinners are as follow : Sunday, roast beef ; Monday, milk-porridge, with bread and butter ; Tuesday, roast mutton ; Wednesday, rice-milk, with bread and butter ; Thursday, boiled beef ; Friday, boiled mutton ; Saturday, pea-soup, with bread and butter. This arrangement has, at different times, exercised the gastronomic wit of the boys, but the most popular of their poetic pleasantries is the following :

“ Sunday, all saints,
Monday, all souls,
Tuesday, all trenchers,
Wednesday, all bowls,
Thursday, tough jack,
Friday, no better,
Saturday, pea-soup, with bread and butter.”

The mode in which the boys take their meals, gives us a tolerable idea of the primitive manners of the cloister. They eat their meat off wooden trenchers, and lade their soup out of wooden bowls, with wooden spoons. Leather jacks are used to contain the beer, which is poured into small piggins for general circulation.

The arcade beneath the Hall, is built with blocks of Heytor granite, highly wrought; the remainder of the front is of Portland stone: the back-front and end walls are of brick: the roof is covered with lead. The basement story contains the kitchen, (which is 67 feet in length, and 33 feet in width,) butteries, cellars, and other requisite appendages.*

The elegance and good taste displayed in this Hall augur most favourably for the grandeur, solidity, and conveniency of the whole pile, when rebuilt according to the plans and designs, which, under the direction of the Governors, Mr. Shaw has prepared for that purpose. The old buildings of the Hospital had been altered, enlarged, and augmented, at different periods, without any regard to symmetry, or architectural arrangement; they were also becoming ruinous and unsafe: in consequence of which, the Governors, in 1803, determined to rebuild the whole, as soon as a sufficient sum of money could be raised to accomplish the work. A part of the general revenues of the Hospital was therefore appropriated to the establishment of a building fund; and with that, aided by a grant of £5000 from the Corporation of London, and many private benefactions, this grand undertaking has been

* In the second volume of Britton and Pugin's "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London," is an elevation, with plans, of the Hall and basement floor of this Edifice. The numerous interesting plans, sections, views, and elevations of modern metropolitan buildings, contained in that work, render it one of the most useful that the scientific architect and amateur can possess.

commenced by the erection of the noble edifice described above. The scale upon which the new arrangements are designed, is for the accommodation of one thousand children.

From 130 to 150 boys are admitted annually into this foundation, *exclusive* of 90 children whom the bequests of deceased benefactors have rendered it imperative to receive. The presentations are distributed among the Governors according to a particular routine.

“ The boys are taught, to the utmost extent that is usual in other great schools,—reading, writing, arithmetic, all classical learning, and Hebrew: part in mathematics, and part in drawing. According to a recent regulation, all the boys proceed as far in the classics as their age and talent will allow. They all leave at fifteen, except those who are intended for the University, or the sea.

“ A sufficient number complete the classical course of education, to fill up the University exhibitions as they become vacant. About 200 are taught in the classics at Hertford, and are transferred to the London establishments as vacancies occur, through the senior boys leaving the school.

“ There are seven exhibitions or scholarships for Cambridge, and one for Oxford, belonging to this institution; the value of which at Cambridge, is £60 *per annum*; and at Pembroke Hall an additional exhibition from the College, making about £100 for the four years, and £50 for the last three years; to which may be added the Bachelor’s and Master’s Degrees, which are defrayed by the Hospital. The Oxford exhibitions are £10 more, or £70. The Governors discharge all fees of entrance,

£20 towards furnishing the room, £10 for books, and £10 for clothes, making at least £50 for the outfit.”*

The government of Christ’s Hospital is vested in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and twelve of the Common Council, chosen by lot out of their own body; who are assisted in the general management by such persons as have become Governors by benefactions of £400, or upwards; but the immediate direction is vested in the Treasurer and a Committee, who, from time to time, report upon the state of the foundation to the General Courts. The arms of this Hospital are, argent, a cross gules, in the dexter chief, a dagger of the first (*City of London*); on a chief azure, between two fleurs-de-lis or, a rose argent.

Among the *Portraits* of Founders, Presidents, and Benefactors, preserved here, is a half-length by Holbein, of *Edward the VIth*, who is represented with a very fair and delicate countenance; a ditto of *Charles the IIInd.*, by Sir Peter Lely; *James the IIInd.*; *Sir Richard Dobbs, knight*; and a *Mr. St. Amand*, grandfather of James St. Amand, Esq., who, in August 1749, bequeathed it to the Hospital, together with the residue of his property, on condition that the said picture should never be alienated; but if that trust was violated, the bequest was then devised to the

* Wilson’s “ Brief History of Christ’s Hospital,” p. 34. This little work contains many useful particulars of the internal economy of the Hospital, modes of admittance, and general regulations.

University of Oxford. Strype has given the following inscription, as under the portrait of the first President :

“ *Sir Richard Dobbs, Knight, Maior, anno 1552.* ”

Christ's Hospital erected was, a passing deed of Pity,
What time *Sir Richard Dodds* was Maior of this most
famous City :

Who careful was in Government, and furthered much the
same ;

Also a Benefactor good, and joyed to see it Frame.
Whose Picture here his Friends have put, to put each
Wight in mind,
To imitate his Virtuous Deeds, as God hath us assigned.”

Besides the numerous trusts which have been committed to the Governors of this Hospital, for purposes immediately connected with the foundation itself, the management of several other extensive charities have been vested in them ; and particularly, that devised by William Hetherington, Esq., of an annual pension of £10 to 400 blind persons.

AEROSTATION,—VINCENT LUNARDI.—ADAM AND
EVE TEA-GARDENS.

THE first *aërostatic* experiment successfully made in England, was that by Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, who came over to this country, as secretary to the Neapolitan Ambassador, Prince Caramanico, in the year 1784. It was his intention to have ascended from the gardens of Chelsea Hospital, permission having been granted him by the King, and the Governor, Sir George Howard ; but that permission was afterwards with-

drawn, under a well founded apprehension, that, in case of failure, the Hospital might have been exposed to the insults of a mob.*

Through the kindness of Sir Watkin Lewis, who, at that period, was Colonel of the City Artillery Company, Lunardi was eventually accommodated with the use of the *Artillery Ground*, at Moorfields, on engaging to give one hundred guineas to the distressed family of Sir Bernard Turner. His balloon, which was spherical in form, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, was composed of oiled silk, arranged in alternate stripes of blue and red. This immense globe, inflated with common air, was, for some time exhibited at the Lyceum; but, from the base conduct of the then proprietor of the exhibition room, Lunardi was compelled to obtain assistance from the magistrates, to remove, by force, his machine and apparatus to the Artillery Ground.

On Wednesday, September the 15th, 1784, the day appointed for the ascent, every avenue leading to the spot was at an early hour crowded to excess, and

* A Frenchman of the name of De Moret, determined to be beforehand with Lunardi in this, his first attempt, and accordingly appointed a day for his ascent previous to that fixed upon by him, and near the same spot at a garden in Chelsea. Moret attempted to inflate his balloon with rarified air, according to the mode which had been practised by Montgolfier, in France; but, by some accident in the process, it sunk upon the fire; and the populace, who regarded *the whole as an imposture*, rushing in, completely destroyed the machine, besides levelling the fences, and committing other devastations throughout the whole neighbourhood.

Moorfields, then entirely open, was covered by a dense multitude. From feelings of alarm, however, lest the mob should break in, if the experiment proved unfavourable, there was little company upon the ground itself; but the Prince of Wales was present, and repeatedly expressed his wishes for the safety of Lunardi, and of Mr. Biggin, a gentleman of fortune, and science, who was to accompany him in his aërial voyage. The Prince was also particularly attentive to the process of inflating the balloon, which was done by inflammable air, (obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon zinc and iron filings,) under the direction of the late eminent chemist, Dr. George Fordyce. Through the impatient clamour of the multitude, (the hour fixed for the ascent having long elapsed,) the machine could not be completely filled, and when the daring aéronauts entered the gallery, which was attached to the net work, its buoyancy was found to be inadequate to carry up both individuals. Lunardi, therefore, determined to ascend without his companion, and at five minutes after two o'clock the ropes were cut, and the balloon rose majestically into the air, amidst the loudest acclamations of thousands and tens of thousands who witnessed the scene. "The effect," to employ the words of Lunardi himself, "was that of a miracle on the multitudes which surrounded the place, and they passed from incredulity and menace, into the most extravagant expressions of approbation and joy."*

* Vide Lunardi's "Account of the First Aërial Voyage in England," p. 39.

When at the elevation of about sixty or eighty feet, the balloon for a few seconds remained stationary, but on throwing out some ballast, it slowly ascended to an immense height ; yet, the atmosphere being very clear, it was scarcely ever invisible to the eye. At half past three o'clock, Lunardi first descended in a corn-field, on the common at North Mimms, where he landed a cat, which, together with a dog and a pigeon, had been chosen to accompany him. After a short interval, he again rose into the air, and was slowly wafted towards Ware, in Hertfordshire, near which, at twenty minutes past four, he finally alighted in a spacious meadow. Some labourers, who were at work there, were so terrified at the machine, that no intreaties could prevail on them to approach it, not even when a young woman had courageously set the example, by taking hold of a cord which the aéronaut had thrown out. Assistance, however, was at hand, a crowd of people assembled from the neighbourhood, and, together with General Smith, and several other gentlemen, who had followed Lunardi on horseback from London, aided him to disembark, and to secure his balloon.

This successful excursion induced Lunardi to make a second ascent, from the Artillery Ground, on the 16th of May, 1785, in a new, and still more magnificent balloon than he had before used ; but, in this instance, his good fortune partially forsook him : for, when at a great height in the air, the machine burst, and descended with vast rapidity. From the rent, however, being somewhat below the upper hemisphere

of the balloon, it retained sufficient air to support an oblique course, until it fell within the *Adam and Eve* Tea-gardens, at the upper extremity of Tottenham-court-road. The aéronaut was only slightly injured.

In Hogarth's *March to Finchley*, the soldiers are represented as halting for refreshment at the *Adam and Eve*; but the house and gardens have been completely altered since the time of that artist, and several modern dwellings now occupy a part of the grounds. In former times, these premises formed the site of the ancient manor-place of *Totenhall*.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACK-FRIARS.

BRIDEWELL was anciently a palace belonging to the Kings of England, where they frequently resided and held their courts; it afterwards came into the possession of the celebrated Cardinal Wolsey, upon whose downfall it again reverted to the crown. It was in this palace that Henry VIII. summoned to appear before him the heads of all the religious houses in England, and from those who refused to acknowledge his supremacy, he extorted large sums of money. In 1522, that monarch rebuilt Bridewell in a most magnificent manner for the reception of Charles the Fifth, who, however, preferred to lodge in the house of the Black Friars, which was situated on the other side of the river Fleet, over which a temporary bridge was thrown, which passing through the City wall, formed a communication between that house and the palace, in which his suite were accommodated. In 1528, Car-

dinal Campeius “ was brought to y^e kinges presence then living at Brydewel by y^e cardinal of Yorke and was caryed in a chayer of Crimisin velvet borne between iiiii persones, for he was not able to stand, and the cardynall of Yorke and he sat both on the ryght hand of the kinges throne, and there one Frauncisci secretary to cardinal Campeius made an eloquent oracion in the latin tongue :”* and the same King, “ caused al his nobilitie, Judges and counsayloris wt diuers other persons to come to his palace of Bryde-well on sonday the viii day of Nouēber at after none in his great chamber, and there” delivered a speech to them, concerning his marriage with Katharine of Arragon.† In the following year, Henry and his Queen resided here while the question of their marriage was pending at the Blackfriars ; after which, taking a dislike to the place, he let it fall to decay ; in which state it remained until its appropriation, in the following reign, to charitable purposes.

After the general suppression of the monasteries and other religious houses, London became filled with multitudes of dissolute and necessitous persons, who, before that period, had depended on ecclesiastical charity for their support. It therefore became necessary to adopt some plan for the correction of offenders, and to afford a refuge and relief to such as were in actual want. The first person who endeavoured to effect this laudable and charitable purpose, was the pious Bishop Ridley, who, in a letter to the King’s

* Hall’s Chronicle, fol. 180.

† Ibid.

Secretary, Sir William Cecyl, Knight, thus singularly, yet emphatically, pressed his suit :—

“ Good Mr. *Cecyl*, I must be a suitor unto you in our Master Christ’s Cause. I beseech you be good unto him. The Matter is, Sir: Alas! he hath lein too, too long abroad, as you do know, without Lodging, in the Streets of *London*, both hungry, naked and cold. Now, thanks be unto Almighty God, the Citizens are willing to refresh him, and to give him both Meat, Drink, and Cloathing, and Firing; but, alas! Sir, they lack Lodging for him. For, in some one House, I dare say, they are fain to lodge three Families under one Roof. Sir, there is a wide, large, empty House of the King’s Majesty, called *Bridewell*, that would wonderfully well serve to lodge Christ in, if he might find such good Friends in the Court to procure in his Cause. Surely, I have such a good Opinion in the King’s Majesty, that if Christ had such faithful and hearty Friends, that would heartily speak for him, he should undoubtedly speed at the King’s Majesty’s Hands. Sir, I have promised my Brethren, the Citizens, to move you, because I do take you for one that feareth God, and would that Christ should lie no more abroad in the Street.”*

In accordance with this, and other petitions, made by the citizens, that young and virtuous Prince, Edward the Sixth, by a charter, bearing date the 26th of June, 1552, and which charter was afterwards confirmed by Queen Mary, granted the Palace of *Bridewell* for the above purpose, and, amongst other things, endowed it with a great part of the revenues of the *Savoy*. In 1608, twelve large granaries were erected in this Hospital, at the expense of the City, capable

* *Strype’s Stow’s “London,”* vol. i. p. 179.

of containing six thousand quarters of corn, and two storehouses for coals. In the ancient Chapel, which, says Strype, “ was inlarged and beautified, at the proper Cost and Charge of the Governors and Inhabitants of this Precinct, in the year of our Lord 1620,” was a portrait of Edward the Sixth, under which were the following lines:—

“ This *Edward*, of fair Memory the Sixt,
In whom, with Greatness, Goodness was commixt,
Gave this *Bridewell*, a *Palace* in old times,
For a Chastening House of vagrant crimes.”

In the plan of London attributed to Ralph Aggas, the buildings and gardens of this Hospital appear to extend from their present site all the way to the Thames, on the bank of which, a large castellated mansion is represented. After the dreadful fire in 1666, by which almost the entire pile was destroyed, this Hospital was rebuilt in the manner represented in the annexed print, in two quadrangles, the principal of which fronted the Fleet River, now a vast barrel-like sewer under the middle of Bridge Street. The old hall still remains, but the committee-room, prisons, chapel, &c. have been built since the commencement of the present century, and the whole now forms only one large quadrangle. The hall, which is upwards of one hundred feet in length, and forty in breadth, is lined with wainscotting, and furnished with long mahogany tables and forms, at which the governors dine annually in June. Over the fire-place, at the west end, is a large, and nearly square picture, by Holbein, of King Edward

the Sixth, presenting his Charter for this Hospital to the Lord Mayor (Sir George Bowes) and Citizens of London. The figures of Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, and five other great officers of state, are introduced in this piece, in which, also, is a head of Holbein himself. The other pictures exhibit full-lengths of Charles I., sitting; James II.; and the following Presidents, viz. Sir William Turner, 1669; Sir Robert Gefferey, 1686; Sir William Withers, 1708, a very large equestrian picture, with St. Paul's in the back-ground; Sir Thomas Rawlinson, 1706; Sir Samuel Garrard, bart., 1710; William Benn, Esq., 1747; Sir Richard Glyn, bart., 1759; Sir James Sanderson, 1793; and Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart., 1799: the above dates shew the years of their respective mayoralties. In the Committee-room is a portrait of Richard Clark, Esq., the present venerable Chamberlain of the City, taken in 1781. The Chapel is a plain edifice, having a gallery for the prisoners on the south and west sides, supported by Tuscan columns. The prisoners are chiefly vagrants and disorderly persons, including street-walkers: the sexes are kept separate, and employed in working a tread-mill.

FAUBERT'S PASSAGE.—RIDING ACADEMY.

FAUBERT'S PASSAGE, which now forms a paved communication for foot passengers, between Regent-street and King-street, was, until the late improvements, a narrow thoroughfare for carriages, between the latter named place and *Swallow Street*. It derives its name

from one Monsieur, or Major Faubert, who came over from Paris, in 1681, and established a Riding Academy there, on premises, which, prior to that time, had been the residence of the Countess of Bristol. Evelyn, in his Diary, mentions, that “the Council of the Royal Society had it recommended to them, to be Trustees and Visitors, or Supervisors, of the Academy, which Monsieur Faubert did hope to procure to be built by subscription of worthy gentlemen and noblemen, for the education of youth, and to lessen the vast expense the nation is at yearly by sending children into France to be taught military exercises. We thought good to give him all the encouragement our recommendation could procure.”

In another part of the same Diary, dated December 18th, 1684, the following description is given, of the exercises practised at this Academy:—“I went with Lord Cornwallis to see the young gallants do their exercise, Mr. Faubert having newly rail’d-in a manage and fitted it for the Academy. There were the Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland, Lord Newburgh, and a nephew of (Duras) Earle of Feversham. The exercises were,—1. Running at the ring;—2. Flinging a javelin at a Moor’s head;—3. Discharging a pistol at a mark;—and, lastly, Taking up a gauntlet with the point of a sword; all these perform’d in full speed. The Duke of Northumberland hardly miss’d of succeeding in every one, a dozen times, as I think. The Duke of Norfolk did exceeding bravely. Lords Newburgh and Duras seem’d nothing so dextrous. Here I saw the difference of what y^e French call ‘*belle homme*

à cheval,' and '*bon homme à cheval*,' the Duke of Norfolk being the first, that is, rather a fine person on a horse ; the Duke of Northumberland being both in perfection ; namely, a graceful person, and excellent rider. But the Duke of Norfolk told me, he had not ben at this exercise these twelve yeares before. There were in the field y^e Prince of Denmark, and the Lord Lansdown, sonn of y^e Earle of Bath, who had been made a Count of y^e Empire last summer for his service before Vienna."

From the above extracts, it appears, that Faubert's Riding Academy was as fashionable a lounge for the noblemen and gallants of that period, as Tattersals is at the present day. When Swallow Street was pulled down, to effect the grand improvements which have taken place in this part of the metropolis, the greater part of this passage, including the Riding School, which had been converted into livery stables, shared the same fate, and but one of the original houses is now left standing.

TEMPLE BAR.—BUTCHER ROW.

TEMPLE BAR divides the City of London from the liberty of Westminster: in ancient times, they were merely separated by a chain, or bar, placed across the street, which, from its immediate vicinity to the Temple, acquired the appellation which it still bears. In after ages, this bar gave place to an erection of timber, raised across the street, with a narrow gateway underneath, and an entrance on the south side to the house above. After the fire of London, Sir Christopher

Wren erected the present edifice, which was commenced in 1670, and finished in 1672. It is built of Portland stone, and rusticated, having a large flattened arch in the centre, and two small semicircular ones for foot passengers laterally. Over the gateway is an apartment, with a semicircular arched window on the eastern and western sides ; the whole is crowned with a sweeping pediment. On the west façade are two niches, in which are placed statues of Charles the First, and Second, in Roman costume ; and over the key-stone of the centre archway, are the royal arms ; on the east, in similar niches, are statues of Queen Elizabeth and James the First. This gate is always closed, and opened with great formality, on state occasions ; and the King, according to civic etiquette, cannot enter the City, without first knocking, and asking permission of the Lord Mayor.

On Temple Bar were formerly placed the heads of those persons who were decapitated for high treason : the last which was thus exhibited was that of Simon, Lord Lovat, who was executed on Tower Hill, for the rebellion of 1745. One of the iron poles, or spikes, on which they were placed, was only removed at the commencement of the present century.

In Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," is the following singular passage, relating to the head of *Counsellor Layer*, which had been thus fixed upon Temple Bar. Layer was executed for high treason, at Tyburn, on May the 17th, 1723, and died in the steady maintenance of his principles. Dr. Rawlinson was a non-juror, and a distinguished antiquary. He lived at

London House, Aldersgate Street, the ancient palace of the Bishops of London:—

“ When the head of Layer was blown off Temple Bar, it was picked up by a gentleman in the neighbourhood, [Mr. John Pearce, an attorney,] who shewed it to some friends at a public house, under the floor of which, I have been assured, it was buried. Dr. Rawlinson, meanwhile, having made inquiry after the head, with a wish to purchase it, was imposed on with another instead of Layer’s, which he preserved as a valuable relique, and directed it to be buried in his right hand.” The Doctor died on the 6th of April, 1755, and was interred in St. Giles’s Church, Oxford.

The irregular buildings shewn in the annexed print, formed the lower part of *Butcher Row*, which, before the improvements made here, about thirty years ago, occupied most of the open space from opposite Ship-yard to the end of Picket Street.* The ground plot was that of a long, obtuse-angled triangle, of which the western line was formed by the vestry-room and alms-houses of St. Clement’s: the sides and west end contained shops of various classes, the most respectable of which were on the Strand side, opposite Thanet Place. Butcher Row, properly so called, originated in a flesh market, granted, in the 21st of Edward the 1st, to Walter le Barbur, for the convenience of the *foreign* butchers, as they were termed,

* Picket Street was so called, from respect to Mr. Alderman Picket, through whose zealous exertions and perseverance the improvements in this quarter were chiefly carried into effect.

that is, of those persons who brought meat from the country, in carts, and sold it just without the bounds of the City liberties. They were at first stationed in stands, or shambles, as is yet common in many country places ; but before, and in Queen Elizabeth's reign, houses were built here, chiefly of wood and plaster, with over-hanging stories, and of various heights. These, in process of time, became inhabited by tradesmen and shopkeepers of many different descriptions :* one of them was the celebrated Betty's Chop-house.

On the north side (at a short distance from Ship-yard) was a large mansion-like edifice, of five stories, which had latterly been divided into two houses, but was single in James the First's reign, and then inhabited by Count Beaumont, the resident envoy from the French Court. Here, for one night, was lodged the famous Duc de Sully, who, in 1603, when Marquis de Rosny, had been appointed ambassador extraordinary from Henry the Fourth, King of France, to

* At a low broker's shop in the western part of Butcher Row, that "*wicked wight, young Wylliam Henry Irelaunde*," purchased the two drawings, engraved in his father's publication of the spurious Shakspeare Manuscripts. One of them, he transmogrified into something like a resemblance of the Warwickshire Bard; and in the corners of the other design, he portrayed his armorial bearings with the initials W. S., a pair of scales, and a knife, and inserted the titles of several of his plays : from these altered subjects, it was most *sagely* decided by the *amateurs of Shaksperian Lore*, that the first was a portraiture of the poet himself, in the part of Bassanio, and the other a delineation of Shylock, the Jew, in the same drama.

congratulate King James on his accession to the English Throne. On that occasion the office of Master of the Ceremonies was first instituted, and given, with a yearly salary of £200, to Sir Lewis Lewkenor ;* who, accompanied by Count Beaumont, attended the Marquis on his landing at Dover. The arrangements for his reception were very deficient ; and yet more so for that of his return, which consisted of upwards of two hundred gentlemen. The following passage in the “ Memoirs de Sully,” renders the fact of his lodging here unquestionable :—“ As for myself, I sup’d and lay at Beaumont’s, and din’d there the next day, for so short a time had not been sufficient to procure and prepare me lodgings, until the Palace of Arundel, which was destin’d for me, could be got ready ; but this greatly embarrass’d my retinue, which could not all be lodg’d in Beaumont’s house, and, therefore, apartments were sought in the neighbourhood.”† The ambassador’s own accommodations could not have been particularly commodious, as the rooms were small and low,—four, six, and eight upon

* *Lewkenor’s Lane*, in High Holborn, derived its name from this gentleman, who had a house and gardens on its site.

† These were probably found in the several large Inns and Taverns which existed near the spot, of which the principal were, the Ship Tavern, the Swan, the Crown, the Robin Hood, the White Hart, the Bear and Harrow, the Holy Lamb, and the Angel. The Angel Inn is still a large establishment, at the bottom of Wych Street, much frequented by travellers and professional gentlemen from the western counties. The situation of most of the others are known by the courts and alleys deriving names from them ; and vestiges of one or two still remain.

a floor, and lit only by casement windows. The ceilings were traversed by large unwrought beams, in different directions ; and a well stair-case, illumined only by a sky-light, run up the middle, in the rudest style. In front, were several roses and crowns, fleur-de-lis, dragons, and other ornaments, together with the date 1581, twice repeated.

LUDGATE.—PRISON THOUGHTS.

LUDGATE was anciently one of the principal gates of the city, and was situated at the western extremity of what was formerly denominated *Bowyer's Row*, but is now called Ludgate Hill, between the present London Tavern and St. Martin's Church. Its first erection is attributed by *Geoffery of Monmouth* (but without any credible foundation,) to the British King Lud, about sixty-six years before the birth of Christ. In 1217, it was either new built, or substantially repaired by the confederated barons, (who were in arms against King John,) with the ruins of the stone houses of the Jews, which had been destroyed. In 1260, it was again repaired, and ornamented with statues of King Lud, and other sovereigns, which, “in the raigne of Edward the Sixt,” says *Stow*, “had their heads smitten off, and were otherwise defaced, by such as iudged every Image to bee an Idol, and in the raigne of Queene Mary were repayred, as by setting new heads on their old bodies, &c.” Early in Richard the Second's time, this gate was converted into a free prison ; but in process of time its privileges were violated, and it became a place of great oppression.

Between the years 1454 and 1463, it was much enlarged, with a new building towards the south, for the comfort of the prisoners, by the liberality of Dame Agnes Forster, and the executors of Stephen, her husband ; in memory of which, the following lines, inscribed on copper, were placed against it :—*

“ Deuout soules that passe this way,
for *Stephen Forster*, late Maior, heartily pray,
And Dame *Agnes* his spouse, to God consecrate,
that, of pitie, this house made of Londoners in *Ludgate*.
So that for *lodging* and *water*, prisoners here nought pay,
as their keepers shall all answere at dreadful doomes day.

Ludgate was greatly damaged by the fire of 1666 ; but it was afterwards repaired, and continued to be occupied as a prison until 1760, when it was pulled down, and the street thrown open. On the east side were effigies of King Lud and his two sons, in niches ; and on the west side was a statue of Queen Elizabeth :

* The tradition concerning the origin of this benevolent and charitable design, will be found in the Appendix to Strype’s *Stow* ; it is also the foundation of Rowley’s Comedy, of “ *A Woman never Vext, or the Widow of Cornhill*, ” which has lately been revived, with alterations by Planche. In the first scene of the fifth act, is the following passage :

Mrs. S. Foster. But why remove the prisoners from Ludgate ?

Stephen Foster. To take the prison down, and build it new, With leads to walk on, chambers large and fair ; For when myself lay there, the noxious air Choked up my spirits. None but captives, wife, Can know what captives feel.

the latter was afterwards fixed up against the east wall of St. Dunstan's Church, where it still remains. The other statues lie disregarded in the small adjoining church-yard.

A quarto tract, intituled *Prison Thoughts*, by Thomas Browning, Citizen and Cook of London, a prisoner in *Ludgate*, “where poor citizens are confined and starve amidst copies of their freedom,” was published in that prison, by the author, in 1682. It is written both in prose and verse, and probably gave origin to Dr. Dodd's more elaborate work on the same subject. The following is inserted as a specimen of the poetry :

“ *On Patience.* ”

Patience is the Poor Man's Walk,
Patience is the Dumb Man's Talk,
Patience is the Lame Man's Thighs,
Patience is the Blind Man's Eyes,
Patience is the Poor Man's Ditty,
Patience is the Exil'd Man's City,
Patience is the Sick Man's Bed of Down,
Patience is the Wise Man's Crown,
Patience is the Live Man's Story,
Patience is the Dead Man's Glory.

When your Troubles do controul,
In Patience then possess your Soul.

DR. FRANKLIN.—DUKE STREET, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

THIS celebrated philosopher and statesman, on his first arrival in London, on Christmas-eve, 1724, en-

gaged himself as a compositor, in the office of Mr. Palmer, a printer, in Bartholomew-close; he continued there nearly a twelvemonth, and afterwards removed to Watts's printing-office, near Lincoln's-inn-fields, where he endeavoured to improve the habits of the workmen, in respect both to sobriety and industry. During his employment by Mr. Watts, he lodged at an Italian warehouse, in *Duke Street*, opposite to the Romish Chapel, kept by a widow lady and her daughter. The old lady was the daughter of a Protestant clergyman, but had been converted to the Catholic faith by her husband; and being confined with the gout, Franklin was frequently permitted to spend the evenings with her. "Our supper," he says, (in his interesting "Memoirs" of his own life,) "was only half an anchovy each, on a very little slice of bread and butter, and half a pint of ale between us: but the entertainment was in her conversation." In the garret of the same house lived an old maiden lady, who had formerly been in a nunnery abroad, but the country not agreeing with her, she returned to England, where she adopted the conventional mode of life, as nearly as circumstances would allow. She had resided many years in the same room, living on water gruel only, and using no fire but to boil it. Every day a priest attended to hear her confession; and when she was once asked, "how she could possibly find so much employment for

* In this office he was designated the "Water American," from always drinking water, in preference to the strong beer drank by the other workmen.

a confessor," her ready answer was, "Oh, it is impossible to avoid *vain thoughts*." She had given all her estate to charitable purposes, reserving only twelve pounds a-year for subsistence, and even of that small pittance she gave part in charity. "I was once," says Franklin, "permitted to visit her; she was cheerful and polite, and conversed pleasantly. The room was clean, but had no other furniture than a mattress, a table, with a crucifix and a book, a stool, which she gave me to sit on, and a picture, over the chimney, of *St. Veronica*, displaying her handkerchief with the miraculous figure of Christ's bleeding face on it, which she explained to me with great seriousness. She looked pale, but was never sick; and I give it as another instance on how small an income life and health can be supported."

PRICES OF WEARING APPAREL IN THE REIGN OF
EDWARD VI.

IN the year 1547, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the famous Peter Martyr, and Bernardinus Ochin, in consequence of their zeal for the Reformed Religion, were invited into this country, from Basil, by Archbishop Cranmer; the former of whom was afterwards appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, and the latter was nominated a Prebendary at Canterbury. In the Ashmolean Library is the original bill of their expenses, which were defrayed by the Crown; it is interesting as shewing the prices of various articles at that period in England and Basil, as also from the in-

formation which it affords of the costume and manners of the times. The prices of wearing apparel in England will be seen from the following extracts :—*

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
“ Payd for two payer of hose for Bernerdinus and Petrus Marten.....	0	11	4
P ^d for a payer nether stocks for ther servant ..	0	2	0
P ^d for three payer of shooe for them and ther servant.....	0	2	4
P ^d for two nyght cappes of vellvet for them	0	8	0
P ^d for two round cappes for them.....	0	6	0
P ^d for two payer of tunbrydg' knyves for them	0	2	8
P ^d for two payer garters of sylke ryband	0	2	6
for ryband for a gyrdell for Petrus Martyr	0	1	2
for two payer of glovys for them	0	1	0”
They brought over four horses, two of which, were “ sold in Smythfeld, for	4	15	6”

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, SOUTHWARK.

STOW, the great luminary of our metropolitan vestiges, gives the following account of the origin of ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, or, as it was anciently designated, *St. Mary Overy's*; which stands on the south bank of the Thames, at a short distance from the foot of Old London Bridge :—

Speaking of Winchester House, he says, “ Directly over against it, standeth a faire church, called Saint *Mary* ouer the *Rie*, or *Overy*, that is, over the water. This church, or some other in place thereof, was (of old time, long before the Conquest), an House of Sisters, founded

* Vide “Archæologia,” vol xxi. p. 471.

by a mayden, named *Mary*, vnto the which House and Sisters she left, (as was left to her by her parents) the ouer-sight and profites of a Crosse Ferrie, or trauerse ferrie ouer the *Thames*, there kept before that any bridge was builded. This House of Sisters, was after, by *Swithen*, a noble lady, conuerted vnto a Colledge of Priests, who in place of the Ferrie, builded a bridge of timber, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations ; but lastly the same bridge was builded of stone, and then in the yeere 1106, was this church againe founded for Canons Regular, by *William Pont de le Arch* and *William Dauncy*, knights, *Normans*.*

This account, which our chronicler professes to have had “ by report of Bartholomew Linsted, alias Fowler,”† the last prior of this foundation, has been questioned by Maitland and others, as incredible, and even the existence of a religious house on this spot prior to the Conquest has been denied. Yet, as Stow had both an opportunity to converse with Prior Linsted, who was living till the year 1553, and also to consult ancient records, which Maitland but seldom attended to, we may surely consider his account as entitled to the better confidence.

In regard to a Saxon establishment of religious, that fact is ascertained by the Domesday Book, which states, that Odo, Bishop of Baieux, “ had one *monastery*, and one harbour in Southwark ;” and be it recollected, that no other religious foundation in this district ever made claim to so early an origin as St. Mary’s.

* “ Survey of London,” pr 773, edit. 1618. † Ibid. p. 48.

Soon after the Austin Canons were settled here, Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, became “a good benefactor,” and enlarged the church. Henry the First granted to the Canons the Church of St. Margaret on the Hill, (which afterwards was converted into a Town Hall and Prison), and King Stephen gave them the stone house which had belonged to William Pont de l’Arch, at Dowgate.

About the year 1207, this Priory was “burned, wherefore the Canons did found an hospitall neere vnto their priory, where they celebrated vntill the priory was repayred: which hospitall was after (by consent of *Peter de la Roch*, Bishop of *Winchester*) remoued into the land of *Anicius*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, in the year 1228, a place where the water was more plentifull, and the ayre more wholsome, and was dedicated to Saint *Thomas*.* The same bishop founded a large chapel within St. Saviour’s Church, which was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and, eventually, became the parish church of the neighbourhood.

In the reigns of Richard the Second, and his successor, Henry the Fourth, this church was rebuilt. Gower, the poet, whom Stow records as “an especial benefactor to that worke,”† was buried in the north aisle, where he had founded a chantry. This priory was surrendered to Henry the Eighth, on October the 27th, 1539, at which time its annual revenues were

* Stow’s “Survey,” p. 774.

† Vide pp. 9-11, of the present volume, for an account of Gower’s Monument.

valued at £624. 6s. 6d., and Linsted, the then prior, had a pension assigned to him of £100 yearly. Shortly after, the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark purchased the priory church of the King, “Dr. Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, putting thereto his helping hand;” and in the following year it was made parochial, by the designation of St. Saviour’s, under an Act of Parliament which united the two parishes of St. Mary Magdalen and St. Margaret at Hill, into one.

This noble structure, which is one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom, is built in the conventional form, with a lofty tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transept, and a spacious chapel dedicated to St. Mary, at the east end, at the back of the chancel. Some very appropriate repairs have been recently made under the direction of George Gwilt, esq., architect, both exteriorly and within the church. About two years ago, on the removal of the old and heavy altar screen, which was of wood, a richly decorated stone screen, designed in the pointed style, was discovered behind it, but much of the finer parts of the sculpture had been purposely cut away. We are indebted to Hollar for the spirited etching of this church, from which the annexed print has been copied. It was executed for Dugdale’s “Monasticon,” before the rude hand of spoliation had deprived the edifice of several of its most characteristic and venerable features. The large window in the transept has particularly suffered; and it were highly to be wished that the same judicious mind which superintended the

late reparations, should be employed in restoring not only that window but the entire fabric to its original grandeur.*

BANGOR HOUSE, SHOE LANE.

IN the curious map ascribed to Ralph Aggas, great part of the ground from Shoe Lane to Chancery Lane is represented as gardens, with trees and detached houses intermingled; but long prior to that delineation, the Bishops of Bangor had a mansion, garden, &c. within that plot, as may be seen by the following statement in the catalogue of Patent Rolls:—48 Ed. III. *Rex amortizarit Epo Bangoren', in successione unum Messuag: unam placeam terræ, ac unam gardinum cum aliis ædificiis, in Shoe Lane, London.*" The situation of that messuage, place, and other buildings, which was immediately behind St. Andrew's Church, and Court, and Thavie's Inn, is still indicated by the mean footway called *Bangor Court*.

The last prelate who appears to have occupied the episcopal mansion, was Bishop Doulben, who having been previously Vicar of Hackney, contributed thirty pounds for repairing the causeway leading from Clapton and Hackney to Shoreditch, of which he informed his late parishioners, by a letter dated from Bangor House, in Shoe Lane, on the 11th of November, 1633. He

* The Epitaph on Mr. Alderman Humble, inserted in vol. iii. p. 50, was written by Francis Quarles, the ingenious author of "Emblems," "Divine Fancies," and other serious Poems. It is printed in his "Argalus and Parthenia."

died at Bangor House, on the 27th of the same month, and was interred at Hackney, where there is a good bust of him in white marble.

In 1647, the reversion of this messuage, with the attached “waste ground,” containing 168 feet in length, and 144 in breadth, was purchased of the Trustees for the sale of Bishops’ Lands, by Sir John Barkstead, knight, with intent to build there ; and in an Act of Parliament passed in 1657, against the erection of new buildings, an exemption is made in his favour, in respect to his having given more for his purchase than he otherwise would “but for his purpose of erecting messuages and tenements thereon, and in consideration of that place being both dangerous and noisome to the passengers and inhabitants near adjoining.”

Whether Sir John availed himself of this privilege, does not appear ; but the negative seems probable, as the estate reverted to the See of Bangor immediately on the Restoration in 1660. It was afterwards deserted as an episcopal residence, and having been leased out, some mean dwellings were built upon the grounds ; yet a garden, with lime trees, and a rookery, were remaining about seventy years ago. Every vestige of the mansion itself was destroyed during the autumn of 1828 : it had been divided into numerous tenements, which were occupied by between two and three hundred persons, of the lowest classes of society, chiefly Irish. An octangular projection, of two stories, in front, was the almost only remain of its former consequence. The ground which has been cleared and

levelled, is now annexed to the southern church-yard of St. Andrew's.

Opposite Bangor Court, on the east side of Shoe Lane, was an old house, called "*Oldborne Hall*," which, even in Stow's time, "was letten out in divers tenements." Its last remains were occupied a few years ago, as a coal shed and broker's shop. Almost all the buildings between that spot and Stone-cutter Street, have been very recently demolished, to make room for the new Fleet Market, which is now in a rapid course of erection.

THAVIE'S INN, HOLBORN.

THAVIE'S INN, which appears to have been the most ancient of all the Inns of Court, or Chancery, was, in the reign of Edward the Third, the hospitium or mansion of John *Thavy* or *Tavye*, a citizen and armourer, and was rented of him by "Apprentices of the Law." On his decease, he bequeathed it, together with his own tenement and three shops, to Alice, his wife, directing the whole to be sold after her death; the produce of the Inn to be appropriated to find a chaplain in St. Andrew's Church, to pray for the souls of himself, and his wife, and of all the faithful deceased, for ever; and that of his House, &c. to the repairs of St. Andrew's Church.* In the reign of

* The site of this property is now covered with ten respectable houses, besides the small paved square near the Church, called St. Andrew's Court. Its present rental is about £800 per annum. When St. Andrew's Church was rebuilt in 1670, the expense is said to have been principally defrayed with the proceeds of Thavie's bequests.

Edward the Sixth, Thavie's or Davey's Inn, as it was then called, came into the possession of Gregory Nicholas, citizen and mercer, of whom it was purchased by the Benchers of *Lincoln's Inn*, and constituted one of the Inns of Chancery; "the Principals and Fellows of which," says Dugdale, in his "Origines Juridiciales," "paid them the annual rent of iii l. vi s. viii d. as an acknowledgement."

Thavie's Inn remained in the possession of that Society till the year 1771, when the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and other feoffers, sold and conveyed it to Thomas Middleton, Esq., who resold it to Arthur Jones, Esq. from whom the titles of the present owners of the houses here are considered to be derived. Soon afterwards the old Inn was destroyed by fire. Its site is now occupied by a double range of brick buildings, principally inhabited by professional gentlemen and hardware merchants from the towns of Sheffield and Birmingham.*

* Several lawsuits have been instituted in respect to the liability of Thavie's Inn to assessments for the Poor Rates; but the issue has been favourable to the inhabitants; in memorial of which, the following inscription, on a small brass plate, has been recently fixed up against the first house on the west side:—

"Thavie's Inn, founded by John Thavie, Esquire, in the reign of Edward the Third; Adjudged to be Extra-parochial, in the Court of King's Bench, Guildhall, in the Causes, Fraser against the Parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, on the 7th day of July, 1823, and, Marsden against the same Parish, on the 17th day of October, 1826. This Memorial of the antiquity and privileges of this Inn, was erected during the Treasurership of Francis Paget Watson, Esq. Anno Domini MDCCCXXVII. Lex amicus est."

BILLINGSGATE.

BILLINGSGATE was anciently one of the water gates of the city, which Geoffrey of Monmouth, with his usual love of the fabulous, attributes to *Belin*, a King of Britain, about four hundred years before the birth of Christ; and says, that "when he was dead, his body being burned, the Ashes, in a vessell of Brasse, were set upon a high pinnacle of stone ouer the same Gate." This place has for several centuries been used as a market to supply the metropolis with fish; but it was first made a *free* port for that purpose by Act of Parliament in 1699.

Stow says,* "it is a Port or Harborough for ships and boats, commonly arriving there with fish, both fresh and salt, shell fishes, Salt, Orenge, Onions, and other fruits and roots, Wheate, Rie, and Graine of diuers sorts for seruice of the City, and the parts of this Realme adjoining. This gate is now more frequented than of old time, when the Queenes Hith was used, as being appointed by the Kings of this Realme, to be the speciall or only Post for taking vp

* "Survey of London," p. 390. In the "Chronicon" of John Brompton, is the following list of the Tolls to be given at "Bylyngesgate." "If a small ship come up to Bylyngesgate, it shall give one halfpenny of toll: if a greater one which hath sails, one penny: if a small ship, or the hulk of a ship, come thereto, and shall lie there, it shall give four pence for the toll. For ships which are filled with wood, one log of wood shall be given as toll. In a week of bread toll shall be paid for three days; the Lord's day, Tuesday, and Thursday."

of all such kind of Marchandises brought to this City by strangers and Forrenners ; because the Draw-bridge of timber at London Bridge, was then to be raised, or drawne up for passage of ships without tops thither."

Very considerable improvements have been made at Billingsgate of late years, both in the quay or wharf, for unloading, and in the houses and stands of the market place. The management, also, both of the market and its frequenters, has been subjected to some excellent regulations, under the superintendence of the City authorities.

The abusiveness of the Billingsgate fishwomen is proverbial ; coarse invective, and clamourous, rude scolding, having for ages been colloquially termed *Billingsgate*. In Lupton's "Country and City Carbadoed," is the following whimsical character of the

Fisherwomen.

" These crying, wandering, and travelling creatures, carry their shops on their heads : and their store-house is ordinarily Billingsgate, or the Bridge-foot ; and their habitation Turn-again-lane. They set up every morning their trade afresh. They are easily set up and furnished ; get something, and spend it jovially and merrily. Five shillings a basket, and a good cry, is a large stock for one of them. They are merriest when all their ware is gone. In the morning they delight to have their shop full ; at even they desire to have it empty. Their shop's but little ; some two yards compass, yet it holds all sorts of fish, or herbs, or roots, strawberries, apples or plums, cucumbers, and such like ware. Nay, it is not destitute

sometimes of nuts and oranges and lemons. They are free in all places, and pay nothing for shop rent, but only find repairs to it. If they drink out their whole stock, it's but pawning a petticoat in Long-lane, or themselves in Turnbull-street, for to set up again. They change every day almost; for she that was this day for fish, may be to-morrow for fruit, next day for herbs, another for roots: so that you must hear them cry, before you know what they are furnished withal. When they have done their fair, they meet in mirth, singing, dancing, and in the middle (a parenthesis) they are scolding: but they do use to take and put up words, and end not till either their money, or wit, or credit, be clean spent out. Well, when in any evening they are not merry in a drinking-house, it is suspected that they have had bad return, or else have paid some old score, or else they are bankrupts. They are creatures soon up, and soon down."

COUNCIL CHAMBER OF KING HENRY THE EIGHTH.

IN the first edition of Hall's "Chronicle," printed by Richard Grafton in 1548, at the back of fol. cclxij, is a very beautiful and spiritedly-executed *wood-cut*, representing Henry the Eighth presiding in Council. The King is seated upon his throne, in a chamber lined with tapestry, wrought into a regular pattern of alternate roses and fleurs-de-lis. The roof is of arched timber work, divided into square compartments, diagonally intersected, and having an ornamental pendant at each point of intersection. At the back of the throne, which has a fringed canopy, enriched with festoons and tassels, are the royal arms and supporters of the Tudor family.

That most industrious inquirer into the History of Printing, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, has published an exact *fac-simile* of this “extraordinary specimen of art,” in the third volume of his “Typographical Antiquities,” and from that copy the annexed print has been reduced. Mr. Dibdin imagines it to have been designed by Hans Holbein, and engraved by some foreign artist in Germany, or the Low Countries. “The original drawing,” he remarks, “if in being, must be invaluable, as there is every reason to think that the *Portraits*, as well as the architectural disposition of the room, are copies from originals.” The impression in Hall’s “Chronicle,” when in large and fine condition, is highly estimated by collectors.

WARWICK HOUSE, CLOTH FAIR—LADY HOLLAND'S
MOB.

THIS mansion, which, at the present time, has no pretensions to antiquity in outward appearance, is thought to have been built in Queen Elizabeth's reign; and within memory the arms of England, as quartered in the time of that sovereign, were remaining in a window on the first floor. It was inhabited by Robert, Earl of Warwick, the parliamentary general, to whose ancestor, Sir Robert Rich, knt. Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, the Priory of St. Bartholomew, and its appurtenances, within the Great Close of St. Bartholomew's, had been sold by Henry the Eighth, in May 1544, for the sum of £1064. 11s. 3d. At that period, Cloth Fair was within the precincts of

the Great Close ; and as a right to continue St. Bartholomew's Fair, as when in possession of the prior and convent, was included in the grant, it devolved to the Earls of Warwick and *Holland*, the descendants of Sir Robert Rich : and hence the origin of that “up-roarious rabblement,” called *Lady Holland's Mob*, which assembles to proclaim the fair, on the eve, or rather midnight of St. Bartholomew. Warwick House is now occupied by a cloth dealer.

CARLISLE HOUSE, LAMBETH.

CARLISLE House was erected about the year 1197, by Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, on a plot of ground which he had reserved for that purpose, when he exchanged the manor of Lambeth* for that of Darent, in Kent, with Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury : at which time it was called *Rochester Place*, and was used as an inn or lodging house by the Bishops of Rochester, whenever they came to London to attend parliament. In consequence of several disputes having arisen between the Archbishops of Canterbury and the Bishops of Rochester, respecting the access to this house from the river, (which Glanville had not taken the precaution to secure), John de Shepey, who was bishop of the see in 1357, obtained leave from Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, to erect a bridge at Stangate for the convenience of himself and family to land from the Thames. The last prelate of

* Vide Account of Lambeth Palace, vol. iii. p. 303.

the see of Rochester, who resided at Carlisle House, was the unfortunate Bishop Fisher, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1535, for denying the king's supremacy.* In 1540, Bishop Heath exchanged this house with Henry VIII. for the mansion of the prior of St. Swithin, adjoining Winchester Palace, Southwark, which monarch granted it to Robert Aldridge, Bishop of Carlisle, in exchange for that prelate's inn in the Strand, which was called *Carlisle Place*.† From that time the mansion obtained the name of *Carlisle* House; yet it does not appear to have ever been inhabited by the bishops of that see, and from the successive alterations which it underwent in the following century, every trace of its original character was lost. After the abolition of the episcopacy, this estate was sold by the parliamentary trustees, in February 1647, to Matthew Hardy, for £220., but it reverted to the see of Carlisle at the Restoration. Since that period it has

* In 1531, a most horrid murder was committed at Carlisle House, by Richard Roose, the bishop's cook: "by throwing some poison into a vessel replenished with yest or barme, standing in the said bishop's kitchen, at his place in Lambeth Marsh, he not only poisoned seventeen persons of his family, but also certain poor people which resorted to the said bishop's place, and were there charitably fed; two of whom died." For which deed, says Hall, he "was boyled in Smythfeld, the *Teneber* Wednesday followyng, to therrible example of all other." Vide Hall's "Chronicle," xxivth Hen. viii. fol. cc.

† This mansion was afterwards called Worcester House; its site is now occupied by Beaufort Buildings. Vide Strype's Stow, vol. ii. p. 114, edit. 1755.

been variously occupied, and been progressively used as a pottery, a tavern, a brothel, and a school. In the last occupation, Carlisle House maintained a distinguished reputation for more than thirty years ; but during the present summer (1828), it has been entirely pulled down, to make room for new dwellings between the Back Lane and Hercules Buildings.

WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE, ISLINGTON.

WHITE CONDUIT House obtained its name from an ancient stone CONDUIT, standing at a little distance on the north-west side, which was built over a small spring, or head of water, that in times past supplied the Charter House, by means of leaden pipes extending to that foundation. The extreme pleasantness of this situation, has for many years rendered it a very attractive spot to the London populace in their recreative excursions, and particularly on a Sunday afternoon in Summer, when the City “pours forth its congregated throngs,” and the labours of the week are forgotten in the exhilaration of sunshine and fresh air. The gardens are then crowded to an excess ; and on other fine evenings also, this place has many visitors ; some attracted by its bowling green and Dutch-pin grounds, and others by the harmony of a fine-toned organ, with occasional singing, which stands in the long room. The anonymous author of “*The Sunday Ramble*,” which was first published in 1774, has given the following description of the grounds :—“ The garden is formed into several pleasing walks, prettily disposed ;

at the end of the principal one is a painting, which serves to render it much longer in appearance than it really is ; and in the middle of the garden is a round fish-pond, encompassed with a great number of very genteel boxes for company, curiously cut into the hedges, and adorned with a variety of Flemish and other paintings ; there are likewise two handsome tea-rooms, one over the other, as well as several inferior ones in the dwelling-house.” The fish-pond mentioned in this extract was filled up about twenty years ago, and has been planted over ; the small paintings have been defaced or removed, and a new dancing and other rooms built, but in other respects the gardens are nearly the same as they then were. The “*White Conduit Loaves*” have long been famous, and before the great augmentation in the price of bread, during the Revolutionary war with France, they formed one of the regular “*London Cries*.”

From these gardens, Graham, the intrepid aëronaut, has several times ascended in his balloon, in the course of the last three years. As a means also of increasing their celebrity, they were opened in the summer of 1827 as a Minor Vauxhall, with fireworks, rope-dancing, and other amusements ; but the magistrates having seriously objected to that display, the scheme was obliged to be given up.

Nearly a century has now passed since White Conduit House has maintained its fame ; yet, “such is the mutability of human affairs,” as Scott’s Baillie Mucklethrift would express it, that ere long we may rationally expect it to be numbered, like *Dobney’s*

Bowling Green, with the places *that were*.* Its pleasantness has of late years been much deteriorated by the new streets that have arisen on all the neighbouring fields; and as the population increases, its umbrageous walks, alcoves, and shady bowers, will doubtless become more valuable when covered with houses than by any other mode of occupation. The famous *Ducking Pond*, called the *Basin*, immediately without the gardens, to the north, has been filled up, and a new carriage road crosses its site.

WHETSTONE'S PARK, LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

THE slip of ground between the north side of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Holborn, now occupied by the avenue called WHETSTONE'S PARK, is in old deeds named “*Le Spencer's Lond* ;” and a deep ditch which anciently separated it from those fields, and extended nearly to Drury Lane, had the appropriate designation of “*Spencer's Dig.*” On this ground, which, from lying open and waste, was frequently the scene of low dissipation, houses were first erected, on the eastern part, by Mr. Whetstone, in Charles the Second's time, a vestryman of St. Giles's, and from him it obtained

* *Dobney's*, or, more correctly, *D'Aubigney's*, *Bowling Green*, is now occupied by a group of houses called *Dobney's Place*, near the bottom of Penton Street, and almost opposite to the Belvidere Tavern and Tea Gardens. About fifty years ago, equestrian performances were exhibited there, by a clever rider named Price, whilst similar feats were exhibited by a rival named Sampson, in a close behind the *Old Hats*, near Islington Turnpike.

the name of Whetstone's Park. On the other half, the houses were continued by a Mr. Phillips, and called *Phillip's Rents*. Several of the courts communicating with Holborn, were built about the same time, particularly Pargiter's Court, by a person of that name, but now called *Feathers' Court*, from a neighbouring sign in Holborn. *Gate Street*, and Great and Little *Turnstiles*, were, as their names imply, avenues leading into Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Strype in his edition of Stow's "London," Anno 1723, says that "Whetstone Park, at the backside of Holborn, was once famous for its infamous and vicious inhabitants, which some years since were forced away;" and Butler, our inimitable satirist, has thus alluded to its profligacy:—

" And makes a brothel of a palace,
Where harlots ply, as many tell us,
Like brimstones in a *Whetstone Alehouse.*"

Dryden also, in his "Limberham," alludes to it as a well known harbouring place for dissolute females; who, in reference to the *Park*, have, by another author, been designated "*wanton does.*"

THE CHARTER HOUSE.

THE modern appellation of the Charter House is derived (or, more properly, corrupted) from the French *Chartreuse*, the name of the place where the first Carthusian convent was founded in France, by Bruno, an austere canon of Cologne and Rheims. In 1349, a

destructive pestilence which had been raging throughout the whole of Europe and Asia, made its appearance in this metropolis, and caused the death of the greater part of its inhabitants, so that the burial grounds of the churches soon became entirely filled. At that crisis, Ralph Stratford, the then Bishop of London, purchased a piece of ground, consisting of three acres, called "*No Man's Land*," near St. John's Hospital, at Clerkenwell, which he consecrated for a burial place, and having enclosed it with a brick wall, erected a chapel, in which prayers for the souls of the deceased were offered up, and which was afterwards designated *Pardon Church Hawe and Chapel*. A short time afterwards Sir *Walter de Manny** purchased an adjoining plot of ground, lying southward, called "*Spittle Croft*," containing thirteen acres and one rood, which was consecrated for the like purpose, and was called the *New Church Hawe*. In this ground, in which he also erected a *Chapel*, it is recorded that upwards of 50,000 persons were interred.

In 1360, it was the intention of Sir *Walter de Manny* to found a college for a dean and twelve secular priests, on this spot; for which purpose, says *Dugdale*, he had obtained a bull from Pope *Clement the Sixth*: in this

* This nobleman was a native of Hainault, and greatly distinguished himself under Edward the Third, in his wars with the King of France. He came into England with his royal mistress, Philippa of Hainault, on her marriage with Edward the Third; and died shortly after he had founded this convent. He was buried in the choir of the chapel, his remains being attended to the grave by the king and the whole court.

benevolent design, however, he was at that time prevented by the French wars; but in a few years afterwards, Michael de Northburgh, Bishop of London, having at his death bequeathed £2000 for founding a convent for monks of the *Carthusian order*, Sir Walter obtained a grant from Edward III. in 1371, to found the said convent on his ground, called the *New Church Hawe*, in honour of God and the Virgin Mary, by the appellation of the “Salutation of the Mother of God.” This establishment acquired the name of the Charter House, and the original endowments were so much augmented by benevolent persons, that at the time of its surrender to Henry the Eighth, on the 10th of June 1537, its clear annual revenues amounted to between six and seven hundred pounds.

Prior, however, to that event, this convent was placed under the management of the King's commissioners, and considerable pains were taken, both by preaching and admonitory advice, to overcome the refractoriness of the monks, in regard to the succession and supremacy. On the latter point the Carthusians were particularly untractable, and their obduracy led to the most fatal consequences, for they were selected as the first victims of the law which constituted the King supreme head of the English church. John Howgton, Prior of the Charter House, with the Carthusian priors of Axholm and Belleval, the vicar of Isleworth, and a Brigetine monk of Sion, were all condemned for high treason in denying the supremacy (Lingard affirms, through Cromwell intimidating the jury), on the 29th of April 1535; and, five days afterwards, they “were

drawn, hanged, and quartered at Tiborne, and their heads and quarters set on the gates of the citie, all save one quarter [that of Prior Houwhton] which was set on the Charter House at London.”* Notwithstanding this appalling exhibition, the firmness of the Carthusians was not subdued, and on the 18th of the following June, Mydlemore, the procurator, and two other monks of this house, named Exmew and Newdigate, were also hanged, disembowelled and dismembered at Tyburn, for the like offence. What adds to the extreme barbarity of these inflictions is, that the three last unfortunate sufferers were kept chained in an upright position for thirteen days previously to the execution of their sentence.†

It is a trite remark, that persecution in religion renders obstinacy inflexible,—it proved so here, and although every kind of persuasive means were employed to remove the scrupulous adherence of the monks to papal supremacy, those means were but partially successful, and in May 1537, ten more persons of this brotherhood were committed close prisoners to Newgate, “for their *traitorous* behaviour,” in questioning the King’s assumption of the Pope’s authority. When thus incarcerated, five of these miserable victims perished within six weeks, for want of air, exercise, and sufficient food; a similar fate progressively befel four others, and the hapless survivor, after lan-

* Stow’s “ Chronicle,” p. 963.

† Smythe’s “ Historical Account of the Charter House,” quarto, p. 74.

guishing in prison above four years, was at length dispatched by the hands of the executioner, on the 4th of November 1541.

From a letter preserved in the British Museum,* which had been addressed to Cromwell, the vicar-general, in September 1535, by Jasper Fyloll, who, on the execution of Prior Howgton, had been placed here, both as a superintendent and a spy, we learn that the expenditure of the monks in alms-giving was most profuse, and that although “theyr rent of asyse,” or clear annual revenue, “amounted to £642. 4s.” only, “the proctour hath accompted for Mli. a yere,” the deficiency being “borne of the benevolence and charytye of the citie of London.” The writer then proceeds:—

“ Nowe, they (the monks) not regarding this derthe, nether the increase of ther sup'fluous nomber, nether yet the decay of the said benevolence and charyte, wold have and hathe that same fare co'tynuall that then was usid, and wold have like plentye of brede, and ale, and fyshe, gevyn to strangers, in the butterye, and at the butterye door, and as large distributions of bread and ale, to all their s'vants, and to vagabunds at the gate, as was then uside, which cannot be. Wherefor, under the favour of yo^r w'shipe, hit semythe to be moche necessary to mynche eyther the nomber, or deyntyre fare, and also, the sup'fluus gift of brede and ale.

“ These Charter-howse monks wold be callyd sōlytary, but to the cloyster doer ther be xxiiii keys, in the hands of xxiiii psons, and hit is lyk many letters unp'fytable, tales

* Vide Bibl. Cot, *Cleopatra*, E. iv.

and tydings, and su'tyme puse to cell comythe and goyth by reason thereof. Also to the buttrey dore there be xxii sundrye keys, in xxii men's hands, wherein symythe to be small husbandrye."

In another letter to Cromwell from the same person, dated in October, he gives the following information as to the cause of the pertinacity of the Carthusians in refusing to submit to the king's wish :—

" Hit ys no greete m'vayle, thogh many of these m'nak es have heretofore offendid God and the kyng, by theyre fowle errowrs, for I have fownde in the p'or and proctours cells, iii or iii sondrye p'ntyde books from beyonde the see, of as fowle errors and heresyes as may be, and not one or ii books be new p'ntyd alone, but hundreds of them ; wherefore, by yo'r maistershypes favour, hit semythe to be more necessarye that these cells be better serchide, for I can p'ceve fewe of them, but they have greate pleasure in reding of such erronyus doctours, and littyl or none in reding of the Newe Testament, or in other good booke."

When this foundation was surrendered to the king, as stated above, in June 1537, its yearly revenue, according to Dugdale, was £624. 0s. 4d. ; its gross income, Speed says, was £736. 2s. 7d. William Trafford, the then prior, had a yearly pension of £20. allotted to him, and £5. per annum was allowed to each of the sixteen other monks who signed the deed of surrender.*

* The following singular declaration is preserved in the Cottonian volume before referred to, (E. iv. p. 149), and whether the story of this Vision arose from the wanderings of a morbid

Shortly afterwards, the site and buildings of the Charter House were granted to John Brydges and Thomas Hales; the former yeoman, and the latter

imagination, or had been devised to sustain a falling cause, it appears to have furnished matter of serious charge against the monk Darley, the word *Crimina* having been written, in another hand, at the corner of the relation. It is necessary to recollect, that the statutes of the Carthusians were so strict, that the brethren were interdicted all speech with each other, as well as with strangers, without a special license from their superior.

“ *V^t y^t, I, John Darley, monke of y^e Charthouse, besyde Lon.* had in my tyme licence to pray w^t a father of o^r religion, named Father *Raby*, a very old man, in so moch, when he fell seke, and lay upon hys deth bed, and aft^r y^e tyme he was aneledē, and had receyvd all y^e sacramens of the church, in y^e p^rsens of all y^e Co^vent, and when all they war departed, I sayd unto hym, good Father Raby, yff y^e ded may come to y^e qwyke, I beseech yow to c'm to me: and he said, yea, and mediatelē he dyed, y^e same night which was in y^e clensyng days last past, An^o xv. xxxiiii, an sens that I nev^r ded thynke upon him, to Saynt Jhon day y^e Baptist last past.

“ *Itm, y^e same day, at v of y^e cloke at aft^rnone, I beying in contemplac^{on} in o^r entre in o^r sell, sudanly he appered unto me in a monks habit, and said to me, why do ye not folow o^r Father? And I sayd, wherefor?—he sayd, for he is inter in hevyn next unto angells; and I said, wher be all o^r other fathers which died as well?—he answer and said, y^e be well, but not so well as he—and yⁿ I said to hym, father, how do yo'?* and he answered and said, well enought—and I said father, shall I pray for yo^w?—and he said I am well enought, but prayer both for yo^w an other doith good—and so sudanly vanyshed away.

“ *Itm, upon Saturday next aft. at v of the clocke in y^e mornnyng, in y^e same place, in o^r entre, he appered to me agayn, w^t a large whyte berd, and a whyte staf in his hands,*

groom of the King's "hales [trammels, or nets] and tents," for their joint lives, in consideration of their safe keeping of the King's tents and pavilions which had been deposited there. Three years afterwards, they were again surrendered to the King, who immediately re-granted them to Sir Edward North, a statesman and lawyer,* who was raised to the peerage in the first year of Queen Mary, and who invested Brydges and Hales with an annuity of £10. per annum, in consideration of the surrender of all their claims upon the *Chartreuse*. His son, Roger, the second lord, sold this estate in May, 1565, for the sum of £2,500, to Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, with the exception of *Rutland Court*, and the adjoining houses, eastward,

lyftynge it up, whereapon I was affrayd, and than lenynghe upon hys staff, sayd to me, I am sorry yt I lyved not to I had been a marter—and I said, I thinke y^w be as well as y^e was a m^ter—and he sayd, nay, *Fox*; my lord of *Rochester*, and or Father, was next unto angells in hevyn:—and then I said, Father, what eles?—and then he answerd and sayd, the angells of peace ded lament and murne w^t owt mesur—and so vanyshed away.

" Written by me, *John Darley*, monk of ye Carthows, y^e xxvii day off *June*, y^e yere of or Lord Good affor-said."

* Queen Elizabeth frequently paid visits to her courtiers, and twice honoured the Charter House with her presence, when it was in the possession of Sir Edward North. On the 19th of November, 1558, two days after her accession, she "was brought," says Stow, "to the Charter-house, where she stayed many dayes;" and in the month of July, 1561, she sojourned there four days, even after Sir Edward had been dismissed from her Privy Council.

into Goswell Street. That nobleman made the Charter House his chief residence ; and in 1570, after he had been confined in the Tower for nearly a twelve-month, on account of his secret correspondence, and projected match, with Mary Queen of Scots, he was suffered to return to it, under the free custody of Sir Henry Nevil, the plague having begun “ to wax hot” in the above fortress. Whilst thus partially at liberty, he renewed his correspondence with the Queen of Scots, but his designs were betrayed, and within five weeks, he was again committed to the Tower : the cipher or key of his letters was found concealed under the roofing tiles of the Charter House. He was afterwards condemned for high treason, and was decapitated on Tower Hill, June the 22d, 1571. His estates, which had reverted to the crown, were subsequently restored by the Queen, to his descendants, and, in the division, this demesne was allotted to Lord Thomas Howard, of Walden, his second son, but the eldest by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of the Lord Chancellor Audley.

On the entry into London of James the First, on the 7th of May, 1603, that sovereign, from especial respect to the Howard family, which had suffered so greatly in his mother’s cause, visited Lord Thomas, at the Charter House, to which he was conducted in a splendid procession from Stamford Hill, through Islington. Being magnificently entertained by his noble host, he kept his court there four days ; prior to his departure, on the 11th of May, he conferred the honour of knighthood upon upwards of eighty gentlemen ; and on the

23d of the following July, he created Lord Howard, Earl of Suffolk.

We are now verging upon the time when the *Charter House* became the seat of the noble institution which still flourishes there, and was devised by the ever-to-be gratefully remembered, THOMAS SUTTON, Esq. for the “sustentation and relief of poore, aged, maimed, needy, or impotent people,” and for the “instructing, teaching, maintenance and education of poor children or scholars.”*

Mr. Sutton was fraternally descended from a Saxon family of the same name, and maternally, from the noble line of Stapleton, of whom Sir Miles Stapleton was one of the first Knights of the Order of the Garter. His father was Steward of the Courts belonging to the Corporation of Lincoln; and he was born at Knaith, in that county, in the year 1531. Of his early life, little is known: he is supposed to have received his education at Eton and Cambridge; and to have removed from the latter place in 1553, in which year he entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn. Shortly afterwards, he left England on his travels, and prior to his return in 1562 visited Holland, France, Spain, and Italy. In those countries he acquired that knowledge of commercial policy and different languages which so eminently contributed to his future affluence. On the recommendation of the Duke of Norfolk, he became Secretary to the Earl of Warwick; by whose

* Vide Letters Patent of King James, bearing date on the 22d of June, in his 9th year, anno 1611.

influence, in February, 1569, upon the breaking out of the northern rebellion, he was appointed Master General of the Ordnance in the North, for life; and in the spring of 1573, he commanded one of the batteries employed in reducing Edinburgh Castle. Soon afterwards, he obtained a lease of the Manors of Gateshead and Wickham, near Newcastle, wherein several rich veins of coal were discovered, and these were worked so advantageously, that in a few years their owner was reputed to be worth £50,000. In 1582, he married Elizabeth, widow of John Dudley, of Stoke Newington, Esq. ; at which time, his town residence was the ancient stone mansion at *Broken Wharf*, formerly possessed by the Earls and Dukes of Norfolk.

After his marriage, Mr. Sutton for many years devoted himself to mercantile affairs and pecuniary negotiations, and the tradition of the Charter House is, that it was by his agency, King Philip's bills were returned protested from the bank of Genoa, by which the sailing of the Spanish Armada was delayed for almost a year.”* It is stated also, that he fitted out and commanded the bark *Sutton*, of seventy tons and thirty men, in the memorable year 1588 ; and that the same vessel afterwards captured for him a Spanish ship and cargo, valued at £20,000.

* Sir Thomas Gresham has generally had the credit of the skilful negotiations which led to this result ; yet it is impossible that Sir Thomas could have been the agent, as his decease occurred in 1579, which was several years before the Spanish expedition was in any forwardness.

In May, 1594, Mr. Sutton resigned his northern office of Master General of the Ordnance ; and during the remainder of his life, he chiefly directed his attention, in respect to business, to the lending of money upon interest and mortgage ; by which pursuit, during the extravagant profusion of our nobility and gentry, in the early years of King James's reign, he became possessed of many estates, and greatly augmented his former riches. In these transactions, he has been accused of much usurious conduct, but there does not appear to be any valid evidence to support that charge. There is, however, abundant testimony to prove, that many artful and impudent demands were made upon his purse, and that he sustained great obliquity from refusing to comply with the insulting petitions which were continually preferred to him.

As early as the year 1594, if not long previously, Mr. Sutton had resolved to devote a portion of his wealth to the foundation of an Hospital and Free-school ; his arrangements for which were gradually matured, and probably extensively altered, after the decease of his lamented wife in June, 1602 : that lady was embalmed, and buried with great funeral pomp at Stoke Newington, in the vault with her first husband.

In the completion of his design, whether from a difficulty of arranging all the legal points necessary to give stability to his intended Hospital, or from whatever other cause, there appears to have been an undue procrastination, of which Mr. Sutton was himself conscious ; and Dr. Fuller says, that “ he used often to repair to a private garden, where he poured forth his prayers

to God, and was frequently overheard to use this expression :—“ *Lord, thou hast given me a large and liberal estate, GIVE ME ALSO AN HEART TO MAKE USE THEREOF.* ”*

At length, in the year 1609, Mr. Sutton obtained an Act of Parliament, empowering him to erect and establish his Hospital and School at Hallingbury Bouchers, or Little Hallingbury, in Essex, a very healthful spot, which is still part of the Hospital estates. But he afterwards changed his mind, and treated with the Earl of Suffolk, for the purchase of the *Charter House*, which on the 9th of May, 1611, was conveyed to him, by deed, for the sum of £13,000. The Earl’s influence with King James to obtain the necessary Charter of Incorporation, was, however, included in that price; and on the 22d of the following month, Mr. Sutton had the joyful satisfaction to receive the King’s letters patent and license of mortmain, for the completion of his long projected establishment. His scheme had many enemies, and he encountered much opposition from those (even among the great and mighty in the land) who avariciously sought to become the inheritors of his treasures.

At that period, Mr. Sutton was suffering from the usual infirmities of age, and on being soon afterwards seized with a slow fever, he hastened to complete the final arrangement of all his affairs. On the 30th of October, he nominated the Rev. John Hutton, Vicar

* Fuller’s “ Church History,” B. x. p. 66.

of Littlebury, in Essex, to be the first Master of the Hospital, (an office which he had himself intended to occupy, if health had so permitted,) and on the 1st of November he conveyed all the estates specified in the letters patent, to the sixteen governors named therein, in trust for the Hospital.* This munificent gift, which Fuller designates, “the master-piece of Protestant English charity,” not only included the Charter House itself, but also upwards of twenty manors and lordships, with many other valuable estates, in the counties of Essex, Lincoln, Wilts, Cambridge, and Middlesex.

On the 28th of November, Mr. Sutton executed his last will, by which he distributed considerable remaining property in various acts of benevolence and charity; and, besides numerous legacies to relations and friends, he bequeathed £1000 to the treasury of his Hospital, “to begin their stock with, and to defend the rights of the house.” He died a fortnight after, on the 12th of December, at his residence in Hackney, where his bowels were interred, and his body embalmed; but the latter, on the 28th of May, 1612, was conveyed in solemn pomp to Christ Church, London, and there deposited in a vault, until his tomb in the Charter House Chapel could be prepared to receive it. Newcomb, in his “*Repertorium*,” says, that six thousand persons attended the funeral, and that the procession from Dr. Law’s House, in Paternoster Row, where the corpse had been rested, to Christ Church, lasted six hours. The subsequent repast, which was

* Smythe’s “*Historical Account*,” p. 170.

given to the Company by his executors, at Stationers' Hall, cost £159. 9s. 10d.*

Scarcely had Mr. Sutton's remains been consigned to the sepulchre, when his nephew and heir-at-law, Simon Baxter, who had attended the funeral as chief mourner, laid claim to the inheritance of all that had been settled on the Hospital, and attempted by force to obtain possession of the Charter House. This last attempt was frustrated by the vigilance of the porter, Mr. Richard Bird, who had been a faithful servant to his uncle; and the legal proceedings terminated alike unsuccessfully for the claimant. From the Privy Council, to which Baxter had presented a petition, the case was referred to the King's Bench and Chancery Courts; and after it had been drawn into a special verdict, and solemnly argued in the Exchequer Chamber, before the twelve Judges, it was unanimously decided in favour of the Hospital, and the Lord Chancellor

* Among the articles provided for this funeral entertainment, were 32 neat's-tongues, 40 stone of beef, 24 marrow-bones, and a lamb, 48 capons, 32 geese, 4 pheasants, 12 pheasant's pullets, 12 godwits, 24 rabbits, 6 hearnshaws, 48 turkey chickens, 48 roast chickens, 18 house pigeons, 72 field pigeons, 36 quails, 48 ducklings, 160 eggs, 3 salmons, 4 congers, 10 turbots, 2 dories, 24 lobsters, 4 mullets, a firkin and keg of sturgeon, 3 barrels of pickled oysters, 16 gammons of bacon, 4 Westphalia gammons, 16 fried tongues, 16 chicken pies, 16 pasties, 16 made dishes of rice, 16 neat's-tongue pies, 16 custards, 16 dishes of bait, 16 quince pies, 16 orange pies, 16 forst back-meats, 16 gooseberry tarts, 8 redeare pies, 6 dishes of white bait, and 6 grand salads.—Malcolm's "Londinium Redivivum," vol i. p. 410.

Ellesmere, gave his final decree, establishing its legality, on the 1st of July 1613. This result, however, though strictly just, was, in some covert way, connected with a *gift* of £10,000 from the governors to King James, under the specious pretence of appropriating it, as a deed of charity, towards the repairs of *Berwick Bridge*.*

Opposition now ceased, and the governors assembled to devise the necessary statutes for the management of the Hospital, and treatment of its inmates. But, in a few years, some cause of alarm arose, and they deemed it necessary to apply to parliament for an act of confirmation. This, on a second application, was obtained

* The letter recommending this appropriation, was signed by Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Andrews, Bishop of Ely, "Supervisors of the last will of Mr. Sutton," on the 26th of June 1613; the decree was given on the 1st of July. King James, in a letter under the Privy Seal, on the 8th of July, acknowledges himself "well pleased to accept thereof," and on the 10th of July, the tally was struck in the Exchequer for the receipt of the £10,000. That sum was afterwards inserted among the free gifts and benevolences, under the head of "Money extraordinary, raised since his Majesty's coming to the crown." Malcolm gives the following summary in respect to the property bequeathed in Mr. Sutton's will. He left £12,110. 17s. 8d. in legacies, and near £4,000 was found in his chest. His gold chain weighed 54 ounces, and was valued at £162. His damask gown, faced with wrought velvet, and set with buttons, was appraised at £10; his jewels at £59, and his plate at £218. 6s. 4d. The total expenses of his funeral amounted to £2,228. 10s. 3d., and his executors had received from the time of his decease to 1620, £45,163. 9s. 9d.—"Lond. Redivivum," vol. i. p. 413.

in the early part of 1629, and the future stability and permanence of the foundation was thus effectually secured.

The Charter House presents an irregular mass of buildings, erected at various periods, with little but their conveniency to recommend them. Some improvements, however, have recently been made, and a new and suitable range of dwellings are now raising for the accommodation of the pensioners, their old apartments having fallen into decay. The *Great Hall*, which is connected with the old refectory and cloisters of the lay brothers of the Carthusian monks, appears to have been built in Henry the Eighth's reign, and to have been fitted up by the Duke of Norfolk, in that of his successor, for a banqueting room. On the east side is a large fire-place, surmounted by a richly-carved chimney piece, having in the centre the Howard arms; above it is a gallery. At the north end is an oaken screen, with fluted columns of the Composite order, supporting a spacious music gallery, ornamented in front with caryatides crowned with fruit. An excellent portrait of *Mr. Sutton*, seated, and holding a plan of the Charter House in his right hand, is suspended above the dais at the south end; and on the west side are three mullioned windows, in one of which is a large square compartment, filled with fragments of stained glass, representing a conflict on a bridge, a ship, one or two coats of arms, and portions of other objects. In the middle of the roof, which is crossed by large beams, resting on corbel brackets, is the lantern, as usual in old halls.

In the *Chapel*, which is of brick, and divided internally into two aisles, by Tuscan columns, is an organ gallery, elaborately carved with numerous heterogeneous ornaments, in the style of James the First's time. Here, at the north-east corner, in a most inappropriate situation in respect to light, is the superb and admirably-wrought *Monument* of the FOUNDER. It was executed by Nicholas Johnson, Edmund Kinsman, and Nicholas Stone, "citizens and free-masons of London," who, on the 24th of November, 1615, gave their receipt for £100, as the last payment of the sum of £400, for which they had contracted to perform this work. This monument, which is twenty-five feet in height, and thirteen in breadth, consists, in the lower part, of a rich canopy of the Composite order, surmounting a recessed tomb, or pedestal, whereon lies the effigies of the deceased. The hands are in the attitude of prayer; he wears a plaited ruff, and a black gown, furred; and his beard and hair are grey. At the back of the recess, stand two military figures, in habits of his age, supporting an inscribed tablet, over which are small figures of Time, and a Genii, sitting near a skull and hour-glass: the Inscription is as follows:—

"Here lieth buried the body of THOMAS SUTTON, late of Castle-Camps, in the County of Cambridge, Esquire; at whose only Costs and Charges this Hospital was founded, and endowed with large Possessions for the relief of Poor Men and Children. He was a Gentleman, born at Knaith, in the County of Lincoln, of worthy and honest Parentage. He lived to the age of Seventy nine years, and deceased the 12th of December, 1611."

Above the cornice of this division, is a finely sculptured bas-relief, in which above fifty small whole-length figures are introduced, sitting and standing around a Preacher ; at the sides are Faith and Hope, and two boys, expressive of Rest and Labour. Over the second cornice, in the centre, are the arms, crest, and mantling of Mr. Sutton, viz: or, on a chevron gules, three crescents of the first, between three amulets of the last ; crest, a Talbot's head : at the sides are small statues of Peace and Plenty. The whole is surmounted by a figure of Charity, elevated upon a pedestal ; on each side of which is a Genii, seated, with a trumpet in one hand, and the other placed upon a skull. This monument is inscribed, “*Sacred to the Glory of God, in grateful Memory of Thomas Sutton, Esquire.*”*

Among the other sepulchral memorials, is a bust of John Law, Esq., a Procurator of the Arches, and one of Mr. Sutton's executors, ob. 1641 ; a kneeling figure of Francis Beaumont, Esq., the 4th Master of the Hospital, who was buried in the vault under the founder's tomb, ob. 1624 ; and inscribed tablets for Thomas Walker, LL.D., who was schoolmaster here forty-nine years, ob. 1728 ; Andrew Tooke, A. M., his successor, the translator of Porney's “*Pantheon,*” ob. 1731 ; and Dr. John Christopher Pepusch, the celebrated

* Mr. Sutton's body was deposited in the vault which had been prepared for it in this chapel (and which cost £9. 19s. 10d.) in March, 1616-17. It was brought from Christ Church, by the pensioners, by torch-light. On this occasion, £4. 6s. 8d. was expended for bread, biscuit, comfits, marmalade, suckett, jelly, figs, raisins, and wines.

musician, who was organist in this chapel, ob. July the 20th, 1752 ; aged eighty-five years.

In the piazza, fronting the chapel, is a large and handsome apartment, called *Brooke Hall*, which is traditionally said to have been occupied (after the Restoration, and with leave of the governors) by Mr. Robert Brooke, a former schoolmaster, who had been expelled during the Parliamentary ascendancy in 1643, for refusing to subscribe to the solemn league and covenant. His portrait, which is on pannel, and suspended over the fire-place, represents him as in the act of reading ; and on the table before him, are various insignia of the scholastic art ; at the sides, are the words, “*And gladly would he learn, and gladly teach, 1624.*”

The *Master's house* is entered from an archway, and includes a spacious suit of apartments, and a large gallery. Among them is the *Governor's Room*, which is very splendidly fitted up, and approached by a vast staircase of the Elizabethan age, most elaborately carved with a profusion of minute ornaments. In this room is an elegant chimney-piece of the Corinthian order, surmounted by the founder's crest, and between the pillars is the venerable picture of Mr. Sutton, ætatis 79, anno 1611, from which Vertue made his engraving for Dr. Bearcroft's History of this Foundation : the frame is enriched with emblematical carvings, finely executed, of aged men, boys consulting globes, mathematical instruments, scrolls, and the Sutton arms. The other pictures comprise whole lengths of Charles the Second ; Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, sitting ; William, Earl of Craven, in armour, the romantic admirer of the Empress Palatine ;

George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham ; George Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury ; and the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth : and half lengths of the Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, and Dr. Thomas Burnet ; the latter, which was executed by Sir Godfrey Kneller, the doctor's friend, is very highly finished.

The old *Court Room* claims attention, as being one of the very few apartments now remaining in London, of Queen Elizabeth's time ; but the *emblazonings* of the armorial insignia, which formerly enlivened the stuccoed panelling of the ceiling, have been obliterated by white-wash ; the Duke of Norfolk's motto, “ *Sola virtus invicta*,” is inscribed upon several parts of the borders. The walls are hung with tapestry, but in many places the colours are faded, almost to obliteration. Here is a stately architectural chimney-piece, the basement Tuscan, the upper part Ionic, lavishly enriched with gilding and painting on pannels, &c. containing the figures of Mars and Minerva ; Faith, Hope, and Charity ; and representations of the Annunciation and Last Supper : the arms of Mr. Sutton, and of James the First, have also been introduced ; but these are of a posterior age to the other parts. This room is now used only for the celebration of the *Anniversary* of the Foundation, which is kept on the 12th of December ; on this occasion, among other joyous ditties, is always sung the old Carthusian melody, terminating in full chorus, with this verse :—

“ Then blessed be the memory
Of good old *Thomas Sutton* ;
Who gave us lodging—learning,
And he gave us beef and mutton.”

Adjoining to the above room is the *Library*, which was founded with the collection of Daniel Wray, Esq. Deputy Teller of the Exchequer, who died in 1783, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. He left his books to be disposed of by his widow, who, knowing his attachment to the Charter House, in which he had been educated, offered them on very reasonable terms to the governors, who cheerfully purchased them. Over the fire-place is a good portrait of Mr. Wray, copied by Powell, from a picture by Dance.

The Governors of this Foundation, including the Master of the Charter House, who is always one by virtue of his office, are sixteen in number, and in them is vested the entire direction of all its concerns, of whatever kind. They form a body-corporate, and on every vacancy, another person is chosen to succeed by the majority. At present, the King is at their head, with the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the others are some of the first noblemen in the land: all have an equal right to present scholars and pensioners in rotation. The principal Officers, are the master, preacher, master of the school, registrar and steward of the courts, receiver, auditor, reader and librarian, writing-master, physician, surgeon, apothecary, organist, manciple, and surveyor. The entire internal economy of the establishment is vested in the Master: the manciple, or house steward, provides the diet of the hospital, for which he is “*to pay in ready money.*”

Eighty *Pensioners* and forty-two *Scholars* are supported on this establishment. The former, according to the original statutes devised by Mr. Sutton’s executors,

should be “gentlemen by descent, and in poverty ; soldiers that have born arms by sea or land ; merchants decayed by piracy, or shipwreck, or servants in household to the King and Queen’s Majesty.” But these limitations were rescinded in April 1642, upon the ground that the Letters Patent of King James “authorised the erection of the Hospital for ‘poor, aged, maimed, needy, or impotent people’ in general, without any distinction whatever.”* In practice, it has been known that improper persons have occasionally been presented, and even “cast serving-men”† have been admitted into the Institution, although very contrary to the intentions of its founder. But this last abuse was checked by a resolution of the governors, proposed about thirty years ago, by Lord Hawkesbury, (first Earl of Liverpool,) who had been a Scholar at the Charter House. Every pensioner has a separate apartment, and proper attendance : he is also amply dieted at the expense of the Hospital, and allowed twenty pounds yearly, for wearing apparel and other necessaries. By the general regulations, no person can be admitted under the age of fifty years, unless maimed in war. It is but seldom, however, that any pensioner is presented at such an early age ; and an entire renovation of this class of the Hospital inhabitants is averaged to take place in every ten or twelve years. Every pensioner admitted, must, by a recent regulation, have been a housekeeper.

* Smythe’s “Historical Account,” p. 253.

† Vide “Letter to King James,” from Sir Francis Bacon, *ibid.* p. 212.

Boys are admitted into the School at any age between ten and fifteen years, but cannot remain on the establishment above eight years. They are instructed in writing, arithmetic, and every branch of classical learning; and for those who complete the usual course of education here, and are properly qualified, twenty-nine exhibitions, of £80 per annum each, are provided at the two Universities.* There are also, eleven Ecclesiastical Preferments in the gift of the Governors, which, according to the statutes, “should be conferred upon the Scholars brought up within the Hospitall.” By a most judicious and important regulation, introduced by the late Dr. Matthew Raine, Schoolmaster, and which ought to be followed in every seminary throughout the kingdom, every scholar is provided with a separate bed.

The grounds, which extend from the Hospital buildings to Wilderness Row and Goswell Street, are variously appropriated. The *Green*, on the north side of which is the new School, is a square plot, of about three acres, devoted to the amusement of the scholars, whilst the *Wilderness*, which is shaded with fine trees, and laid out in gravel and grass walks, is reserved for the recreation of the pensioners and other members of this foundation. The kitchen garden occupies somewhat more than an acre of ground.

* An apprentice fee of £60 is now given with those qualified scholars, whose parents or guardians prefer putting them to trades to sending them to College. But this occurs in very few instances: one of them may excite a smile, namely, that of *Henry Siddons*, who was apprenticed to his uncle, *Mr. J. P. Kemble*, “to learn the Histrionic Art and Mystery.”

Numerous remains of human bones, and even perfect skeletons, have been uncovered at different times, in digging the foundations of houses in *Charter House Square*, which had anciently the name of Charter House Yard, and was, doubtless, used for interments in the wide-spreading pestilence of 1348. The north side of this square is partly occupied by the entrance and boundary wall of the old monastery, and partly by respectable houses, as are also the three other sides of the quadrangle. The area is inclosed by a neat iron railing, and shaded by two intersecting avenues of old trees. In the centre of this area was anciently a small chapel, used in the Catholic times for expiatory masses. Several of the officers of the Charter House have their residences in this Square.

Besides the Scholars upon the foundation, there are upwards of 170 boys educated in the Charter House School, the terms for whose board and education have been fixed by the Governors at £57. 12s. per annum; but from the necessary extra charges, the entire cost varies, for each boy, from £75 to £85 a year. They are mostly accommodated at two large boarding-houses in Charter House Square, kept by Masters of the School. Many persons of high rank and eminence have, in consequence of these arrangements, received their early education within the walls of the Charter House.

From the archives preserved in the muniment room, it may be calculated that nearly £100,000 was expended by Mr. Sutton, on the purchase of the numerous estates which he bestowed on this foundation!

The present rental of those estates is reputed to exceed £25,000. per annum.

OLD BAILEY—BIRTH-PLACE OF CAMDEN—MEMOIR OF PETER BALES—GREEN ARBOUR COURT.

“THE *Old Bayly*,” says Stow, “runneth downe by the Wall, upon the Ditch of the City, called *Hounds Ditch*, to *Ludgate*. I haue not read how this street tooke that name, but it is like to have risen of some Court of old tyme there kept; and I finde, that in the yeere 1356, the 34 of Edward the 3, the tenement and ground vpon *Hounds Ditch*, betweene *Ludgate* on the south, and *Newgate* on the north, was appointed to *John Cambridge*, Fishmonger, Chamberlaine of *London*, whereby it seemeth that the Chamberlaines of *London* have there kept their courts, as now they doe in the *Guild Hall*; and till this day, the maior and justices of this city have kept their sessions in a part thereof, now called the Sessions Hall, both for the City of *London*, and Shire of Middlesex.”

“Lower downe in the *Old Bayly*, is at this present a Standard of Timber, with a cocke, or cockes, deliuering faire spring water to the inhabitants, and is the waste of the water serving the prisoners in *Ludgate*.* It is scarcely necessary to mention, that the above Standard has long been removed.

The learned **CAMDEN**, to whose various publications our historians and antiquaries have been so greatly indebted, was the son of a painter-stainer, and born

* Stow’s “Survey,” p. 729, edit. 1618.

at his father's house in the Old Bailey, on the 2d of May 1550. He died at his residence at Chiselhurst, in Kent, on the 9th of November 1623, and was interred on the 19th of the same month, at Westminster Abbey, the whole college of Heralds, in their proper costume, attending his funeral. His strict regard to veracity, could not, perhaps, be more strongly asserted, than by his concluding words to the preface of his “Annals of Queen Elizabeth’s reign.” Describing his work, he says, “*Whatever it be, I dedicate and consecrate it at the ALTAR OF TRUTH, to God, to my Country, and to Posterity.*”

Another celebrated inhabitant of the Old Bailey, was

PETER BALES, the celebrated penman of Queen Elizabeth’s reign, who was born in the year 1547, but the place of his nativity is uncertain. Wood says, “he spent several years in sciences amongst the Oxonians, particularly, as it seems, in *Gloucester Hall*; but that study, which he used for diversion only, proved at length an employment of profit.”*

The first notice that we find of the skill of this master is in 1575, when, as Holinshed acquaints us, he “contriued and writ within the compasse of a Penie, in Latine, the Lord’s Praier, the Cr  ed, the Ten Com- mandments, a praier to God, a praier for the Qu  ene, his posie, his name, the daie of the moneth, the yeare of our Lord, and the reigne of the Qu  ene. And on the seuenteenth of August next following, at Hampton

* A. Wood’s “Athenae Oxoniensis,” vol. i. col. 289.

Court, he presented the same to the quéene's maies-
tie in the head of a ring of gold, couered with a
christall, and presented therewith an excellent specta-
cle, by him deuised for the easier reading thereof;
wherewith hir maiestie read all that was written therein
with great admiration, and commended the same to
the lords of the councell, and the ambassadors, and
did weare the same manie times vpon her finger."*
In 1586, Bales was employed (probably as a decy-
pherer, as well as to *counterfeit* different hand-writings)
by Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, at the
time that the conspiracies of Mary, Queen of Scots,
were discovered with the Papists. In 1590, we find
him master of a writing-school, at the upper end of
the *Old Bailey*, and he instructed the sons and daugh-
ters of several persons of distinction, both at home and
abroad. During his residence there, he published his
first work, intituled, "*The Writing School Master*,"
in three parts, which was imprinted at London, in
quarto, by T. Orwin. At the end of that book is the
following Epigram:—

" *Swift, True, and Fair*, good Reader, I present.
Art, Pen, and Hand, have play'd their parts in me :
Mind, Wit, and Eye, do yield their free consent ;
Skill, Rule, and Grace, give all their gains to thee :
Swift Art, True Pen, Fair Hand, together meet,
Mind, Wit, and Eye, Skill, Rule, and Grace to greet."

In 1595 he had a trial of skill with Daniel Johnson,

* Holinshed's "Chronicles," v. 4, p. 330 : edit. 1908.

a person eighteen years younger than himself, from whom he bore off the prize, a *Golden Pen*, of the value of twenty pounds. On this occasion, John Davies, his rival in the art, published the following satirical and ill-natured Epigram in his “*Scourge of Folly*:”—

“ *The Hand, and Golden Pen, Clophonian*
 Sets on his Sign, to shew, O proud, poor Soul,
 Both where he wonnes, and how the same he won,
 From Writers fair, though he writ ever foul :
 But by that Hand, that Pen so borne hath been
 From Place to Place, that for the last half Yeare
 It scarce a sen’night at a Place is seen ;
 That Hand so plies the Pen, though ne’er the neare,
 For when Men seek it, elsewhere it is sent,
 Or there shut up, as for the Plague or Rent,
 Without which *stay* it never *still* could *stand*,
 Because the *Pen* is for a *Running Hand*.”

From this it would appear that Bales was in distressed circumstances, and it was a common saying in the reign of James I., when any spendthrift was likely to be arrested for debt, and required bail, that “*he needed the friendship of Peter Bales*.” Sir George Buck, a contemporary writer, in his “*Discourse on the Third University of England*,” printed at the conclusion of Howes’s “*Stow’s Annals*,” acquaints us, that the “*arms of Calligraphy*, viz. azure, a pen or, were given to Bales, as a prize, where solemn trial was made for mastery in this art, among the best pen-men in London.”

On the north-east side of this street, in the part which was anciently called the *Little Old Bailey*, is a

small square of mean houses, named *Green Arbour Court*, in which Goldsmith, the poet, once resided, in a miserable apartment at No. 12. Here he is said to have composed his ‘Vicar of Wakefield,’ his ‘Traveller,’ and other pieces; and when his landlady had arrested him for rent, Dr. Johnson kindly assisted him by selling the former work to Miller, the bookseller, for sixty pounds.* It appears from the title-page, that Prynne’s “*Histro-Mastix*,” was printed “for Michael Sparke, and sold at the Blue Bible, in Greene Arbour, in Little Old Bayly, 1633.” There is every reason to believe that, in ancient times, this spot was the site of a strong Fort or outwork, in front of the city, and in Sea-coal Lane, at the bottom of *Break-neck Stairs*, which lead out of Green Arbour Court towards Fleet Market, are considerable remains of massive stone walls.

THE STRAND—VARIOUS MANSIONS OF THE NOBILITY AND PRELATES.

IN ancient times the STRAND was an open space, extending from *Temple Bar* to the village of *Charing*, sloping down to the river, and intersected by several streams from the neighbouring high grounds, which in this direction emptied themselves into the Thames. In after ages, when the residence of the court at Westminster had become more frequent, and the Parliament was held there, the Strand, being the road thence from the City, became the site of several magnificent man-

* Boswell’s “*Life of Dr. Johnson*,” vol. 1, p. 395. fifth edit.

sions belonging to the nobility and clergy, most of which were situated on the south side, and had large gardens extending to the water's edge.

The first of these mansions from Temple Bar, was *Exeter House*, an inn belonging to the Bishops of Exeter, afterwards called *Paget House*, and *Leicester House*, and finally *Essex House*, from being the residence of the favourite of Queen Elizabeth; under the latter appellation it has given name to the street, now built upon the spot where it formerly stood. Between that mansion and the present *Milford Lane*, was a Chapel, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, called *St. Spirit*, "vpon what occasion founded," says Stow, "I have not read."* To the west of this chapel was an Inn, belonging to the Bishop of Bath, called *Hampton Place*, and afterwards *Arundel House*, standing on the site of the present Arundel Street. Further to the westward was an Inn of Chancery, called *Chester's Inn*, and *Strand Inn*, near which the Bishop of *Landaff* had also an *Inn*. At a short distance from the latter place, was the *Strand Bridge*, "and vnder it," says Stow, "a lane or way down to the landing-place on the bank of the Thames,"* the site of which is still marked by *Strand Lane*. Not far from the bridge stood the Bishops of *Chester's Inn* ("commonly called *Lichfield* and *Couentrie*,"†) and adjoining it the Bishop of *Worcester's Inn*, both of which were pulled down by the Protector Somerset in 1549, when he

* Stow's "Survey," p. 829, edit. 1618.

† Ibid. p. 130, edit. 1618.

‡ Ibid.

erected *Somerset House*. Opposite the Bishop of Worcester's Inn, formerly stood a stone cross, at which, says Stow, "the justices itinerants sate without London ;"** near this spot afterwards was erected the *May Pole*, which was removed in 1718. The next mansion was the *Palace* of the *Savoy*, adjoining to the walls of which were the gardens of the Bishop of *Carlisle's Inn*, afterwards called *Worcester House*, now the site of Beaufort Buildings. The next in succession, was *Salisbury House*, which has given name to *Salisbury* and *Cecil* Streets. Proceeding onwards, and passing over *Ivy Bridge*, the magnificent structure of *Durham House* presented itself, which at one period was a royal palace. Nearly adjoining was an *Inn* belonging to the Bishops of *Norwich*, afterwards called *York House*, from becoming the residence of the Archbishops of York, when their former mansion at Whitehall was converted into a royal palace by Henry the Eighth. *York Stairs*, at the bottom of *Buckingham Street*, still marks the water-gate of the estate, which subsequently became the property of *George Villiers*, Duke of *Buckingham*, whose names and titles are perpetuated in the various streets, &c. built upon it. The last mansion near the village of *Charing*, and now the only remaining one, was called *Northampton House*, afterwards *Suffolk House*, and now *Northumberland House*, from being the residence of the Dukes of *Northumberland*.

* Stow's "Survey," p. 130, edit. 1618.

On the north side, the Strand presented but few houses of note. *Wimbledon House*, on the spot lately occupied by D'Oyley's Warehouse, which had been erected by Sir Edward Cecil, was burnt down in 1628. At a little distance, westward, was *Burghley House*, afterwards *Exeter House*, and now partly occupied by Exeter Change; on the other part, and its attached ground, were erected the several streets and alleys receiving names from the Cecil family.

DURHAM HOUSE, SALISBURY HOUSE, AND WORCESTER HOUSE.

DURHAM House, (with its appendages,) formerly an *Inn* belonging to the Bishops of Durham, occupied an extensive plot of ground, now covered by the buildings, called the *Adelphi*. It was erected, according to Stow, by Thomas de Hatfield, Bishop of Durham,* and Strype quotes the following entry connecting it with that prelate, from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library: “*Manerium, sive Hospitium Episcopale Londoniæ cum Capella et Cameris, sumptuosissimè construxit.*” But Pennant says, that it was only rebuilt by Hatfield, and owes its original foundation to Anthony de Beck, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and Bishop of Durham in the reign of Edward the First.† In the 26th of Henry the Eighth, Tonstal, the then Bishop of Durham, exchanged this mansion with the King for another in Thames Street, called “*Cold-harborough,*”

* “He was made Bishop of the See in the year 1345, and sat Bishop there 36 years.” Strype’s Stow, vol. 2. p. 576.

† Pennant’s “London,” p. 120.

and it was converted into a royal palace. During the same reign, in 1540, a grand tournament was held at Westminster, which lasted six days, after which the challengers rode to Durham House, where, says Stow, “they not only feasted the King, Queen, (*Anne of Cleves,*) Ladies, and all the Court, but also they cheared all the Knights and Burgesses of the Commons House in the Parliament, and entertained the Mayor of *London*, with the Aldermen and their Wives, at a Dinner, &c. The King gave to every of the said Challengers and their Heirs for ever, in Reward of their valiant activity, 100 Marks, and a House to dwell in, of yearly Revenue, out of the Lands pertaining to the Hospital of *St. John of Jerusalem*.”* Edward the Sixth bestowed Durham House, or Durham *Place*, as it was then called, on his sister Elizabeth during the term of her life; previously to which, in that monarch’s reign, a mint had been established here, under the direction of Sir William Sharington. It afterwards became the residence of John Dudley, Earl of Northumberland; and here, in May 1553, says Holinshed, were solemnized three marriages. “The first was betwéene the lord Gilford Dudlie, the fourth sonne of the duke of Northumberland, and the ladie Jane, eldest daughter to Henrie duke of Suffolke, and the ladie Frances his wife, who was the daughter of Marie second sister to King Henrie the eight, first maried to Lewes the French king, and afterwards to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolke. The second mariage was betwéene the lord Herbert, son and heire to William earle of

* Strype’s *Stow*, vol. 2. p. 577.

Pembroke, and the ladie Katharine second daughter of the said ladie Frances, by the said Henrie duke of Suffolke. And the third was betwéene Henrie lord Hastings, sonne and heire to Francis earle of Hunting-ton, and ladie Katharine, youngest daughter to the forenamed duke of Northumberland.”* Here also Dudley formed his ambitious designs of investing the unfortunate Lady Jane with the regal dignity, for which regretted assumption, she suffered on the scaffold. Queen Mary again granted this mansion in reversion to the See of Durham, and Sir Walter Raleigh, to whom it had been given by Elizabeth, was obliged to surrender it on the death of that Queen to Toby Matthew, the then Bishop, who was afterwards created Archbishop of York.

In 1608, the *New Exchange* was built by the Earl of Salisbury on the site of the stables of Durham House, which fronted the Strand, and which, Strype says, “ were old, ruinous, and ready to fall, and very unsightly in so public a passage to the Court and Westminster.” It was partly built according to the plan of the Royal Exchange, with cellars beneath, over which was a paved walk, and above were the shops, which were principally occupied by sempstresses and milliners. At its opening, it was honoured by the presence of the King (James I.) and his Queen, who named it “ *The Bursse of Britain.*”†

* Holinshed’s “ Chronicle,” vol 3. p. 1063, edit. 1808.

† In November, 1653, a fatal affair happened at this place: a quarrel having arisen between Mr. Gerard, (a gentleman at that time engaged in a plot against Cromwell,) and Don Pan-

In 1640, this mansion was purchased of the See of Durham, for the annual sum of £200, by Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who pulled it down and erected several tenements on its site. In 1737, the Exchange was also pulled down, and its site covered with houses. This estate was afterwards purchased of the Earl of Pembroke by four brothers, architects, of the name of Adam, who erected on it that stately pile of buildings, named by them the *Adelphi*, from the Greek word $\alpha\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\sigma\iota$, brothers. At the north-west corner of Durham-yard, which is a steep, and partly under-ground, avenue, leading from the Strand to the wharfs on the river-side, was recently to be noticed a last remaining vestige of an ancient stone wall, which has been covered with cement, and forms a kind of abutment to the adjoining shop. It will be seen from the annexed print, that the buildings of Durham Place were extensive, and that those near the Thames were embattled and strengthened with towers.

SALISBURY HOUSE stood between the noble mansions of the Earl of Worcester and Bishop of Durham. It was a large and handsome structure, surmounted by turrets, erected by Sir Robert Cecil, (second son of Lord Burghley,) Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth,

taleon Sa, (brother to the Portuguese Ambassador,) the latter, the next day, came to the Exchange, accompanied by assassins, who, mistaking another person then walking with his brother and mistress, for Mr. Gerard, seized upon him, and put him to death. For this crime he was condemned to die ; and, by a singular coincidence, he suffered on the same scaffold with Mr. Gerard, whose plot had been discovered.

and Lord Treasurer to James the First; who was created Earl of Salisbury* in 1605, that title having lain dormant since the execution of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets, in 1541. At the death of this Earl, his successor divided this edifice into two separate mansions, called *Great Salisbury House*, and *Little Salisbury House*, the latter of which was let to persons of quality; it was afterwards divided into several tenements, which were at length pulled down, and its site converted into *Salisbury Street*, which, being very narrow and steep, was but indifferently inhabited; but has since been rebuilt, on a more commodious plan, by James Paine, Esq., architect.

Another part of these premises, adjoining *Great Salisbury House*, and over the long gallery there, was afterwards converted into a mart for millinery and other fashionable articles, and was known by the name of the *Middle Exchange*. It consisted of a long room, extending from the Strand to the Thames, lined on each side with shops; and at the end was a passage, with a handsome flight of steps leading to the river. "It had the bad Luck," says Strype, "to have the nickname given it of the *Whore's-nest*: whereby, with the ill Fate that attended it, few or no people took shops there, and those that did were soon weary and left them."† The estate again reverting to the Earl of

* Mr. Moser says, "that it had probably been the spot whereon the town residence of the Earls of Salisbury had stood from the time of the Normans."

† Strype's *Stow*, vol. 2. p. 115.

Salisbury, he pulled down the Exchange, together with the whole of Great Salisbury House, and erected Cecil Street on its site, about the year 1696.

WORCESTER HOUSE stood near *Ivy Bridge*, on the spot now occupied by *Beaufort Buildings*; its grounds, which extended to the river, were bounded on the east by the buildings of the Savoy, and on the west by the gardens of Salisbury House. In the time of Henry the Eighth this mansion belonged to the See of Carlisle, and was known by the name of *Carlisle House*; but in the reign of that monarch, it was exchanged by Bishop Heath with the King for Rochester Place, at Lambeth. It next came into the possession of the Earl of Bedford, when it was called *Bedford House*, and *Russell House*. It was afterwards inhabited by the Earls of Worcester, whence it acquired the name of *Worcester House*,* and Edward, the last earl of that title, died there, on the 3d of March,

* “Concerning Building the old House,” says *Strype*, “there goes this story: That there being a very large Walnut-tree growing in the Garden, which much obstructed the eastern Prospect of *Salisbury House*, near adjoining, it was proposed to the Earl of *Worcester’s* Gardener, by the Earl of *Salisbury*, or his Agent, that if he could prevail with his Lord to cut down the said Tree, he should have £100, which Offer was told the Earl of *Worcester*, who ordered him to do it, and take the £100, both which were performed to the great Satisfaction of the Earl of *Salisbury*, as he thought; but, there being no great Kindness betwixt the two Earls, the Earl of *Worcester* soon caused to be built, in the Place of the *Walnut-tree*, a large brick House, which then took away the whole east Prospect.”—*Strype’s Stow*, vol. 2. p. 114.

1627. From him it descended to his eldest son, Henry, who was created Duke of *Beaufort*, when it again changed its name to that of its new occupier. The celebrated Lord Chancellor *Clarendon* lived in this mansion for a short time, whilst his own house was building: paying for it the then enormous rent of £500 a year.

The Duke of Beaufort having purchased Buckingham House at Chelsea, caused this mansion, which was in a very dilapidated state, to be pulled down, and erected a smaller house for himself, for transacting his business in town, which was afterwards, through the carelessness of a servant, burnt down. The site and grounds are now occupied by *Beaufort Buildings*, (which mostly consist of large and respectable houses), and by different wharfs on the river side.

OLD LONDON BRIDGE.

WITH the exception of Dion Cassius, no mention is made by any historian of a BRIDGE over the River Thames in the Roman times; but that writer has incidentally noticed one, when recording the invasion of Britain, by the Emperor Claudius, in the year 44. His account, in substance, is, that “The Britons, retreating upon the River Thames, where it falls into the sea, (it being, from inundation, stagnant,) readily passed over, from knowing both the firm and the easily-fordable parts, whilst the Romans, in following them, were much endangered: upon which, swimming back, another party, crossing by a Bridge a little higher up, came up with and slew many of the Britons, but pur-

suing the rest incautiously, were themselves entangled in the marshes, and had a great number lost.”*

But little reliance can be placed upon this information; for as Dion Cassius wrote almost two centuries after the invasion by Claudius, and as no other authority ever alluded to a Bridge across the Thames, earlier than the tenth century, the probability is, that his statement was either founded on incorrect materials, or that he mistook some stream flowing into the Thames for the river itself.

The “Saxon Chronicle,” in noticing the irruption of Olaf, or Anlaf, the Dane, [or rather Norwegian King,] under the date 993, acquaints us, that “he sailed with 390 ships to Staines, which having plundered without opposition, he returned to Sandwich.” Hence it has been inferred, that there was no Bridge across the Thames at London, at that period, or it would have been fortified by the citizens, and this incursion prevented. But William of Malmesbury, in mentioning the attack on the City by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in the following year, viz. 994, informs us,

* The original passage is subjoined: vide Dionis “Historiæ Romanæ,” tom. ii. p. 958. Lib. ix. Sect. xx.

“ἀναχωρησάντων δ’ ἐντεῦθεν τῶν Βρετταῖῶν ἐπὶ τὸν Ταμέσαν ποταμὸν, μαθ’ δ’ ἐς τε τὸν Ὀκεανὸν ἐκβάλλει, πλημμύροντός τε ἀυτοῦ λιμνάζει, παλὶ ἥδις ἀυτὸν διαβάντων, ἀπει καὶ τὰ σέριφα τά τε ἔυπορα τοῦ χωρίου ἀπριβῶς εἰδότων· οἱ Ρωμαῖοι ἐπακολουθήσαντες σφίσι, ταύτη μὲν ἐσφάλσαν, διανηζαμένων δ’ ἀνθις τῶν Κελτῶν, καὶ τινῶν ἐτέρων διὰ γεφύρας ὄλιγον ἄνω διελθόντων, πολλαχόθεν τε ἄμμα ἀυτοῖς προσέμιξαν, παλὶ πολλοὺς ἀυτῶν κατέκοψαν τούς τε λοιποὺς ἀπερισκέπτως ἐπιδιώκοντες, ἐς τε ἔη δυσδιέξοδα ἐσέπεσον, καὶ συχιοὺς ἀπέβαλαν.”

that Sweyne's fleet ran “*foul of the Bridge* ;* and again, when a second time besieged by Sweyn, he says, that “ the enemy was partly overthrown, and part was destroyed in the River Thames, over which, in their precipitation and fury, they never looked for the Bridge.”*

Among the statutes of King Ethelred II., inserted by Brompton in his “*Chronicon*,” we find the following passage relating to London Bridge: “ Concerning the Tolls given at Bylyngesgate.—Whoever shall come to the *Bridge*, in a boat in which there are fish, he himself being a dealer, shall pay one halfpenny for toll ; and if it be a larger vessel, one penney.”

Although it is thus evident that the Bridge existed in the Saxon times, we have no other account of its origin than what is given by Stow in the following passage:—

“ The originall foundation of London bridge, by report of Bartholmew Linsted, alias Fowle, last Prior of S. Marie Oueries Church in Southwarke, was this : a Ferrie beeing kept in place where now the Bridge is builded, at length the Ferri-man and his wife deceasing, left the same Ferrie to their only daughter, a maiden, named Mary, which with the goods left by her parents, as also with the profits rising of the said Ferrie, builded a house of Sisters, in place where now standeth the East part of S. Mary Oueries Church, aboue the Quære, where she was buried, vnto the which house she gaue the ouersight and profits of the Ferry. But afterwards, the said house of Sisters being couerted into a Colledge of Priests, the Priests builded the Bridge of Tim-

* Malmesbury's “*De Gestis Regum* :” fol. 38^b. edit. 1596.

ber, as all other the great Bridges of this land were, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations; till at length, considering the great charges of repairing the same, there was (by ayd of the Citizens of London and others) a Bridge builded with Arches of stone, as shall be shewed.”*

In the writings of *Snorro Sturlesonius*,* an Icelandic historian, there is a very curious account of an assault on London Bridge in the year 1008, by the united forces of Ethelred the Second, surnamed the Unready, (whose imposts at Billingsgate are mentioned above,) and his then ally, Olaf, the Norwegian Prince. At that period, the Danes were in possession both of the City and the Bridge, and had also a strong outwork in “*Sudurvirke*,” Southwark, consisting of an inner pile, or rampart, “formed of wood, stone, and turf,” defended by “a broad and deep ditch.” This, as well

* Stow’s “Survey,” p. 48: edit. 1618.—There is a very curious and scarce tract of 30 pages, entitled: “The True History of the Life and sudden death of old John Overs, the rich Ferry-Man of London, shewing, how he lost his life by his own covetousness. And of his daughter Mary, who caused the Church of St. Mary Overs in Southwark to be built; and of the building of London Bridge. London: Printed for T. Harris at the Looking-Glass on London Bridge: and sold by C. Corbet at Addison’s Head, in Fleet-street, 1744. Price six-pence.” Of this tract there are two editions, one in 12mo. bearing the date 1637; the other in 8vo. 1744. It is almost needless to remark, that this tract is entirely legendary, and undeserving of the least degree of credit.

† Vide Johnstone’s “*Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ*,” 4to. printed at Copenhagen, in 1786. Snorro wrote in the 13th century, and was assassinated in 1241.

as the Bridge, had already been unsuccessfully attacked by Ethelred, when it was determined in Council that a simultaneous assault by land and by water should be made, and Olaf prepared for the encounter by erecting great scaffolds upon his ships, of sufficient size and strength, “not only to afford space for engaging hand in hand, but also a base firm enough for the play of his engines, in case they should be pressed upon from shore.” Snorro prefaces his details of the battle by the following description of the Bridge:—

“ There was, at that time, a Bridge erected over the River between the City and Southwark, so wide, that if two carriages met they could pass each other. At the sides of the Bridge, at those parts which looked upon the River, were erected Ramparts and Castles that were defended at the top by penthouse-bulwarks and sheltered turrets, covering to the breast those who were fighting in them: the Bridge itself was also defended by piles fixed in the bed of the River.”

In describing the attack, he proceeds thus:—

“ The Fleet, as well as forces, being now ready, they rowed towards the Bridge, the tide being adverse; but no sooner had they reached it, than they were violently assailed from above with a shower of missiles and stones, of such immensity that their helmets and shields were shattered, and the ships themselves considerably injured. Many of them, therefore, retired: but Olaf, the King, and his Norsemen, having rowed their Ships close up to the Bridge, made them fast to the piles with ropes and cables, with which they strained them, and the tide seconding their united efforts, the piles gradually gave way, and were withdrawn from under the Bridge. At this time, there

was an immense pressure of stones and other weapons, so that the piles being removed, the whole Bridge brake down, and involved in its fall the ruin of many: numbers, however, were left to seek refuge by flight; some into the City, others into Southwark."

This event and its sequent advantages, so intimidated the citizens, that they submitted to receive Ethelred as King. The Norse bards, Ottar Suarti and Sigvatus, celebrated Olaf's triumph in their songs; a specimen of which, as translated in the "Chronicles of London Bridge," is here given:

" That was truly the sixth fight which the mighty King fought with the men of England; wherein King Olaf,—the Chief himself a Son of Odin,—valiantly attacked the Bridge at London. Bravely did the swords of the Völscs defend it, but through the trench which the Sea Kings, the men of Vikesland, guarded, they were enabled to come, and the plain of Southwark was full of his tents."*

In the year 1016, the Danes, under the command of

* Vide "Chronicles," p. 24. To that very interesting compilation (by Mr. R. Thomson), we are indebted for all the above particulars of Olaf's victory, as well as for various other parts of this article. King Olaf, Anlaf, or *Olave*, appears to have been converted to Christianity in England; and his memory was so much revered by the Londoners, that no less than three Churches within the City, and one in Southwark, were consecrated to his fame, after his enrolment in the Calendar of Saints: viz. St. Olave, Jewry; St. Olave, Hart Street; St. Olave, Silver Street; and St. Olave, Tooley Street. Olaf was slain in battle by his Pagan subjects at Stichstadt, to the north of Drontheim, in the year 1030.

Canute, having advanced up the river with their fleet, were impeded in their progress by the Bridge, when, according to the "Saxon Chronicle," "they sank a deep ditch on the south side, and dragged their ships to the west side of the Bridge." This trench is supposed to have commenced at Rotherhithe, and continuing in the form of a semicircle, to have entered the Thames again at the lower end of Chelsea Reach. William the Conqueror, in the year 1067, in a charter to the Abbey Church of St. Peter's Westminster, confirmed to the monks there, a Gate in London, called *Botolph's Gate*, with a Wharf, "at the Head of *London Bridge*." In November, 1091, in consequence of a violent tempest, the river was so swollen, as entirely to sweep away the Bridge, and inundate the banks on each side to a considerable distance. Six years afterwards, William Rufus imposed a heavy tax upon his subjects for rebuilding the Bridge, and executing other considerable works which he had then in progress. In 1136, it suffered greatly from fire, but was soon repaired, yet not so substantially as to last many years; since, according to Stow, "the same Bridge, in 1163, was not only repaired, but *new made* of timber, as afore, by *Peter of Colechurch*, Priest and Chaplain."*

We are now arrived at the period when a Bridge of *Stone* was first erected over the river Thames, at London; an event connected with the extraordinary fact, that Peter of Colechurch was the architect of the new fabric of stone, as he had been of the preceding one of

* Stow's "Survey," p. 50; edit. 1618.

timber.* The instability of a wooden Bridge, over such a wide and rapid part of the stream, and the frequent necessity for expensive repairs, were doubtless the leading causes which led to this erection.

Radulphus de Diceto, who wrote about 1210, when the new Bridge had but recently been finished, states from his own knowledge, that PETER, the *Curate of Colechurch*, was a native of London. He commenced its foundations about the year 1176 (22d of Henry II.), “neere vnto the bridge of timber, but somewhat more towards the west;”† the original bridge having stood

* *St. Mary Cole-church* stood in the Poultry, at the south end of *Conie-hope Lane*, (now Grocer’s Alley,) “of old time so called,” says Stow, “of a Signe of three Conies hanging over a Poulter’s stall at the Lane’s end.” This Church was “named of one Cole, that builded it vpon a vault aboue ground, so that men are forced to ascend vp thereunto by certain steps.” Henry the Fourth, in the 1st year of his reign, granted licence to William Marshall and others, to found a Brotherhood of St. Katharine within it, because Thomas à Becket and St. Edmund were baptized there, “thus expressed,” Strype says, “in the Record in the Tower:—*In Eccles. de S. Maria de Colechurch-juxta magnum Aqueduct. in qua Ecclesia S. Thomas de Cantuar. et S. Edmund, Rex baptizata fuerunt.*” This Church, which was a small fabric, belonged to the Mercers’ Company, of which Gilbert Becket, the Archbishop’s father, was a member, and it will also be recollectcd, (vide vol. i. p. 233,) that he dwelt in the *Mercery*. It was destroyed by the fire in 1666; after which, the parish was annexed to St. Mildred’s Poultry: the living was a Curacy.

† Stow’s “Survey,” p. 50; edit. 1618. Stow’s information was most probably acquired from the Collections on the Antiquities of London, made by Leland, and which had come into his own possession.

contiguous to St. Botolph's Wharf. "The King assisted in the work," yet in what manner, we are not informed; though it has been inferred, from the popular saying of "London Bridge was built upon Wool-packs,"—that it was by the proceeds of a tax upon wool: one thousand marks, or pounds, was also given by Cardinal Hugo di Petraleone, the Pope's Legate, and Richard, Archbishop of Canterbury.* This Bridge was thirty-three years in building; but in 1205, four years prior to its completion, Peter of Colechurch died; he was buried with much appropriateness, within the centre pier, in the crypt of a large chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas, which had been erected there, at the sole charge of the Master-mason; but the name of this last benefactor has not descended to us.†

* Leland's "Itinerary," vol. vii. P. I. p. 12; edit. 1768-69.

† The fact of the interment of Peter of Colechurch within the Chapel upon London Bridge, is substantiated by the Annals of Waverley. Maitland says, "In the middle [of the Chapel] was situate a sepulchral Monument, of the length of seven feet and a half, and the breadth of four: the remains whereof were lately (A. D. 1737) discovered by Mr. Yaldwyn, the present inhabitant, when he repaired the staircase, which is built over it." Vide "History of London," vol. i. p. 46, by Entick; but neither in that, nor in Maitland's own edition of 1739, is there any mention of Mr. Yaldwyn's discovering "the remains of a body," as mistakenly apprehended by the ingenious editor of the "Chronicles of London Bridge." We may, therefore, be allowed to conjecture, that if due care be taken, when the old Bridge is pulled down, as most probably it will in the course of two or three years, the bones and ashes of its venerable architect will still be found.

About four years before the decease of Peter of Colechurch, King John, in a letter missive, dated from Molinel, in France, to the Mayor and Citizens of London, recommended Isenbert, Master of the Schools of Xainctes, (who had constructed the bridge of Xainctes and Rochelle,) to finish the new Bridge, yet there is no evidence of the success of that recommendation; and, on the contrary, Stow informs us, that "it was finished in 1209, by the worthy Merchants of London, *Serle*, *Mercer*, *William Almaine*, and *Benedict Botewrite*, principall Masters of that worke." The same writer, referring to three different authorities, gives the following particulars of a dreadful calamity which occurred on the Bridge, soon after its completion :

" In the yeere 1212, on the tenth of July at night, the Borough of Southwarke, vpon the Southside the river of Thames, as also the Church of our Lady of the Canons there, beeing on fire, and an exceeding great multitude of people passing the bridge, either to extinguish and quench it, or else to gaze and behold it; suddenly the North part, by blowing of the South winde, was also set on fire, and the people which were euen now passing the bridge, perciuing the same, would haue returned, but were stopped by the fire, and it came to passe, that as they staied or protracted time, the other end of the bridge also, namely the South end, was fired, so that the people thronging themselues between the two fires, did nothing else but expect present death. Then came there to aide them many ships and vessels, into the which the multitude so unaduisedly rushed, that the ships being thereby drowned, they all perished. It was said, that through the fire and shipwrack, there were destroied about three thousand persons,

whose bodies were found in part, or half burned, besides those that were wholly burnt to ashes, and could not be found."

From the above account it may be inferred, that various buildings had been raised at each extremity of the Bridge, even at that early period; although, after this disaster, nothing, perhaps, but its defensive towers were for awhile suffered to be rebuilt. In December, 1213, King John, by a precept addressed to the Mayor and Sheriffs, and still preserved among the Close Rolls in the Tower, commanded that "the Halfpence" which were then taken of "foreign merchants," should "be given to the work of London Bridge."

The precise period at which the *Gates*, or *Towers*, were first erected, is involved in obscurity; yet there can be little doubt, but that their origin was as early as that of the fabric itself. Even the *Wooden* Bridge appears to have had some defence of this kind, for the Danish writer, Suhm, informs us, that when Canute removed the body of St. Elphage, from St. Paul's to Canterbury, "warriors, clad in armour, were stationed on the Bridge, and along the banks of the river; and others, by order of the King, raised a riot at the *Gate*, to divert the attention of the citizens."* The original Towers were built at the extremities of the Bridge, the one on the Southwark, and the other on the London side: but in 1426, a third Tower was erected at the north end of the draw-bridge, which crossed the inter-

* See "Londiniana," vol. i. p. 265.

vening space between the sixth and seventh piers from the south side, and was occasionally raised up to admit the passage of vessels to and from Queenhithe, which had long been the principal wharf for lading and unlading within the city.

Henry the Third, in 1269, granted the custody of the Bridge (which twenty years before he had taken from the City, ordering the proceeds to be paid into the Exchequer) to his Queen, Eleanor of Provence. In consequence of that alienation from its regular guardians, the Bridge became so ruinous, that Edward the First, in his 9th year, anno 1281, commanded collections for its repair to be made "everywhere throughout the realm," stating in his letters patent, that without "some speedy remedy, not only the sudden fall of the Bridge, but also the *destruction* of innumerable people *dwelling upon it*, may suddenly be feared." The same monarch, also, in the following year, in two different letters patent, ordered certain tolls to be taken of every one crossing the Bridge, for three years, to be appropriated towards its reparations; and he likewise granted, for the same purpose, several pieces of land within the city, to the Mayor and Citizens; to whom the regular keeping of the Bridge appears to have been then restored.

In the severe winter of 1282, five of the arches were "borne downe and carried away" by the ice; and in 1289, Stow says, "the Bridge was so sore decaied for want of reparations, that men were afraid to passe thereon." A subsidy was, in consequence, granted for its support, and "a great collection or gathering was

made of all Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiastical persons." The sums thus obtained being insufficient for the required purposes, King Edward, by different letters patent, dated in 1298, 1301, and 1305, ordered a *Pontage* to be levied, for maintaining the Bridge; the term under each patent being limited to three years.*

In August, 1305, the dissevered head of the brave but ill-fated Sir William Wallace was fixed upon a pole on the northern Tower of London Bridge; and in the following year, that of Simon Frizel, or Frazer, was placed by its side. These were the first instances of this kind of degradation to which the Bridge was appropriated, though in after ages such scenes became frequent.

On St. George's Day, 1390, a grand "Passage of Arms" took place on London Bridge, between David Lindsey, Earl of Craufort, a Scottish knight, and Lord John de Wells of England, in which the former proved victorious, after three courses on horseback with spears; Lord Wells at the third course having been "borne out of his saddle." The challenge had been given by Lord Wells, in Scotland, and a safe conduct (afterwards twice or thrice renewed) was issued for Lindsey and his retinue,—including twelve other knights—by Richard the Second, who was himself present at the

* In the translation of the last patent, given in Thomson's "Chronicles," pp. 155-159, there is a very curious enumeration of the numerous articles of merchandize and trade, that were at that period *in transit* over and under London Bridge.

combat, with most of his nobility. Stow, speaking of this encounter, says, “at that time, the Bridge being coaped on either side, was not replenished with houses built thereon, as since it hath been, and now is.”*

The next memorable circumstance connected with this fabric, occurred on November the 13th, 1396, when King Richard and his youthful consort, Isabel, of France, entered the City from Southwark, in vast pomp, on their way to the Tower. The Bridge was so thronged with spectators, that nine persons were pressed to death in the crowd, among whom was the prior of Tiptree, in Essex, and a worshipful matron of Cornhill.

Henry the Fifth, on his return from France, after the battle of Azincourt, was conducted from Blackheath into the City, in grand cavalcade, and on London Bridge a *Pageant* was devised to receive him, of which Lydgate, the monk of Bury, thus writes:—

“ To London brygge thenne rood oure kyng,
 The Processions there they mette hym ryght,
 “ *Ave Rex Anglorum.*” thei ’gan syng,
 “ *Flos Mundi,*” thei seide, goddys knight.
 To London brygge when he com right,
 Vp to the gate, ther strode on by
 A gyaunt, that was full grim of myght,
 To teche the Frensshe men curtesy.
Wot ze right well that thus it was,
Gloria tibi Trinitas.

* Stow’s “Survey,” p. 52: edit. 1618. This author, as well as most other historians, has referred the above feat of arms to

And at the drawe brigge that is faste by,
 Two Toures there were vp pight,
 An Antelope and a Lyon stonding hym by,
 Above them Seynt George oure ladyes knyght,
 Be syde him many an Angell bright.
 ‘*Benedictus*,’ thei gan synge;
 ‘*Qui venit in nomine domini goddys knight*,’
 ‘*Gracia Dei*,’ with zow doth sprynge.
Wot ze right well that thus it was,
Gloria tibi Trinitas.’*.

That the passing beneath London Bridge at certain states of the tide, was not less dangerous in former times than at present, is evident from a circumstance recorded in Stow’s “Chronicles,” under the year 1428, and also in the Harleian MS. No. 565, folio 87b, from which the following is an extract:—

“Also this same yere,” says the record, “the viij day of November, the Duke of Norfolk, with many a gentil man, squyer, and yoman tok his barge at Seynt Marye Overye, be twen iiij and v of y^e belle a yens nyzt, and

the year 1395; yet that it actually took place in 1390, is proved by various records and authorities, quoted in Thomson’s “Chronicles,” pp. 186-203.

* Besides the above, several other splendid Pageants have on different occasions been exhibited on this bridge, the most remarkable of which were those devised to celebrate the return of Henry the Sixth, after his Coronation at Paris, as King of France, in 1431; and the marriage of the same King with Margaret of Anjou, in 1445. There was also a costly Pageant of St. Katharine and St. Ursula displayed here, on the nuptials of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. with Katharine of Arragon.

proposyd to passe thorugh London Bregge. Where of the forseid barge, thorugh misgouernance of stearyng, fell vp on the pyles, and ouerwhelmyd. The whyche was cause of spylling many a gentil man and othere; the more ruthe was! But as Gode wolde y^e Duke him self and too or iij othere gentyl men, seyng that myschief, leped vp on y^e pyles, and so were saved thorugh helpe of them that weren a bove y^e Brigge with castyng downe of ropes." The Duke of Norfolk, to whom this misfortune happened, was John Mowbray, the second of that title, who had served under King Henry V. in France, and who died October the 19th, 1432.

On the 14th of January 1437, as we learn both from Stow and Fabian, "the great stone Gate, and tower standing upon it, next Southwark, fell suddenly down into the river, carrying with it "two of the fairest arches" of the Bridge, and yet," adds Stow, "no man perished in body, which was a great worke of God."

In 1450, on the night of the 5th of July, London Bridge was the scene of a desperate conflict between the principal citizens, headed by Sir Matthew Gough, and the insurgents under Jack Cade. The skirmish lasted the whole night, both the assailants and the assailed being alternately driven to the "stoulpes" at each extremity of the Bridge. At length "at ix of the clocke in the mornynge, both parties beynde faynte, wery, and fatigate, agreed to desist from fight, and to leve battayl to the next day."* Shortly after,

* Hall's "Chronicle," fol. lxxiii. thirty-eighth of Hen. VI. It was upon this occasion, that Jack Cade, on his first entrance

the rebels dispersed on obtaining a general pardon ; but a reward having been proclaimed for the apprehension of Jack Cade, he was slain near Hothfield, in Kent, and his head was placed upon a spike over the Bridge-gate at London.

In May 1471, a daring attack was made upon the city by Thomas Neville, generally called the *Bastard Falconbridge*, who, under pretence of releasing Henry the Sixth from his captivity in the Tower, had collected a number of persons of desperate fortune, whose main object was plunder. His assault upon the Bridge, from Southwark, was repulsed with much loss, though during the conflict “ he burned the gate and all the houses to the drawbridge.”

Among the measures pursued to oppose the entrance of Sir Thomas Wyatt into the City, from Southwark, during his insurrection against Queen Mary, in February 1553, was cutting away the drawbridge, and more strongly fortifying the other defences. Between the years 1577 and 1579, the drawbridge tower was rebuilt, and the heads of those executed for treason, which had stood upon the old tower, were removed to the tower at the Southwark end, which was thenceforth called the *Traitor's Gate*. Hentzner, in the account of his “ Journey into England,” in 1597,

into the City (from which he was afterwards excluded through the ill conduct of his followers) is said to have cut the ropes of the drawbridge with his sword, and on his advance to London Stone, to have used the memorable words, “ Now is Mortimer Lord of London.”

states, that they counted upwards of thirty heads placed upon iron spikes on the Tower of London Bridge.

There is a very curious view of this Bridge, executed by Norden, about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but not published till the latter part of that of James the First. From the descriptive eulogy attached to it, the following is an extract:—

“ This famous Bridge is adorned with sumptuous buildings, and statelie and beautifull houses on either side, inhabited by wealthy citizens, and furnished with all manner of trades, comparable in it selfe to a little citie, whose buildings are so artificially contriued, and so firmly combined, as it seemeth more than an ordinary streete ; for it is as one continuall vauete or roofe, except certain void places, reserved from buildings, for the retire of passengers from the danger of carres, carts and droues of cattle, vsually passing that way.—The vaults, sellers, and places in the bowels, as it were, of the same Bridge, are many and admirable, which arte cannot discover to the outward view.”

In 1633, on the 11th of February, a fire broke out at the house of a needle maker, near St. Magnus' Church, at the north end of the Bridge, occasioned “ by the carelessness of a maid-servant setting a tub of hot sea-coal under a pair of stairs.” It raged with great fierceness, through the night and next day, till all the houses, forty-three in number, were destroyed to the first vacancy on the Bridge ; which commenced at the seventh pier. This north end, says Blome, one of Stow's continuators, “ lay unbuilt for many years, only deal boards were put up on both sides to prevent people's falling into the Thames ;” and those pales

were held together by “ cross beams.” Afterwards, however, a building of timber, “ very substantial and beautiful,” was completed in 1646, at the “ north end” of the part last burnt. “ The houses were three stories high, besides the cellars which were within and between the piers ; and over the houses were stately platforms, leaded, with rails and ballusters about them ; and some had pretty little gardens with arbors.”*

The intermediate palings remained for several years longer, as appears from an incidental notice in Pepys’s “ Diary,” where speaking of a furious storm of wind, which raged during the night and morning of January the 24th, 1665-6, he says, that in his way through Horslydowne, “ it was dangerous to walk the streets, the bricks and tiles so falling from the houses that the streets were covered with them, and whole chimneys, nay, whole houses, in two or three places, blown down. But above all, the pales of London Bridge on both sides were blown away, so that we were fain to stoop very low, for fear of blowing off the bridge.”

In the great fire of September 1666, the pile of houses so lately rebuilt, was again consumed. Pepys

* Vide Strype’s *Stow*, vol. i. B. 1. p. 58; edit. 1720. From a singular inadvertency, the editor of the recently-published “ *Chronicles*” of this fabric, questions Blome’s correctness in regard to the above pile, although in his own wood-cut of the north end of the Bridge, on p. 407, copied from Hollar’s prospect of London, before the fire of 1666, that building, as described by Blome, forms the principal feature ; viz. that “ having a gate in it, surmounted by the King’s arms.” The appearance of London Bridge about this period may be seen in the Frontispiece to this volume.

mentions, that he saw the houses “at that end of the Bridge, all on fire ;”* and Vincent, in his rhapsodical yet curious tract, intituled “God’s terrible Advice to the City,” thus more circumstantially describes the conflagration :

“ The fire rushed down the Hill towards the Bridge, crossed Thames Street, invadeth Magnus Church at the Bridge-foot, and though that Church was so great, yet it was not a sufficient barricado against this conqueror ; but having scaled and taken this fort, it shooteth flames with so much the greater advantage round about, and a *great Building* of houses upon the Bridge is quickly thrown to the ground : then the conqueror being stayed in its course at the Bridge, marcheth back towards the City.”

Within the succeeding eighteen or twenty years the entire Bridge was replenished with new buildings upon a more systematic plan than had previously existed, the old houses in the southern part having been pulled down, and again rebuilt, under the general direction of the corporate officers ; yet, though various improvements were then made, the transit over the Bridge was fraught with numerous inconveniences, and the street “ though garnished,” as Blome says, “ with good timber buildings, well inhabited by sufficient tradesmen,”† was still dark, narrow, and dangerous.

On the 8th of September 1725, a fire, which began at a brush-maker’s, near St. Olave’s Church, Tooley Street, burnt down about sixty houses, on both sides of

* Pepys’s “ Diary,” vol. iii. p. 17.

† Strype’s “Stow,” vol. i. B. ii. p. 180 ; edit. 1720.

the way, to the Bridge-gate, which being of stone, stopped the further progress of the flames. The Gate itself, however, was so much damaged, that it was thought necessary to rebuild it about two years afterwards.

The erection of a Bridge at Westminster between the years 1739 and 1750, led to a great improvement in the state of London Bridge; for the Corporation, under an Act of Parliament, obtained in 1756, were empowered to remove all the buildings, enlarge the avenues, and generally to make such alterations as should be deemed requisite. The condition of the Bridge, at that period, is thus described by a contemporary writer.

“ Nineteen disproportioned arches, with sterlings increased to an amazing size by frequent repairs, supported the street above. Across the middle of the street were several lofty arches, extending from one side to the other, the bottom part of each arch terminating at the first story, and the upper part reaching near the tops of the buildings. These arches were designed to support the houses on each side of the street and were therefore formed of strong timbers bolted into the houses, which, being covered with lath and plaster, appeared as if built with stone. The back part of the houses near the Thames had neither uniformity nor beauty, the line being broken by a great number of closets that projected from the buildings, and hung over the sterlings. This deformity was greatly increased by the houses extending a considerable distance over the sides of the bridge, and some of them projecting farther over it than the others, by which means the tops of almost all the arches, except those that were

nearest, were concealed from the view of the passengers on the quays, and made the bridge appear like a multitude of rude piers, with only an arch or two at the end, and the rest consisting of beams, extending from the tops of the flat piers, without any other arches, quite across the river."*

Three vacancies had been left in different parts of the Bridge, both to admit a view of the Thames, and afford a retreat from occasional obstruction in the thoroughfare, which was of very contracted dimensions, its general width varying from twelve feet only, to twenty feet. One of these vacancies, that is, the first from the north end, over the eighth arch, was dignified by the appellation of *London Square*. There was no paved way for foot passengers, whose safest and most general course of passing over the bridge, was to follow some carriage.

The new improvements were conducted by a Committee, and between 1755 and 1762, the Bridge assumed the appearance which is represented in the annexed print. All the houses and gates were removed; two of the middle arches were taken down, and a single arch constructed in their place; a regular balustrade was erected on each side the Bridge; foot-paths, of seven feet wide, each, were laid; and a carriage-way formed of the width of thirty-one feet.†

* Vide Harrison's "London," fol. 1776.

† Another most essential improvement was made about the same time, namely, by opening a foot-way through the tower of St. Magnus' Church; in prosecuting which, the solid judgment

Whilst this work was in progress, a temporary Bridge of timber, both for foot passengers and carriages, was raised upon the sterlings of the old one ; but the first Bridge thus erected was destroyed by a fire, which appears to have been kindled by incendiaries, on the night of the 10th of April, 1758 ; the old drawbridge was also then burnt. Very great inconvenience from the stopping of all intercourse between the City and Southwark, except by water, resulted from this occurrence : but such prompt measures were taken by the corporate authorities, that another wooden Bridge was completed within a month's time, and an armed watch was regularly kept to prevent a second conflagration.

In the two large prints, published in the years 1747 and 1748, by Vertue, who was then an inhabitant of *Brownlow Street*, Drury Lane, the west front and interior of the ancient *Chapel* on the centre pier of London Bridge, are distinctly represented. Stow informs us, that on its erection it was “then endowed for two priests, four clerks, &c., besides chantries since

and penetrating foresight of Sir Christopher Wren, the builder of the church, was demonstrably shewn. That great architect had contrived and executed his work with such prescient skill, that but little more was necessary to be done, to effect the desired improvement, than to clear away the fillings up of the arched recesses in the basement story, the arches themselves and their abutting piers being of sufficient strength to sustain the entire weight of the superincumbent mass. Sir Christopher had erected the body of St. Magnus' Church between the years 1676 and 1680, and the steeple about 1705.

founded by John Hatfield and others." In Henry the Sixth's reign there were four chaplains serving in it, and the oblations and other profits, as appears from Newcourt's "*Repertorium*," appear to have been sufficiently valuable to occasion a controversy between the bridge-master and the rector of St. Magnus' Church; this was settled by an agreement, covenanting that the rector should be paid xxd. annually, at Michaelmas, for ever, and that all other profits should be for the use of the chapel and the bridge. It is most probable that all *regular* service in this Chapel was suspended about the era of the Reformation; yet we are informed in Smith's "*Ancient Topography of London*," that "long within legal memory the service was performed every Sabbath and Saint's Day." For upwards of a century, however, it is known to have been occupied as a shop and warehouse, and almost every external feature of its sacred appropriation had been obliterated.

It should be remarked, that this Chapel was principally built upon the great central pier, or sterleng, which projected about fifty feet eastward, further into the stream than any of the others. The west front, which alone stood upon the bridge, was forty feet in height, and thirty in width. It was supported by four buttresses, crowned with crocketted pinnacles, and finished by a low gable, surmounted by a cross. In the middle compartment, which was about twice the width of the others, was a pointed window, separated by a mullion into two lights, and having a quatrefoil in the apex; in each side compartment was a pointed-

arch doorway. The interior was divided into two stories, viz. an upper chapel and a crypt; these were each about sixty feet in length, terminating at the east end in a semi-hexagon. There were thirteen windows in each story, viz. five on each side, and one in each division eastward; all these, which were handsomely pointed, were similar in form and arrangement, every window consisting of two ranges of arched divisions, surmounted by a lozenge. In the chapel, in front of each intervening pier, was a lofty shaft, carried up to the roof, which was strongly framed of timber, but had probably been originally vaulted like the crypt. In the latter, which was about twenty feet high, was a groined roof, supported by stone ribs, which sprung from a continued series of clustered columns in front of each pier. From each cluster seven ribs branched, and at every intersection was a sculptured boss, of a varied design; among them were cherubs, a group of four episcopal heads, and a crowned head, probably Richard Cœur de Lion, grouped with four masks; near the entrance was a basin, or piscina, for holy water.*

* The above description has been drawn up from Vertue's prints, whose sketches and measurements were taken in the year 1744. At that time, however, many dilapidations had been made, and his delineations must be regarded as shewing the Chapel as it originally was, rather than the state of it in his own time. In the perspective view of the Crypt, he has introduced the figures of those well known antiquaries, Dr. Ducarel, and Samuel Gale, Esq.; the latter of whom was one of the revivers of the Society of Antiquaries in 1717, and their first treasurer. Vertue's engravings were devised under Mr. Gale's

This Chapel was pulled down in the autumn of 1760, but the workmen had much difficulty in demolishing it, the cement being of extreme tenacity, and the stones strongly clamped together with iron. “An antique marble font, curiously engraved, and several ancient coins,” &c. were found in it at that period.* The upper chapel was converted into apartments; but the crypt had been used as a paper warehouse many years: and though the floor was always from eight to ten feet under the surface at high-water mark, yet the masonry was so good that no water ever penetrated. From the crypt was a winding staircase, descending to the river; and “in front of the bridge pier was a square fish-pond, formed in the sterling, into which the fish were carried by the tide, and there detained by a wire grating placed over it.”†

patronage, and both himself and Dr. Ducarel assisted him in his measurements: the former is standing on the left, holding a plan of the Chapel, and the latter is stooping on one knee, with a rule. Vide Nichols’s “Literary Anecdotes,” vol. iv. p. 552; and vol. vi. p. 402.

When Vertue made his sketches, the Chapel-house was tenanted by a haberdasher, named Baldwin, who was born there; and when, at the age of seventy-one, he had been ordered to go to Chiselhurst for a change of air, he found that he could not sleep in the country for want of the noise he had been always accustomed to when living on the bridge! Ibid. vol. vi. p. 402, note.

* Vide “London Chronicle,” of Aug. 14th, 1760.

† Thomson’s “Chronicles,” p. 516. The author adds, “An ancient servant of London Bridge, now verging upon his hundredth summer, well remembers to have gone down through the chapel to fish in this pond.”

Independently of this structure, the most remarkable building upon London Bridge was the famous *Nonsuch House*, which, from the arms over the arch-way, appears to have been of the Elizabethan age, and, from other circumstances, to have been erected here a short time prior to the year 1585. This singular and very curious building was constructed in Holland, entirely of wood, and being brought over, was put together with wooden pegs only, not a single nail being used in the whole fabric. It stood to the north of the drawbridge, over the seventh arch from the Southwark end of the Bridge, overhanging the river on each side. At each of its corners was a square tower, crowned with a Kremlin spire, and in the centre a rich, elaborately-carved gable. It was four stories in height; the whole was richly ornamented with carved panels, and gilded and jasper-coloured columns. In the front was a profusion of transom casement windows, with carved wooden galleries before them. Over the arch-way, which was the width of the drawbridge, were placed the arms of St. George, the city of London, and those of Elizabeth, viz. France, and England, quarterly, supported by the Lion and Dragon.*

Since the alterations in the early part of the late reign, the history of this fabric presents but little interest, it being chiefly confined to the frequent necessity of repairs, and other measures adapted to its preservation. The passage or water-way beneath the

* Vide Thomson's "Chronicles," pp. 344-347, in which the description is interestingly illustrated by wood-cuts.

arches, or *locks*, as they were technically called (and with much propriety, as the free course of the tides was always obstructed by the sterlings), was progressively deteriorated by those reparations; and the stability of the Bridge itself, for any extended term of years, became, in the opinion of several experienced engineers, extremely questionable. The subject, at length, engaged the attention of the House of Commons; and “the Select Committee upon the improvement of the Port of London,” in their third Report, strenuously recommended the erection of a new Bridge, for which several plans and designs were given, in an attached volume of engravings. Nothing, however, in furtherance of that recommendation was done for nearly twenty years,—the city, in which the conservancy of the Bridge, and the management of the *Bridge House Estates*, had for centuries been vested, being disinclined to engage in such an undertaking. At length, in 1820, in consequence of several petitions from craft and barge-owners, lightermen, &c. representing the dangerous state of the navigation, and the insufficiency of the water-way for the increased traffic on the Thames, a special committee of the House of Commons was appointed on the subject; and, after the examination of many witnesses, and a vast mass of evidence, it was again, in a Report, dated May 25th, 1821, strongly recommended to erect a new Bridge.*

* From the examination of R. F. Newman, Esq. Comptroller of the Bridge-House Estates, it appeared, that London Bridge produced an income of £30,503. 7s. 8d., of which the rental of

Although this second recommendation was not immediately acted on, it had a decided influence on public opinion; and, at length, the Corporation, in June 1822, offered premiums of £250, £150, and £100, for the three best designs that might be sent in for inspection. This produced about one hundred drawings, which were referred for examination to the Messrs. Nash, Soane, Smirke, and Montague, the three former being ranked among our first architects, and the other being the principal surveyor to the city. In the following January, the premiums were adjudged to three plans, which, on a more minute inquiry, were found not to be suited to the situation; and a design of the late John Rennie, Esq., was ultimately adopted.

Application was then made to Parliament for the necessary powers to erect a new Bridge, improve avenues, &c.; and on the 4th of July, 1823 (4th of George IV.), the act for those purposes received the royal assent. Under the provisions of this statute, (which is to remain in force for ten years,) the site of the New Bridge was fixed at the distance of about

the above estates amounted, in 1820, to £25,805. 13s. 2d. It further appeared, that the city was indebted to the Bridge-House the sum of £45,383. 4s. 6d, of which £36,383. 4s. 6d. was in cash, and £9,000. in 3 per cent. Consols; and that its capital in the funds, exchequer bills, and floating cash, amounted to £80,168. 11s. 1d.

* Mr. Rennie had thus the unparalleled fortune of immortally associating his name with three of our Metropolitan Bridges, namely, Waterloo Bridge, Southwark Bridge (of cast iron), and London Bridge.

thirty-four yards westward, from the old Bridge, which is to remain open as a thoroughfare until the former be completed. The *first pile* of the *coffer-dam* for laying the foundation of the first pier, was driven, on the Southwark side, on Monday, March the 15th, 1824, and the *first stone* within that coffer-dam was laid, with great ceremony, on the 15th of June, 1825, by the then Lord Mayor (John Garratt, Esq.), in presence of his late Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York, and many other persons of distinguished birth, rank and eminence.*

The New Bridge, now in progress, consists of five semi-elliptical arches, the respective spans of which are as follow :—centre arch, 150 feet; second and fourth arches, 140 feet; land arches, 130 feet; the width of the centermost piers is 24 feet, and of the others, 22 feet; the abutments at the base are 73 feet.†

The architectural features of this structure are of the most simple kind, and well suited to harmonize with the bold character of the arches. The piers have plain rectangular buttresses, standing upon plinths, and the pier-ends which support the same, have an effect from the River infinitely more grand than that of any other Bridge that has been hitherto erected over the Thames.

* For a very particular account of this ceremony, see Thomson's "Chronicles," pp. 635-664; it is illustrated with four beautifully-executed wood-cuts, shewing the interior and fittings up of the coffer-dam; and a fifth cut, representing the elegant silver trowel that was used in laying the first stone.

† The exterior of this Bridge will be of three sorts of granite;

The stairs at each end are also in good keeping with the rest of the work, and will consist of two straight flights of steps, of about 22 feet wide, from high-water. The road-way will have an easy ascent from each end of the Bridge ; the parapet is to be plain, with a handsome block cornice.

This vast work is now in a great state of forwardness, and its principal features are fully developed. All the piers and abutments are completed, and the last key stone of the City land arch was driven on the 19th of November, 1828, with some ceremony, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Wm. Thompson, Esq.), accompanied by several Aldermen, and other persons of distinction. Many other parts are in an equally forward state, and it is expected that this noble pile will be opened for the public, in about two years from the present period.

Under the Act of Parliament for the re-building of

the eastern side being of purple Aberdeen, the western of the light-grey Devonshire Haytor, and the arch stones of both, united with the red-brown of Peterhead ; the heartings of the piers are of hard Bramley-Fall, Derby, and Whitby stone. These materials are roughly shaped at the quarries, and after being carefully wrought at the Isle of Dogs, are finally dressed and fitted to their places at the Bridge. The Pier-foundations are formed of piles, chiefly beech, pointed with iron, and driven about twenty feet into the blue clay of the bed of the River, about four feet apart, having two rows of sills, each averaging about a foot square, and filled in with large blocks of stone, upon which is laid a six-inch beech planking, bearing the first course of masonry. *Vide Thomson's "Chronicles," p. 629.*

London Bridge, the Lords of the Treasury are to disburse £150,000 towards the expenditure; and £42,000 has been since granted by the Treasury to increase the width of the Bridge six feet beyond what had at first been determined on, by which acts they reserve to themselves the power of a superintendence over the whole work. The work is executed under the general direction of Messrs. George and John Rennie, the sons of the late Mr. John Rennie, and under the constant superintendence of Mr. William Knight and Mr. Hollinsworth, the resident engineers. The contractors for building it are Mr. William Jolliffe and Sir Edward Banks, who have undertaken to complete it in six years from March 2nd, 1824, for the sum of £460,000, in addition to which there is a separate contract of £42,000 for widening the Bridge six feet; £30,000 has also been set aside as the probable expenditure required for maintaining the Old Bridge, &c. The contractors are bound down in sureties to the amount of £200,000, to complete this great work within the prescribed time.

For the following interesting particulars of the discoveries made in laying the foundations of the new structure, the author is indebted to the kindness of Mr. Knight—whose zeal for the success of this great undertaking is equalled only by his industry in all his professional pursuits:—

“ In dredging round the parts where the coffer dams were required, a great quantity of miscellaneous matter was brought up, amongst which were numerous coins, consisting of several Roman ones, both of brass

and silver, Saxon and Danish, and various English, of different reigns ; a considerable number of gold pieces of the Seventh and Eighth Henrys ; several ancient seals ; a crucifix, broaches, and gold rings, which were evidently of monastic periods ; ancient daggers and swords ; a beautiful little statue of a horse, of the Roman era, of the most exquisite workmanship, equal in many respects (particularly about the head and neck) to those in the Elgin marbles. These discoveries were chiefly made about the western points of the old sterlings, on the city side, where a series of banks has been formed by the strength of the current, through the small locks of the old Bridge. A great portion was discovered both round the parts where the last coffer-dam was formed, and near the embankment.

“Upon the spot now occupied as the stairs on the east side of the bridge, amongst the upper surface of the bed of the river (which consisted apparently of burnt ruins), were found between thirty and forty gold sovereigns, half sovereigns, and angels of the Henries VII. and VIII. Upon excavating the earth and other obstructions (which consisted of three separate lines of old embankments, constructed of elm and fir piles), at about thirty feet from the surface, a considerable quantity of Samian ware was found, which was unfortunately broken by the labourers in digging ; but, from the pieces which were preserved, the ware appears to have been of the most beautiful workmanship. Many ancient keys were also found upon the line of the abutments of the new Bridge, next the sterlings ; old watches, and ancient seals ; and in that line of the river near the Chapel sterling, was

found a large leaden seal, with the inscription of P. P. Urbanus VI.; on the reverse the heads of Peter and Paul: it appears to have been attached to some document, and most probably to the Pope's Bull. The Roman coins found are those of Alexander; Antoninus Pius (several large brass); Constantine (on the reverse side of several of which is the Sun); Faustina, both of the senior and junior Empresses; Maximilius, Tetricus, Magnentius, Posthumius, Crispus, Valens, Victorinus, Gallienus; several of Trajan and Vespasian; Gordianus, Tacitus, Adrian, Antonia, Domitian, Nero; also silver ones of the Emperors Heliogabalus, Caracalla, and Tiberius.

“The Saxon, Danish, and English coins are all of silver, and consist of a Saxon penny of Archbishop Wilfred; Danish pennies of Canute; Saxon pennies of Ethelred II.; a halfpenny and pennies of Henry V., struck at Calais; pennies, halfpennies, and farthings of Edward I.; a twopence of Edward III.; a fourpence of Edward IV.; a halfpenny of Richard I.; pennies of Henry VIII., some struck by Cardinal Wolsey; halfpennies and a fourpence of Philip and Mary; Portcullis halfpennies of Queen Elizabeth; also a halfpenny, three farthings, penny, twopence, threepence, fourpence, sixpence, and three halfpence, of the same Queen; a Rose penny, twopence, and shillings of James I.; Rose pennies and twopences, halfpence, sixpences, shillings, and half-crowns of Charles I.; farthings and sixpences of William and Mary; and also a number of royal tokens, and farthings of copper, in the reign of Charles I.

“Several jettons, or counters, of brass and other

base metals, which were used for the purposes of calculation ; many tradesmen's tokens, and a small bronze statue of Harpocrates, which has been deposited in the British Museum, were also discovered.”*

The manner in which the Old Bridge was constructed is described in the “Chronicles of London Bridge,” from the communication of Mr. Knight, and illustrated by a wood-cut section of the north pier of the great arch. In removing two of the old piers lately, for the purpose of relieving the navigation, an opportunity presented itself of practically ascertaining the mode in which the foundations were laid of the *original* Bridge, which was discovered to be 20 feet wide. On the outsides of the piers were three rows of elm stumps, from about 5 to 6 feet in length, upon these were sills

* “The Harpocrates was presented to the British Museum, in November, 1825, by Messrs. Rundle and Co. of Ludgate Hill. The figure is about two inches and a half in height, and one in breadth ; and represents the son of Osiris as a winged boy, with his finger pointing to his mouth, as God of Silence ; the horns emblematical of his mother Isis, on his head ; and at his feet his other attributes of a dog, a tortoise, an owl, and a serpent twined round a staff ; by the number of which we may guess the figure to have been made in Greece, after the time of Alexander the Great. The style of sculpture is firm and massive ; and on the back is a strong rivet, through which pass a large ring, and a very delicate chain of pure gold crossing like four belts in front ; it being probably of that class of figures which Winckleman states to have been worn as amulets, or the attributes of Priests.”—Thomson’s “Chronicles,” p. 628. There was also a beautiful antique bronze lamp discovered, representing a head of Bacchus, wreathed with ivy.—Ibid. p. 627.

of oak* about 9 inches in thickness, laid upon a mass of Kentish rubble, mixed with flint, chalk, &c., thrown in irregularly, but without cement, and confined by the sterlings, or ancient coffer-dam itself, which was left standing around each pier. The first course of the ancient masonry, which is well banded together, and perfectly sound, is laid at from two feet three inches to three feet, under low-water mark; a circumstance that accounts for the long time spent in building the Bridge, as the workmen must have waited to take advantage of the neap or low tides.

This account cannot, perhaps, be more amusingly concluded than by Howel's imitation of Sannazario's *Sonnet to the City of Venice*, but which the English versifier has limited to "the stupendous site and structure" of Old London Bridge:—

When *Neptune* from his billows *London* spyde,
Brought proudly thither by a high Spring-Tyde,
As through a floating *Wood* He steer'd along,
And dancing *Castles* cluster'd in a throng;
When He beheld a mighty *Bridg* give law
Unto his Surges, and their fury awe,
When such a shelf of *Cataracts* did roar,
As if the *Thames* with *Nile* had chang'd her Shoar;
When He such massy walls, such *Towrs* did eye,

* The *Oak* found here was saturated completely through with water, but was perfectly sound, after the lapse of 652 years; out of this, several snuff-boxes, and other mementos, have been formed, together with all the implements used on the occasion of laying first stones in the piers and abutments—such as squares, plumb rules, levels, mallets, &c.

Such Posts, such Irons upon his back to lye ;
When such vast Arches He observ'd, that might
Nineteen *Rialtos* make for depth and height ;
When the *Cerulean God* these things survayd,
He shook his Trident, and astonish'd said,
Let the whol Earth now all *Her wonders* count
This *Bridg of Wonders* is the *Paramount* !

TOWER OF LONDON IN HENRY THE SIXTH'S REIGN.
CHARLES, DUKE OF ORLEANS.

As a curious illustration of the preceding article, we may refer to the oldest *view* of the *Tower* and *City of London*, which is known to be extant, and of which the annexed print is a reduced representation. The original forms one of the beautiful Illuminations of a Manuscript Volume of Sonnets and other Pieces, written by Charles, Duke of Orleans (grandfather to Louis the Twelfth, King of France), during his ten years' imprisonment in the Tower, in Henry the Sixth's reign, and now preserved among the Royal Manuscripts in the British Museum. In the upper part of this delineation is shewn the eastern side of Old London Bridge, with its street of gable-ended houses, and the ancient chapel of St. Thomas. Beyond the Bridge, and along the banks of the river, is a large mass of buildings, including the spires and towers of various churches, among which the lofty steeple of Old St. Paul's is very conspicuous.

But the most curious part of the picture is that which represents the Tower, and in which the several circumstances of the imprisonment, captivity, and re-

lease of the Duke of Orleans, are ingeniously represented. On the river, in front, is a boat making for the Tower, in which is the Duke, seated and guarded. He next appears as a captive in the White Tower, (which is thrown open by an arch, to shew the interior) writing his poems; he is also shewn as looking from a window upon the procession which is to conduct him from prison. He is last represented as quitting the White Tower, and receiving the congratulations of a knight on his attainment of liberty; a groom, with saddle-horses, stands near; and his full release is indicated by the procession departing through the Tower gates. The Duke's dress, which is similar throughout, is a robe of imperial blue, enriched with gold, and trimmed with ermine.

This nobleman was taken prisoner at the battle of Azincourt, in 1416, by Henry the Fifth; and his nearness in blood to the Crown of France occasioned his confinement in England for twenty-four years. He was first imprisoned at Windsor, but was removed in about a year to Pontefract Castle, in Yorkshire, whence, in 1430, he was again removed to the Tower of London, in which he remained till November 1440, when he was released, "with a great formality of instruments," his ransom having been fixed at 100,000 francs. By Isabel, his first wife, the widow of King Richard the Second (who had been sent back to France), he had an only daughter, named Joan: that lady was married to John, Duke of Alençon, by whom she became the mother of Louis the Twelfth. Whilst the Duke of

Orleans was imprisoned in the Tower, 400 marks a-year were allowed for his support.

The Manuscript is inscribed upon vellum, in the common black script of the 15th century. It is intituled, “*Grâce entière sur le gouvernement du Prince, en la rime & prose, avec Peinctures.*” The poems are chiefly amatory, with complaints of his imprisonment intermingled, and fond remembrances of his native country. The several illuminations are spiritedly executed, though pencilled with great minuteness. In the frontispiece are the arms of France and England, several times repeated, and also the Red Rose, the badge of Henry the Seventh, supported by a greyhound and a red dragon. Hence it would appear, that this particular manuscript was completed in the reign of that sovereign. Among the sonnets are three short “*chansons*” in English, which have been printed by Ellis, in the first volume of his “*Specimens of the Early English Poets.*”

SUFFOLK, OR NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, STRAND.

SUFFOLK HOUSE, or, as now called, NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, stands on the ancient site of an *Hospital* or Chapel of St. Mary, founded in the time of Henry the Third, by William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, on a piece of ground which he had given to the priory of *Rouncival*, or *De Rosida Valle*, in Navarre. That Chapel, says Speed, was suppressed among the alien priories in the reign of Henry the Fifth, but it was afterwards restored for a Fraternity by Edward the

Fourth. After the Dissolution, its site, according to Tanner, was granted by Edward the Sixth, in the third year of his reign, to Thomas Carwarden.

This estate afterwards came into the possession of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, Lord Privy Seal, who erected a splendid mansion thereon, designated *Northampton House*, in which he died in 1614. From that nobleman it descended to his kinsman, Thomas Howard, of Walden, Earl of Suffolk, when it received the name of *Suffolk House*, and was so called until the marriage of Elizabeth, the daughter of Theophilus, second Earl of Suffolk, with Algernon Percy, tenth Earl of Northumberland, in the year 1642, when it was transferred into that family, and has since acquired the name of *Northumberland House*.

This edifice originally formed three sides of a spacious quadrangle, the fourth side remaining open to the gardens and river Thames. Its reputed architect was Bernard Jansen; but the frontispiece near the street has been ascribed to Gerard Christmas, who designed *Aldersgate*, which was rebuilt in the same reign, namely, that of James the First. At that period, the principal apartments were on the Strand side; but after the estate became the property of Earl Algernon (who disliked the noise of so public a thoroughfare), the quadrangle was completed by a fourth side, (including the state rooms) towards the river, under the direction of Inigo Jones. The entire pile was built in a mixed style of architecture, and had dome-crowned towers at the angles, in the Dutch style.

Evelyn, in his "Diary," under the date 1654,

when speaking of Audley End, in Essex, which had been erected by the Lord Treasurer Suffolk, says, “ instead of railes and balusters, there is a bordure of capital letters, as was lately also on Suffolk House, neere Charing Crosse, built by the same Lord Treas’.”* There is also another passage in the same “ *Diary*,” relating to this mansion, under the date June 8, 1658.

“ I went,” says Evelyn, “ to see the Earl of Northumberland’s pictures, whereof that of y^e *Venetian Senators*, [the *Cornaro Family*, which is still one of the greatest ornaments of this mansion, and of which there is a fine print by Baron], and another of Andrea del Sarto, viz. a *Madona, Christ, St. John*, and an *Old Woman*, &c.; a *St. Catharine*, of Da Vinci, with divers Portraits by Vandyke; a *Nativity*, by Georgione; the last of our blessed kings, *Charles I.*, and y^e *Duke of York*, by Lely; a *Rosarie*, by y^e famous Jesuits of Bruxelles; and severall more. This was in Suffolk House, the new front towards y^e gardens is tollerable, were it not drown’d by a too massie and clomsie pair of stayres of stone, without any neate invention.”†

* Walpole conceives that the letters spoken of expressed the name and titles of the Earl of Northampton (the founder of this house), in Latin. It is probable that they were taken down when Inigo Jones completed the quadrangle for Earl Algernon. Camden states, that at the funeral of Queen Anne, of Denmark, (James the First’s consort), a young man among the spectators was killed by the fall of the letter S from the top of *Northampton House*. Vide “ *Annales Jacobi Regis*,” p. 45, 4to. This shews that the border of capitals was on the screen, or frontispiece, next the Strand,

† This collection of pictures has been greatly increased since Evelyn’s time, and now forms a very magnificent assemblage. There is, likewise, a very noble library in this mansion.

In the spring of 1660, after General Monk had taken up his quarters at Whitehall, he was invited to this house by Earl Algernon, and here, in secret conference with him and other nobility and gentry, some of those measures were concerted which led to the speedy restoration of the monarchy.

On the 7th of February 1749-50, this estate, with the title of Earl of Northumberland, devolved upon Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., by the decease of Algernon, seventh Duke of Somerset, his father-in-law. That gentleman, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, passed in the same year, assumed the name and arms of the illustrious race of Percy ; and on the 18th of October 1766, he was elevated to the Dukedom of Northumberland. Considerable improvements were made here by that nobleman ; two new wings were annexed to the garden front, the quadrangular court was faced with stone, and great part of the northern front was rebuilt ; but the central division, which includes the entrance gateway, still exhibits the original work of Gerard Christmas, and is a curious example of his time. Many other alterations and repairs have been since made, and particularly after the fire here in March 1780, which consumed most of the upper rooms on the Strand, or northern side.

SCOTLAND YARD.

SCOTLAND YARD derives its name from an ancient Palace of the Kings of Scotland, formerly standing on the spot, which, on the authority of Strype, who quotes from a pamphlet printed in 1548, was built by Kynald, or Kenneth III, King of Scotland, in the year 959, on

a piece of ground which had been granted him for that purpose by King Edgar, to whom he did homage for his kingdom, and by whom he was enjoined to come every year into England, to assist in the “ forming of laws.”* His posterity enjoyed it till the reign of Henry the Second, when, in consequence of the defection of William the First, then King of Scotland, it was forfeited to the English crown. It eventually became the residence of Margaret, sister of Henry the VIIIth., upon the death of her husband, James the IVth. of Scotland, who was slain at Flodden Field in 1513. The same Queen was also entertained here with great magnificence, at the reconciliation with her brother, on her second marriage with Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. It was afterwards deserted as a royal abode, and the old buildings gradually gave place to other and meaner erections, which occupied the ground until a recent period. In Charles the Second’s reign, Scotland Yard formed an adjunct to Whitehall, as may be seen by referring to the ground plot of that Palace in the present volume. It was then inhabited, anno 1680, by officers and other per-

* The Scottish Kings appear to have been anciently regarded as members of the English Parliament ; and there are instances among the Tower records, of the issuing of writs to summon their attendance. In Pinkerton’s “Iconographia Scotica” is an engraved representation of Edward the First sitting in Parliament, with Alexander, King of Scots, on his right, and Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, on his left hand : this is stated to have been taken from a copy of an ancient limning, formerly in the English College of Arms. When the Scottish Sovereigns, in later times, attended to do homage for their fiefs of Cumberland and Westmoreland, they usually lodged in their Palace in Scotland Yard.

sons belonging to the Court, amongst whom was Sir John Denham, the Surveyor General; the Comptroller of the Works, the master carpenter, glazier, and mason, clerk of the works, poulters, &c.*

The celebrated Sir John Vanburgh had a house in Scotland Yard, in 1708, which excited the ridicule of several of his contemporary wits, and particularly of Dean Swift, who wrote two satirical poems on the subject, in one of which he says :

“ Now Poets from all quarters ran,
To see the house of brother Van ;
Look’d high and low, walk’d often round,
But no such house was to be found :
One asks the waterman hard by,
“ Where may the Poet’s palace lie ?”
Another of the Thames inquires
If he has seen its gilded spires ?
At length they in the rubbish spy
A thing resembling a *Goose-pye.*”

* As Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was riding through Scotland Yard, in James the First’s reign, attended by two of his lackies, he was attacked by Sir John Ayres and four ruffians, who attempted to assassinate him, upon an ill grounded suspicion of a criminal connection between him and the Lady Ayres. Lord Herbert defended himself (one of his servants having immediately fled,) with great bravery, and a great part of the time with little more than the hilt of his sword, which had been broken in the commencement of the affray; and, at last, with the assistance of some gentlemen, who came up during the struggle, he put his assailants to flight, but not until he had received a stab in the right side. Sir John Ayres was afterwards apprehended, for this attempted murder; but it does not appear that he was ever brought to punishment.

This fabric, which was erected according to the peculiar taste of Sir John, was a mixture of the Grecian and Gothic styles of architecture; yet not by any means so contemptible as the Dean's satire would indicate.

In the annexed print, which was copied from a large engraving by Edward Rooker, Scotland Yard is represented as it appeared about 1770; but nearly all the old buildings have been demolished, and an entire new character given to this spot by the erection of new streets, and large and handsome houses, within the last eight or ten years.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY.

THIS edifice, which has nothing exteriorly to recommend it, possesses one of the most elegant *interiors* that the metropolis, perhaps, can display. It was erected by our great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, and is one of the best constructed and most perfect of his designs. It was founded in the latter part of the reign of Charles IInd, by Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, as a chapel of ease to St. Martin's, and consecrated July the 13th, 1684. In the first year of the succeeding reign it was made parochial, by an Act of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for erecting a New Parish, to be called the parish of St. James's, within the Liberty of *Westminster*;" thus making another division of the immense parish of St. Martin in the Fields, from which St. Paul's, Covent Garden, had been previously severed.

The exterior is principally of brick-work, but has rustic quoins and other facings of Portland stone. At the west end is a tower, surmounted by a clock spire, rising to the height of about 150 feet. The interior is divided into a nave, and two aisles, by a double range of Corinthian columns, placed on square panelled piers, which serve also to support the galleries ; from these pillars spring a semicircular arched roof, divided into sunk and enriched panels, and intersected by arches which run through to the external walls. At the east end, over the altar, is a large window, originally designed for Raffaelle's celebrated Transfiguration : it consists of two stories of columns, the lowermost of which is of the Corinthian order ; the upper (the centre intercolumniation of which is connected by a semicircular arch) is of the Composite order. The body of the church, which is 84 feet in length, 68 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in height, is capable of containing 2,000 persons, with ease and comfort. The organ, which is of superior excellence, was the gift of Queen Mary in 1691 ; it is said to have been made by order of King James, and designed for his Catholic Chapel at Whitehall. The carving of the altar-piece is the work of that celebrated artist, Gribelin Gibbons, and is deserving of great praise, particularly the foliage. The enclosure of the altar is of white marble, ornamented with pierced scrolls of bronze.*

* The scrolls were formerly of marble, but during some late repairs of the church, they were so much dilapidated as to require

The Baptismal Font, also from the chisel of Gibbons, is a most beautiful specimen of art. It is sculptured in white marble, and is between four and five feet in height; the circumference at the top of the basin is about six feet. The shaft which supports it represents the Tree of Life, with the serpent twining round it, and offering the fatal apple to Eve, who, together with Adam, are reclining against it: these figures, which are most delicately sculptured, are about eighteen inches in height. On the basin are sculptured three scriptural subjects in basso-relievo: viz.—St. John baptizing our Saviour, the baptizing of the Eunuch by St. Philip, and the Ark of Noah, with the dove bearing the olive branch, the type of peace to mankind. There seems formerly to have been a pipe passing down the shaft from the interior, secured by a plug, in order to carry off the water. This font, as appears from the annexed print (copied from Vertue's engraving) had formerly a suspended cover, ornamented with foliage, and surmounted by the figure of an angel in the act of flying, above which, on the chain which suspended it, were a group of four cherubs.*

Evelyn, in his “*Diary*,” thus notices the altar of this church:—“ December 16th, 1684, I went to see the

removal, when their place was supplied by similar ones in bronze.

* This cover is said to have been stolen about thirty years ago; but, however that may be, it was subsequently hung up as a kind of sign, at a spirit shop, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Church.

New Church at St. James's, elegantly built; the altar was especialy adorn'd, the white marble enclosure curiously and richly carved, the flowers and garlands about the walls, by Mr. Gibbons, in wood; a pelican, with her young at her breast, just over the altar, in the carv'd compartment and border, invironing the purple velvet fringed, with I. H. S. richly embroder'd, and most noble plate, were given by Sir R. Geere, to the value (as was said) of £200. There was no altar any where in England, nor has there been any abroad, more handsomely adorned."

BLACK FRIARS, NEAR HOLBORN.—LINCOLN'S INN.

ON part of the ground now occupied by Lincoln's Inn, the Friars Preachers, or *Black Friars*, had formerly an establishment, or *House*, as the phrase was. That Order first came into England, in 1221, and settled "without the Wall of the City, by *Oldbourne*, near unto the old Temple." Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, was a great benefactor to this foundation, to which he gave his palace at Westminster, and was afterwards buried in their church; Margaret, the widow of Geffery, Earl Marshall, and sister to the King of Scotland, was also interred there. "In the yeere 1250," says Stow, "the Fryers of this Order of Preachers, thorough Christendome, and from *Jersusalem*, were by a Conuocation assembled together, at this their house by *Oldbourne*, to entreat of their estate, to the number of 400, hauing meate and drinke found them of Almes, because they had no possessions of

their owne. The first day the King came to their Chapter, found them meate and drinke, and dined with them. Another day the Quéene found them meate and drinke ; afterward the Bishop of London, then the Abbot of Westminster, of S. Albans, Waltham, and others. In the yeere 1276, Gregory Rokesley, Maior, and the Barons of London, granted, and gave to *Robert Kilwerby*, Archbishop of Canterbury, two lanes or waies next the street of Baynards Castell, and the Tower of Mountfichet to be destroyed. On the which place the said *Robert* builded the late new Church, with the rest of the Stones that were left of the said Tower. And thus the *Black Fryers* left their Church and House by *Oldbourne*, and departed to their new.”*

In the 16th of Edward the First, the old House of the Black Fryars was given by the King to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on the grounds or site of which he erected an *Inn*, where he frequently resided and died in 1310. Tradition says, that this Earl being “a person well affected to the study of the Law” assigned *Lincoln’s Inn*, as it was called, to the Professors of the Law, as a residence ; and they afterwards acquired a considerable part of the adjoining demesne, southward, of the Bishops of Chichester.† That estate had originally belonged to a John Herlirum, or Herlizini, but having been forfeited to Henry the Third, was granted by him

* Stow’s “Survey,” p. 825 ; edit. 1618.

† *Chichester Place*, on the west side of Chancery Lane, and *Bishop’s Court*, opposite to it on the east side, still indicate the exact site of the ancient Palace and Gardens of the Bishop of Chichester.

in 1228, to Ralph de Nova Villa, or Neville, Lord Chancellor and Bishop of Chichester. Richard Sampson, who held that See in Henry the Eighth's reign, sold the inheritance of this House, with an attached Garden, called *Cotterel* Garden, to the brothers William and Eustace Sulgard, who were eminent legal practitioners, and his grant was confirmed by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Sir Edward Sulgard, knt. the son and heir of Eustace, conveyed the whole, in the 22nd of Elizabeth's reign, to the Benchers and Society of Lincoln's Inn, in fee, for the sum of £520.

The most ancient part of Lincoln's Inn, is the *Hall*, which was erected in 1506: it is 62 feet in length, and 32 feet in breadth; the windows, which are in the pointed style, contain numerous coats of arms. At the upper end, over the bench occupied by the Lord Chancellor, who occasionally holds his court here, is Hogarth's picture of *Paul before Felix*. The *Gatehouse* in Chancery-lane was erected in 1518, by Sir Thomas Lovel, knt., a fellow of, and also a great benefactor to, this Inn; but its venerable appearance has been much deteriorated by the modern alterations of the windows. It is a brick building, with square towers on the flanks; over the pointed archway, towards the street, are the royal arms, with those of De Lacy on the dexter, and of Sir Thomas Lovel on the sinister side; underneath is the date 1518. The *Chapel* was erected in 1623, from the designs of Inigo Jones, but in 1791 it underwent great alterations and repairs, under the superintendence of Mr. Wyatt. In the windows are many emblazoned coats of arms. Underneath

the chapel are the cloisters, which, until 1791, was the general burial place of the Society, but since that period the benchers only have had the privilege of interment there.

Searle's Court, or what is now denominated *Lincoln's Inn New Square* (which occupies the space formerly called Fickett's Place, or Little Lincoln's Inn Fields), was finished in 1697: it was principally built by Henry Searle, Esq., whose arms, with those of the Inn, are over the gateway next Carey Street. In the centre of this square, which is neatly gravelled, was formerly an ornamental column and fountain, as shewn in the annexed print. It was erected from a design by Inigo Jones, and was of the Corinthian order, with a sun-dial placed at the top: at the angles of the pedestal were infant Tritons, who spouted water from their shells: its place is now occupied by a gas-lamp.

Stone Buildings is a handsome range of houses, facing the gardens, which was erected by the late Sir Robert Taylor, and forms part of a general plan which was then in contemplation for rebuilding the entire Inn. They are let out as chambers, and likewise contain the *Library* of the Society, which consists of books and manuscripts, chiefly collected by Sir Matthew Hale. Adjoining to this range is the *Six Clerks Office*, a handsome structure of stone, situated on the west side of Chancery-lane: this office was formerly held in a building called the *Herflet Inn*, which stood opposite the Rolls Office.

Lincoln's Inn Gardens are extensive and pleasant; on the western side is a raised terrace.

CLERKENWELL CLOSE.—CROMWELL PLACE.

ON the west side of *Clerkenwell Close*, about thirty years ago, stood the old brick Buildings, represented in the annexed print, in the middlemost of which, the Protector, *Oliver Cromwell*, is traditionally said to have been once a resident ; but there does not appear to be any valid ground for that report.* It is probable that, originally, the three houses formed only one mansion, consisting of a recessed centre with wings ; yet the former, with its twin stacks of large chimneys in front, and plain parapet, had an air of greater age than the other parts. One of the most *notorious* occupants of this division, was the well-known trading justice, Mr. William Blackborough, who died there, at an advanced age, on the 16th of September, 1794. Both himself, and Mr. Justice Girdler, who lived on the south side of *Clerkenwell Green*, had hired *barkers*, (like the second-hand-clothes dealers of *Monmouth Street*,) patrolling near their doors in quest of customers ; and they would both occasionally give credit for warrants, to encourage litigation, and promote the obtaining of fees. This house was nearly destroyed a few years ago, by

* “ There is scarcely a village near London,” says *Lysons*, “ in which there is not one house, at least, appropriated by tradition to *Cromwell*, though there is no person to whom they might be appropriated with less probability. During the whole of the Civil Wars, *Cromwell* was with the army ; when he was Protector, he divided his time between *Whitehall* and *Hampton Court*.”—*Lysons’s “ Environs of London,”* vol. i. p. 376.

an accidental fire, when inhabited by a stove-grate maker ; and has been since repaired in a different style. *Cromwell Place*, a small contiguous court, has its name from the tradition noticed above.

SALTERS' COMPANY, AND HALL.

THE *Salters' Company*, although of considerable antiquity, as appears from a grant of a Livery made by Richard the Second, in 1394, was not regularly incorporated till the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; but that Princess, in the year 1558, granted them a Charter, under the appellation of “ The Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters, of London.” The Members are “ usually termed Dry-Salters, and deal in logwood, cochineal, potashes, and, in short, in almost every chemical preparation.”* They are governed by a Master, two Wardens, and a Court of Assistants.

SALTERS' HALL, which stands on the west side of Oxford Court, St. Swithin's Lane, and has been very recently rebuilt, is the fourth that has belonged to this Company. The original Hall stood in Bread Street, and was destroyed by fire, in 1539 ; as was, also, the “ re-edified” building, in the conflagration of 1666. The site of the present edifice was formerly occupied by the mansion and gardens of the Prior of Tortington, which, after the Dissolution, was granted to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and thence obtained the appellation of *Oxford Place*. Edward, his grandson, dis-

* Vide Malcolm's “ *Lond. Redivivum*,” vol iv. p. 623.

sipated his great inheritance, from motives of pique and indignant feeling against Lord Burghley, whose daughter he had married ; and this estate was purchased by Sir John Hart, who kept his Mayoralty here in 1589. His eldest daughter married Sir George Bolles, Lord Mayor in 1617, and their descendants alienated the premises to the Salters' Company, by whom the late *Hall*, or that represented in the annexed engraving, was erected, after the destruction of the ancient buildings in the Great Fire. It was a small edifice of brick, the entrance opening under an arcade of three arches, springing from square pillars, fluted.

The new HALL, which is of stone, was built by Henry Carr, Esq., architect, between the years 1823 and 1827 ; and it was opened on the 23d of May, in the latter year. The portico, which consists of four columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature, &c., is surmounted by the Company's arms and supporters.* From the entrance hall, which is very spacious, a handsome flight of stairs ascends to the Great Hall, which is a lofty and elegant apartment, partly coved, and having a magnificent chandelier, twenty-two feet in height, suspended from a small lantern-light, in the centre. At the east end are carved

* The Salter's arms are, per chevron, azure and gules, three covered salts, or, sprinkling argent : supporters, leopards, each gorged with a crown, chained ; crest, a man's hand, holding a salt, as the former : motto, *Sal sapit Omnia*. The arms were granted in the 20th year of Henry VIII, by Thomas Benoilt, Clarencieux ; the crest and supporters, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1587.

the arms and motto of the company, and at the west, is a small music gallery. Several banners are suspended from the ceiling: and over the archways of the doors are busts of George III. and George IV.; Frederick, Duke of York; Lord Nelson, and the Duke of Wellington. On the ground floor are the council-room, council dining room, waiting room, and *Election Hall*. In the latter are whole lengths of Charles I.; Mr. Bernard Hyde, a benefactor in 1630; Mr. William Robson, a benefactor in 1633, who gave the Company £5,000. for charitable uses; and Adn. Charpentier, the artist, a donor in 1760, painted by himself: over the chimney is a small picture of William III., on horseback; and against the walls are placed armorial shields of the different masters, members of the company, who have filled the civic chair. Here also is a carved chair, with the Company's arms curiously inlaid at the back. In the *Waiting Room*, in which views of the building, lists of the benefactors, and plans of the estates are suspended, is a curious record of ancient festivity, viz:—

“ *A Bill of Fare for Fifty People of the Company of Salters, A.D. 1506.*”

	£.	s.	d.
36 chickens	0	4	5
1 swan and 4 geese	0	7	0
9 rabbits	0	1	4
2 rumps of beef tails.....	0	0	2
6 quails	0	1	6
2 oz. pepper	0	0	2
2 oz. cloves and mace	0	0	4

1½ ounce saffron.....	0	0	6
3 lbs. sugar.....	0	0	8
2 lbs. raisins	0	0	4
1 lb. dates	0	0	4
1½ lb. comfits	0	0	2
Half. hund. eggs.....	0	0	2
4 gallons of curds.....	0	0	4
1 do. gooseberries.....	0	0	2
Bread	0	1	1
One kilderkin of ale	0	2	3
Herbs.....	0	1	0
2 dishes of butter	0	0	4
4 breasts of veal.....	0	1	5
Bacon.....	0	0	6
Quar. load of coals	0	0	4
Faggots.....	0	0	2
3½ gallons of Gascoigne wine.....	0	2	4
One bottle Muscovadine.....	0	0	8
Cherries and tarts.....	0	0	8
Verjuice and vinegar	0	0	2
Paid the cook	0	3	4
Perfume	0	0	2
One bushel and a half of meal	0	0	8
Water.....	0	0	3
Garnishing the vessels	0	0	3

£1 13 2½

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR, SMITHFIELD.

THE privilege of holding a FAIR in Smithfield, at Bartholomew Tide, was granted by Henry the Second to the adjoining priory of St. Bartholomew, to be held

on the eve, the day, and the morrow of that festival. It was, at first, kept on the spot still called *Cloth Fair*, and was attended by all the clothiers and drapers, who had stands or booths within the precinct walls of the priory, the gates of which were locked at night, and a watch set for the protection of their goods. This fair was afterwards prolonged for the space of a fortnight, but having become the scene of great dissoluteness, it was in 1708, by an order of the Common Council, reduced to the term which had been assigned in the original grant. At the time of this fair, a court of “Pied-poudre,” is still held, daily, for the settlement of disputes respecting “debts and contracts” arising during its continuance.

In the year 1641, a curious Tract, now extremely rare, of which the following is a copy, was “printed for Richard Harper, at the *Bible* and *Harpe*, in Smithfield:—

BARTHOLOMEW FAIRE;

OR,

Variety of Fancies, where you may find a Faire of Wares, and all to please your Mind,

with

The severall enormityes and misdemeanours, which are there seene and heard.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIRE begins on the twenty-fourth day of *August*,* and is then of so vast an extent, that it is

* Now the 4th of September, by the alteration of style in 1756.

contained in no lesse than four parishes, namely, Christ-Church, Great and Little Saint Bartholomewes, and Saint Sepulchres. Hither resort people of all sorts, High and Low, Rich and Poore, from cities, townes, and countrys; of all sects, Papists, Atheists, Anabaptists and Brownists; and of all conditions, good and bad, vertuous and vicious, Knaves and Fooles, Cuckolds and Cuckoldmakers, Bauds and Whores, Pimpes and Panders, Rogues and Rascalls, the little Loud-one and the witty Wanton.

And now that wee may the better take an exact survay of the whole Faire, first let us enter into Christ-Church Cloysters, which are now hung so full of pictures, that you would take that place, or rather mistake it, for Saint *Peters* in *Rome*; onely this is the difference, those there are set up for worship, these here for sale; but by the way, I'le tell you a tale of a precise Puritan, who came in all hast from *Lincolne* to *London* purposely to see the Faire, where he had never bin before, and coming out of Newgate Market, through Christ Church into the Cloysters, and elevating the snow bals of his eyes, he presently espyes the picture of Christ and his twelve Apostles, with the virgin Mary, and many other Saints departed, at which sight the very thought and strong conceit of superstition set such a sharp edge upon the pure mettle of his inflam'd zeale, that very manfully, like a man of valour, and son of Mars, he steps to a stall wel stor'd with twopeny halberts, and wooden backswords, where having arm'd himself *Cap a Pea*, (as he thought) he begins in a violent passion, to exclaine against the Idolatry of the times, that it was growne abominable; protesting that the whore of *Babilon* was crept into Christ Church, and that the good motions of the Spirit had brought him to towne, to make a sacri-

fice of those Idle *Idolls*, to his just anger and holy indignation, which begot no small laughter to the multitude, which throng'd about him, that put him into such a chafe, in so mnch that at the last, like *Rosicleare*, the Knight of the sunne, or *Don Quixot*, most furiously he makes an assault and battery upon the poore innocent pictures, till the Shopkeepers apprehending him had him before a Constable, who forthwith comitted my little furie to the Stockes, where we will leave him to coole his heeles, whilst we take a further view of the Faire. And now being arriv'd through the long walke, to Saint Bartholomewes hospitall; that place (me thinkes) appeares to me, a sucking Exchange, and may be so termed, not unfitly; for there many a handsome Wench exchanges her maidenhead for a small favour, as a moiety of bone-lace, a slight silver bodkin, a hoopt-ring, or the like toye; for shee comes not thither with her Sweet-heart, to serve her owne turne only, but also to satisfie his desire; according to the old saying, one good turne deserves another.

Let us now make a progresse into Smith-field, which is the heart of the Faire, where in my heart I thinke there are more Motions in a day, to be seene, then are in a terme in Westminster Hall to be heard. But whilst you take notice of the severall Motions there, take this caution along with you, let one eye watch narrowly that no ones hand make a motion into your pocket, which is the next way to moue you to impatience.

The Faire is full of gold and silver-drawers: just as Lent is to the Fishmonger, so is Bartholomew Faire to the Pickpocket; it is his high harvest, which is never bad, but when his cart goes up Holborne.

The Citty-marshalls are as dreadfull to these yongsters, as the Plague is to our London actors; that restraines them from playing, and they hinder these from working:

you may quickly know these nimble youths, and likely find them very busie bodyes in quarrells, which nothing concerne them, and sometimes in discourie with theire wenches, (the sisters of the scabard) for the most part to be found in a croud or throng of people. Their buttocks walke up and down the Faire very demurely: the end of their perambulation is to be taken up by some countrey-Gull, or City-cockscombe, and then your hand is no sooner in one of their plackets, but theirs is as nimble in one of your pockets; and if you take not heed of them, they will give you fairings with the poxe.

Some of your Cutpurses are in fee with cheating Costermongers, who have a trick now and then to throw downe a basket of refuge peares, which prove choake-peares to those that shall loose their hats or cloaks in stryng who shall gather fastest. They have many dainty baits to draw a bit, and (if you be not vigilant) you shall hardly escape their nets: fine fowlers they are, for every finger of theirs is a lime twigge, with which they catch dotterels. They are excellently well read in Physiognomy; for they will know how strong you are in the purse by looking in your face; and for the more certainty thereof, they will follow you close, and never leave you till you draw your purse, or they for you, which they'l be sure to have, (if you looke not to it) though they kisse New-gate for it.

It is remarkable, and worth your observation, to behold and heare the strange sights, and confus'd noise in the Faire. Here a Knave in a fooles coate, with a trumpet sounding, or on a drumme beating, invites you and would faine perswade you to see his puppets: there a Rogue like a wild woodman, or in an Antick'ship (shape) like an Incubus, desires your company, to view his motion; on the other side, Hocus Pocus with three yards of tape or ribbin

in's hand, shewing his art of Legerdemaine, to the admiration and astonishment of a company of cockoloaches. Amongst these you shall see a gray Goose-cap (as wise as the rest,) with a "what do ye lacke," in his mouth, stand in his boote, shaking a rattle, or scraping on a fiddle, with which children are so taken that they presently cry out for these fopperies ; and all these together make such a distracted noise, that you would thinck Babell were uot comparable to it. Here there are also your Gamesters in action ; some turning of a whimsey, others throwing for pewter, who can quickly dissolve a round shilling into a three halfepenny saucer.

Long-lane at this time looks very faire, and puts out her best cloathes, with the wrong side outward, so turn'd for their better turning off ; and Cloth Faire is now in great request : well fare the ale-houses therein ; yet better may a man fare (but at a dearer rate) in the Pig market, alias Pasty-nooke, or Pye corner, where pigges are al hours of the day on the stalls piping hot, and would cry (if they could speak) "come eate me ;" but they are so damnable deare, and the reckonings for them are so saucy, that a man had as good licke his fingers in a baudy house, as at this time come into one of those houses, where the fat greasy hostesse instructs Nick Froth her tapster, to aske a shilling more for a pig's head of a woman big with child, in regard of her longing, then of another ordinary customer ; these unconscionable exactions, and excessive inflammations of reckoning made that angle of the Faire too hot for my company ; therefore I resolv'd with myself to steere my course another way, and having once got out, not to come again in hast.

*Now farewell to the Faire ; you who are wise,
Preserve your Purses, whilst you please your eyes.*

STEPNEY.—RESIDENCE OF DEAN COLET.

STEPNEY was the residence of the celebrated *Dean Colet*, the eminent founder of St. Paul's School, whose father, Sir Henry Colet, knt., was twice Lord Mayor of London, in the years 1486 and 1495, and lies buried in Stepney Church. Before his preferment to the Deanery of St. Paul's, in 1505, Dr. Colet held the vicarage of this parish, and he continued to reside here for several years after his resignation of the living. His mansion was at the north end of White-Horse Street, near to the present Ratcliffe Workhouse; and its appearance, when standing, about thirty years ago, is shewn in the accompanying print, which was executed from a drawing by the late Mr. John Ireland.

Lysons says, that Dr. Colet “was one of the first declaimers against the abuses of the Romish religion, and very instrumental in *paving the way* for the Reformation.” Upon his founding St. Paul's School, he gave his house at Stepney to the Head Master, as a country residence; and its site is now occupied by two messuages, called *Colet Place*, which are let for the advantage of the Masters, (who have not resided at Stepney for many years,) and in front of which, is a bust of the Dean. In a letter from Sir Thomas More, to that eminent divine, who was then abroad, he says, “if the discommodities of the city offend you, yet may the country, about your parish of Stepney, afford you the like delights, to those which that affords you wherein you now keepe.”* Dean Colet died on the

* More's Life of Sir Toomas More, p. 23: edit. 1726.

16th of September, 1519, in his 53rd year, at his house, which he had built, near the palace at Sheen, or Richmond, in Surrey, and was buried in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE Royal Humane Society owes its origin to the philanthropic exertions of the late Dr. Hawes. This beneficent individual was born at Islington, on the 28th of November, 1736, at the Old Thatched House Tavern, which his father had kept for several years. He first attracted the notice of the public in 1773, by calling their attention to the resuscitation of persons apparently dead, but particularly from drowning. In this, his laudable design, he encountered considerable opposition and ridicule, as its practicability was at that time generally disbelieved ; but, by offering rewards, at his own expense, to persons who should, within a certain period from the occurrence of an accident, rescue the bodies of drowned persons, between Westminster and London Bridges, the lives of several persons were snatched from apparent death. In the following year, with the co-operation of his friend Dr. Cogan, the Humane Society was formed, at a meeting which they called of their friends, at the Chapter Coffee House. It was “instituted to collect and circulate the most approved and effectual Methods for Recovering the apparently Drowned or Dead ; to suggest and provide proper Apparatus for, and to bestow Rewards on all who assist in, the Preservation or Restoration of Life.” Since the establishment of this Institution, the

lives of nearly 6000 persons have been rescued from a premature death by drowning, and other cases of suspended animation; and rewards have been given to no less than 21,000 persons, who have risked their own lives in endeavouring to save those of their fellow creatures.

The resuscitative processes, recommended by the Humane Society, are not confined to apparent death from suffocation by water, but extended to the proper treatment for suspension of animation by hanging, noxious airs and vapours, lightnings, still birth, smotherings, excessive cold, drinking cold liquids in sultry weather, and the several poisons of oxalic acid, laudanum, arsenic, and monkshood, or night shade.*

Death may usurp on nature many hours,
And yet the fire of Life kindle again,
The over-pressed spirits. I have heard
Of an Egyptian had nine hours lien dead,
By good appliance was recovered.

SHAKSPEARE.

* For the particular methods of treatment in all this variety of cases, the reader will refer to the very valuable Report of the Society, (the 54th), published in 1828. During the preceding year, out of 195 cases, 175 had proved successful, and of those, ten were instances of *still-born* infants, who had been restored to animation, at the City of London Lying-in Hospital, by the assiduous and continued practice of the Matron. The Report contains two wood-cuts of the Apparatus for Resuscitation, and also a lithographic print of a Self-acting Safety Rod, devised by Lieut. Ackerly, R. N., for the preservation of Seamen and others, upset in boats.

The following condensed Manual, for "Restoring Life to the

This very praiseworthy Institution is governed by a numerous Committee, whose meetings are held in *Bridge Street*, Blackfriars. His present Majesty is Patron. During the skating season, the Society has four men in regular attendance at the Serpentine river, in Hyde Park; two men at the Canal in St. James's Park, and two men at the sheet of water in the Regent's Park. They are provided with ice ladders, ropes, boats, and all other necessary apparatus; and in Hyde Park, this Society has a principal Receiving-House, erected on the north side of the Serpentine river, on a

apparently *Drowned*," (taken chiefly from the Reports of the Humane Society,) was drawn up by J. J. Wilkinson, Esq. an eminent special pleader, of the Temple. From its very obvious utility, it is here reprinted:—

" **CAUTIONS.**—Avoid all *rough usage*. Do not hold up the body by the feet. (*By these absurd practices, hundreds of lives are annually sacrificed.*) Do not roll the body on casks, or rub it with salt, or spirits, or infuse tobacco.—*Lose not a Moment.* Carry the body, the head and shoulders raised, to the *nearest* house. Place it in a warm room. Let it be instantly stripped, dried, and wrapped in hot blankets, which are to be renewed when necessary. Keep the mouth, nostrils, and the throat, free and clean. Apply *warm* substances to the back, spine, pit of the stomach, arm-pits, and soles of the feet,—rub the body with *heated* flannel, or warm hands. Attempt to restore breathing, by gently blowing with bellows into one nostril, closing the mouth and the other nostril; press down the breast *carefully* with both hands, and then allow it to rise again, and thus imitate natural breathing. Keep up the application of heat. Continue the rubbing, and increase it when life appears, and then give a tea-spoonful of warm water, or of very weak wine, or spirits and warm water. Persevere for six hours. *Send quickly for Medical Assistance.*—250,000 copies printed since 1823."

plot of ground granted by his late Majesty. There are also, nearly one hundred appointed receiving houses (chiefly publicans), in the metropolis and its surrounding vicinity.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

THE site of St. James's Palace was originally occupied by an *Hospital*, founded by some Citizens of London, and dedicated to *St. James*, for the reception of “fourteen Sisters, Maidens, that were *leprosus*, living chastely and honestly in Divine Service.”* The precise period of its foundation is involved in great obscurity; but there is much reason to believe that it was erected prior to the Norman conquest; and we find that it was visited in the year 1100, by Gislebert, Abbot of St. Peter's, Westminster. This visitation was most probably grounded on the Abbot's claim to the original endowments of the Hospital, which consisted of two hides of land, with their appurtenances, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, that were held of the Abbots of Westminster.† At a subsequent period,

* Strype's *Stow*, vol. ii. p. 578; edit. 1755.

† In the reign of Edward the Third, Abbot Henley had a long contest with the King's Treasurer respecting this right. In the course of ages, St. James's Hospital had been visited by several different Abbots; but as some of them were Treasurers to the King, it was now contended, that those visitations had been made in that character, and not in right of their abbatial dignity. Henley, on the contrary, affirmed that several Abbots who had not been Treasurers, and in particular, his immediate predecessor, had visited there, and had made regulations, corrected abuses, and devised penance for offenders. As this dispute could

other lands, to the yearly value of £56, were also given by the Citizens; in consequence of which, a Brotherhood of six chaplains and two laymen was annexed to this Hospital, for the celebration of Divine and other services. "After this," says Stow, "sundry devout Men of *London* gave to this Hospital four Hides of Land in the field of *Westminster*; and, in *Hendon*, *Calcote*, and *Hamstead*, eight Acres of Land and wood," &c. In 1290, Edward the First granted the privilege of an annual Fair to this establishment, to be held on the Eve of St. James, and the six following days. It appears from Flete, that this Hospital was rebuilt by Abbot Berkynge, of Westminster, in Henry the Third's reign; and in 1450, its perpetual custody was granted by Henry the Sixth to Eton College.

The favourable situation of St. James's Hospital attracted the regard of Henry the Eighth, who, in his

not be amicably arranged, it was, at length, in June, 1342, brought before a jury, who gave a full verdict for the Abbot, on these grounds; first, that the Hospital was within the parish of St. Margaret, where the Abbots had immemorially possessed an exclusive jurisdiction, which had been confirmed to them by certain Bulls of Pope Clement the Third; and secondly, that the Abbots, and no other persons, had solely exercised every kind of visitatorial power over the said foundation. Notwithstanding this verdict, the suit was continued by the Treasurer, and was still pending, when both himself and the Abbot died. Widmore says, "an author" intimates, that the next Treasurer, William de Edyndon, Bishop of Winchester, "succeeded in depriving the Abbey of its right, through the indolence of Abbot Byrcheston."—Brayley and Neale's "History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster," vol. i. p. 73.

23d year, anno 1532, obtained it in exchange from the above college, for Chattisham, and other lands, in Suffolk. Then dismissing its inmates, he granted pensions to the Sisterhood, and having pulled down the ancient structure, he erected a “goodly Palace” upon its site: he also formed the Park of St. James’s, by inclosing the adjoining fields with a brick wall.

The architect of “St. James’s Manor House,” as it was then called, is not known; but there is some reason to believe that it was erected under the direction of Cromwell, Earl of Essex. Holbein is also said to have furnished the plan, which is not improbable, as he certainly was engaged in some of the royal palaces, and received a salary from the crown.

Only a small part of Henry’s building now remains, and that is in a purer style of architecture than any of the other designs of Holbein: in the filling-in of the spandrels of some of the arches, the Florentine (or rather the Flemish) manner is conspicuous, particularly in the chimney-piece of the *Presence Chamber*, the ornamented compartments over the arch of which contain Tudor badges, and the initials H. A., united by a knot: from this latter circumstance we may infer that the Palace was originally built for the reception of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn.*

In 1610, the House and Manor of St. James’s, with their appurtenances, except the Park and the King’s

* In 1529, Queen Katherine was commanded to remove from court; and in the same year, “his Highness [the King], rode in his progress with Mistress Anne Boleyn,” into Northamptonshire.

Stables at the Mews, were granted to Prince Henry, on whose lamented death, in 1612, they reverted to the crown. Various additions were made to this Palace by Charles the First, and most of his children were born in it ; here, also, he formed a gallery of statues, which was principally obtained for him by Sir Kenelm Digby, from the Duke of Mantua, and from the Temple of Apollo, at Delos. During that reign, the *Chapel Royal*, a part of the original mansion, was fitted up, and the unfortunate monarch attended divine service in it immediately before his execution.* The *Queen's Chapel*, now called the *German Chapel*, was erected for Catharine of Braganza, in the court now called the *Friery*.† The first stone was laid by Don Carlos Colonna, and the Queen first heard mass there on Sunday, the 21st September, 1662, when Lady Castlemaine, though a protestant, and the King's avowed mistress, attended her as one of the maids of honor.‡

* From hence, "the King," says Whitelock, "walked through the Park, guarded with a Regiment of Foot, and partisans, to Whitehall."—Whitelock's "Memorials," p. 374. In juxtaposition with this circumstance, it may be mentioned, that the plan of the Restoration of Charles the Second, was partly concerted at St. James's, between Sir John Granville and General Monk.

† It derived that appellation from the Conventual Establishment founded there by the above Queen, under the direction of Cardinal Howard, her Majesty's almoner.

‡ Vide Pepys's "Diary," vol. i., p. 312. Our author, with much naïveté, says, "The Queene coming by in her coach, I crowded after her, and I got up to the room where her closet is, and there stood, and saw the fine altar, ornaments, and the fryers

After the Restoration, James, Duke of York, had his residence here, which is spoken of by contemporaries as splendidly adorned ; one room was embellished with pictures of the Court Beauties, by Sir Peter Lely. Here, also, he lodged on the night before his coronation, and in the morning proceeded through the Park to Whitehall.

On the 18th of December 1688, William, Prince of Orange, came to St. James's, where, three days afterwards, the Peers assembled, and the household and other officers of the abdicated sovereign laid down their badges.* King William occasionally held councils here, but mostly resided at Hampton Court.

On the conflagration at Whitehall, in William the Third's reign, anno 1697, there was no place in London fit for the reception of the court, except St. James's, and, in consequence, it became the principal Palace of our succeeding monarchs. Queen Anne constantly resided here, when in town, and in her reign the palace was much enlarged. Queen Caroline, George the Second's consort, died at St. James's, in 1737.† Some of the state rooms were enlarged on

in their habits, and the priests come in with their fine crosses, and many other fine things.”—*Ibid.*

* Evelyn says, “ All the world goes to see the Prince at St. James's, where there is a greate Court. There I saw him : he is very stately, serious, and reserved.”—*Diary*, vol. i, p. 660.

† The fourth plate of Hogarth's “ Rake's Progress,” published in 1735, represents the arrest of Rakewell as he is going to Court, on the 1st of March, Queen Caroline's birth-day : the Palace of St. James is shewn in the back ground.

the accession of George the Third, and the court was held here during his whole reign, although his domestic residence was at Buckingham House.* His present Majesty was born at St. James's, on the 12th of August 1761, and shortly afterwards the Queen's bed was removed to the Great Drawing Room, and company were admitted to see the Prince on Drawing-room days, which were every Thursday. The last Drawing Room held in that reign was on the 18th of January 1809, three days after which a fire broke out in the east wing of the Palace, and totally destroyed their Majesties' private apartments, together with those of the Duke of Cambridge.

After the general peace in 1814, the State Apartments, which form a large and important division of the building, were fitted up for the reception of the Emperor of Russia, who received the Lord Mayor, with the congratulations of the City, on the 11th of June. The King of Prussia and Marshal Blucher were inmates of the palace at the same time.

In 1822, a general alteration and repair was made in this edifice, by T. F. Hunt, Esq., the resident architect, under the direction of the Board of Works; and a new banqueting-room, of magnificent dimensions, decorated in the style of Louis the Fourteenth's time, was then added to the suite.

The Royal Library at St. James's, was originally

* The centre part of Buckingham House now forms the nucleus of a large Palace, which has been in progress about three years, but is still unfinished.

founded by Edward the Sixth, who appointed Bartholomew Trahuon, keeper, with a salary of £20. It was enriched by the collections of the celebrated antiquary, Leland. James the First refounded this library, and, among other gifts, added the collection of the learned Isaac Casaubon.*

St. James's Palace is a very extensive and irregular pile, principally of brick, incorporated with the stone remains of the ancient hospital. The principal entrance, which fronts St. James's Street, (and is shewn in the annexed print, copied from a large engraving by Edward Rooker), is by a lofty gate-house, opening into a quadrangular court, having a colonnade on the west side. It was at the garden entrance, opposite

* The Queen's Library, at St. James's, was built for Caroline, consort of George the Second, by the celebrated Kent. It occupied the site of the noble mansion erected for the late Duke of York, on the west side of the Stable Yard, now the property of the Marquis of Stafford. Within it were two finely-executed marble busts of George II. and Queen Caroline, by Rysbrack; these have been recently conveyed to Windsor Castle, by command of His present Majesty; who has likewise directed the removal to the same place of the three noble Pictures which belonged to King Henry the Eighth, and were suspended in the meeting room of the Society of Antiquaries, by direction of George the Third. With praise-worthy liberality, however, he has, in return, commanded a donation of two annual Medals, of fifty guineas value, each, to be bestowed, under certain conditions, on the Members of that Society. The pictures were removed from the Society's apartments on the 2d of December, 1828.

Marlborough House, that, on August the 14th, 1786, an attempt was made on the life of his late Majesty, by an insane woman, named Margaret Nicholson, who struck at him with a knife, which she had concealed behind a pretended petition, but the blow was warded off by a page.*

There are many excellent Pictures in the various apartments of this palace. In the *Gallery* is a series of Royal Portraits, from Henry the Eighth to King William, except Edward the Sixth. Henry VIII. by Holbein, and Charles I., by Vandyke, are particularly fine. In the *Ball Room* (where the corpse of his late Royal Highness, Frederick, Duke of York, laid in state, in January 1827), are portraits of Queen Anne, George I. and George II. ; together with two large pieces of the Battles of Lisle and Tournay. The *Ante-Room* contains a portrait of George III. ; with the Naval Battles of the first of June and Trafalgar, the former by Loutherbourg, the latter, by Turner. In the *Throne Room*, is a portrait of George IV., by Lawrence, and pictures of the Battles of Vittoria and Waterloo, by Jones. The *King's Closet* contains a fine portrait of Philip the Second, of Spain, and St. Martin dividing his Cloak, by Rubens. In the rooms on the ground floor, which include the private apartments of his Majesty, there is also a very fine collection of pictures, among which

* Margaret Nicholson was afterwards confined as a maniac, and after a captivity of forty-two years, she died in New Bethlem, in May 1828. She was between eighty and ninety years old at the time of her decease.

is the celebrated composition, by Haydon, of the Mock Election for the Borough of Tenterden, a scene that actually took place within the walls of the King's Bench Prison, in July 1827.

The Yeomen of the King's Guard are considered to be constantly on duty in this Palace. The muster roll is called at 12 o'clock every morning, in the Guard Chamber which is their regular station ; the ceremony paid to all the Royal Family, and the most distinguished personages, termed "The Honours of the Guard Chamber," on the Levee and Drawing Room Days, is well known to the frequenters of the Court. When the King dines in state, the duty of the Yeomen is to bring up the dishes, as well as to keep order in the Presence Chamber.

St. James's Palace is a garrison, constantly protected by a military guard of honour ; one of the three regiments of Foot Guards is relieved alternately in the principal court of the Palace, every morning at eleven o'clock, when the ceremony of delivering the keys, and exchanging the regimental standard, takes place, during the performance of the bands of music, who always attend on those occasions.*

The house in Cleveland Row, represented in the annexed print, opposite the Palace, is now down ; it

* The King's Guard consists of a captain's guard ; and there are also officer's guards at Buckingham House and the Tiltyard : all other guards are under non-commissioned officers. A table is kept in the Palace for the Officers of the Foot and Life Guards, on duty ; the latter are stationed at the Horse-Guards, and patrol the Park during the night.

has been replaced by the St. James's hotel. The house on the right of the view is the Suttlng-house of the garrison: that beyond the gate is occupied by the Board of Green Cloth.

LONDON, IN THE INTERREGNUM.

DURING the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First the metropolis was very much enlarged, notwithstanding the several restrictive proclamations issued by those sovereigns. In July 1530, all persons were prohibited from building houses within three miles of any of the city gates of London; and in June 1602, another proclamation was made, both for "restraining the increase of buildings," and the "voyding of inmates" in the cities of London and Westminster, and for the space of three miles distant. These mandates, however, were comparatively inefficacious; and Stow informs us, by a particular detail of the increase in his own time, that there was not only a great augmentation of buildings in every part of the vicinity, but likewise within the walls of London itself, where the sites of many large mansions had been covered with lesser edifices.

On the accession of King James, and particularly after the Union of the two Kingdoms in 1605, a considerable number of his countrymen settled in the metropolis, which was partly the cause of the great extension of the city in his reign. At that period the streets were so extremely narrow, that "opposite neighbours," says D'Avenant, "might shake hands without stirring from home."

In 1607, in consequence of the vast consumption of timber in the metropolis, which rendered that material “scarce for shipping,” all new buildings were again prohibited within one mile of the City, and it was ordered, that “for decency, as by reason that all great and well grown woods were much spent and wasted, all persons thenceforward should build their fore-fronts and windows either of brick or of stone.” Among other arguments for limiting the increase of metropolitan buildings, was the notable remark by King James, that “the growth of the Capital resembled that of the head of a rickety child, in which an excessive influx of humour drained and impoverished the extremities, and at the same time generated distemper in the over-loaded part.*

During the early part of Charles the First’s reign, the suburbs of London, particularly in the neighbourhoods of Spitalfields and Westminster, were greatly increased; and, although the Civil War put a stop to any further extension for some years, the rage for building became so general after the settlement of the Commonwealth, that in 1657, it was judged necessary to pass an Act of Parliament, which inflicted a penalty

* Lord Bacon informs us, that this “Scottish Solomon,” who dealt out his wishes like commands, in oracular apothegms and pedantic proverbs, was wont to be very earnest with the country gentlemen to abandon London for their country seats; and that he would sometimes say to them, “Gentlemen, at London you are like ships in a sea, which shew like nothing; but in your country villages you are ships in a river, which look like great things.”

of £100 upon every person who should erect “any dwelling-house, out-house or cottage, without assigning four acres of ground to each respectively,” in and about the suburbs of the metropolis. This ordinance proved as ineffective as all former ones ; the impulse of population overpowered restraint, and new streets and clusters of buildings progressively sprung up on all the *outskirts* of London, which, from the vast augmentation in modern times, are now become integral parts of the capital.

The view of “LONDON in 1657,” which fronts the title-page, was copied from Hollar’s etching, which is attached to Howel’s “Perlustration of the Cities of London and Westminster.” The original sketch was most probably made at an earlier period, by some years, than the date specified, and, like Hollar’s larger prospect of London before the Fire in 1666, was chiefly taken from the tower of St. Mary Overy’s Church. It is particularly curious from shewing the state of Winchester House, and the sites of the different Theatres on Bankside, as well as of the numerous buildings on London Bridge, and generally, of the Cathedral of St. Paul, and of the Churches and Castles of the metropolis, as they appeared before the Great Fire.

END OF VOLUME II.

LONDON :

SHACKELL AND BAYLIS, JOHNSON’S-COURT, FLEET-STREET.

